

DUVAL Math Parent Tips

Two-Dimensional and Three-Dimensional Shapes

In this Module, students will begin with describing and sorting flat shapes, and then solid shapes. Finally, students will learn sort and compare both flat and solid shapes.

Kindergarten,
Module 2

Before This Module: Students counted numbers up to ten, including learning about one more than and one less than a number.

What Comes After This Module: Students will continue work with numbers, using units of weight and measurement to talk about more and less than a number.

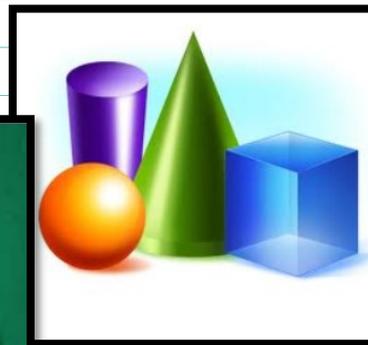
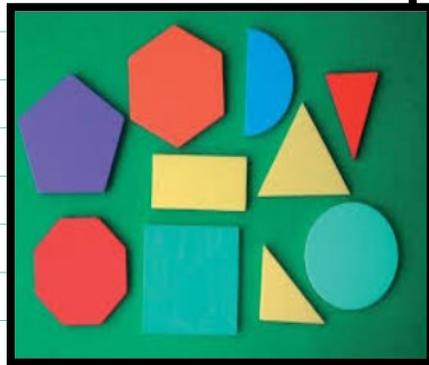
Special points
of interest:

- ✓ Word to Know
- ✓ Two-Dimensional Solid Shapes
- ✓ Three-Dimensional Solid Shapes
- ✓ Mathematical Practices
- ✓ Want to help with homework?

Words to Know

Position Words:

Above,
Below,
Beside,
In front of,
Next to,
Behind,



Flat: two-dimensional shapes.

Circle: flat, closed, curved shape with no straight sides.

Hexagon: flat figure enclosed by six straight sides.

Rectangle: flat figure enclosed by four straight sides.

Square: flat figure enclosed by four straight, equal sides.

Triangle: flat figure enclosed by three straight lines.

Face: flat side of a solid.

Solid: three-dimensional shapes.

Questions?

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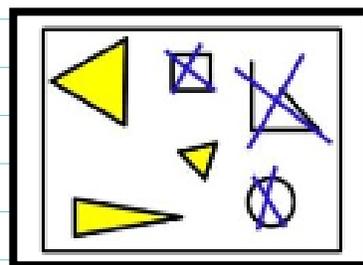
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Two-Dimensional Shapes

Students will look at various flat shapes and describe the attributes of the shape. In lesson 1, students will look at objects and determine which shape looks like it. For example, a clock looks like a circle.

In Lesson 2, students will gain understanding that a **triangle** is a flat figure enclosed by three sides and will be able to identify the shape by name.

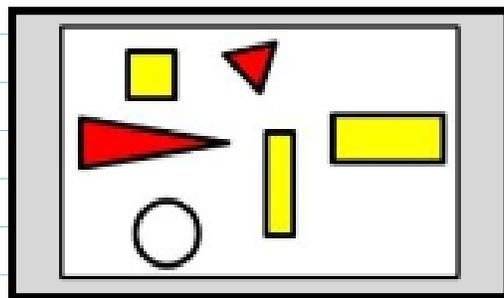
Example: Find the triangles and color them yellow. Put an X on shapes that are not triangles.



In Lesson 3, students gain an understanding that a **rectangle** is a flat figure enclosed by four straight sides and begin to identify rectangles by name. They will also understand that a square is a flat figure enclosed by four straight equal sides.

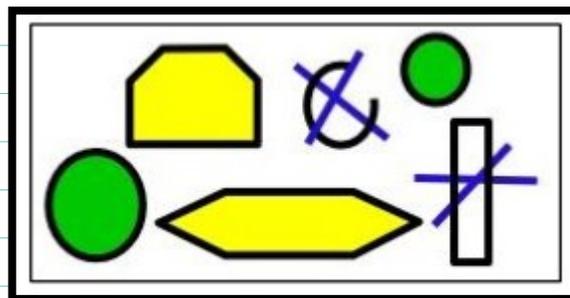
Example: Color all the rectangles yellow.

Color all the triangles red.



In Lesson 4, students gain an understanding that a **hexagon** is a flat figure enclosed by six straight sides and a **circle** is a flat, closed, curved shape with no straight sides. They will also begin to identify these shapes by name.

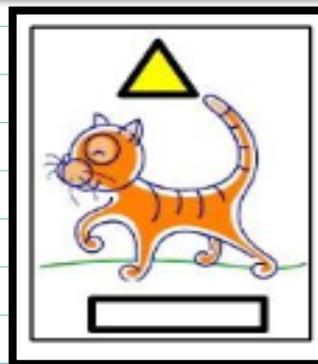
Example: Find the circles and color them green. Find the hexagons and color them yellow. Put an X on the shapes that are not hexagons or circles.



In Lesson 5, students learn about positional words. The word **above**, **beside**, **behind**, **in front of**, and **next to** are position words.

Example: Draw a shape with 4 sides, 2 long and 2 short, below the cat.

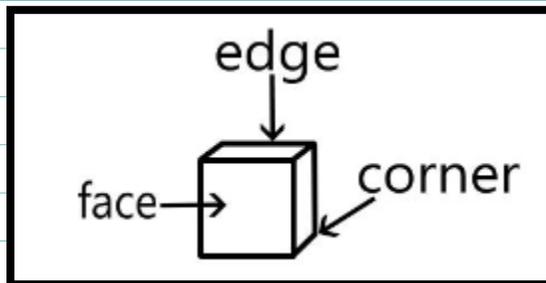
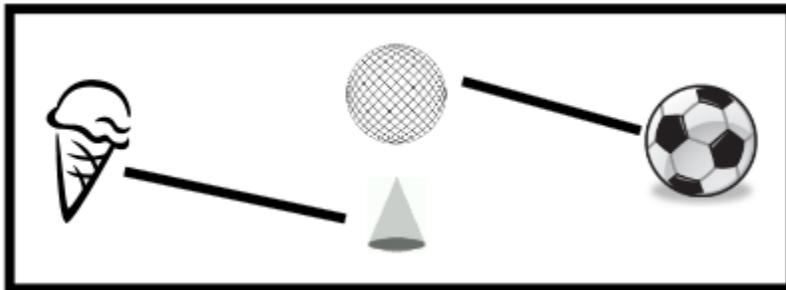
Example: Draw a shape with 3 straight sides above the cat. Color it yellow.



Three-Dimensional Shapes

In this module, students will also look at various solid shapes and describe the attributes of the shape. In Lesson 6, students will look at objects and determine which shape looks like it.

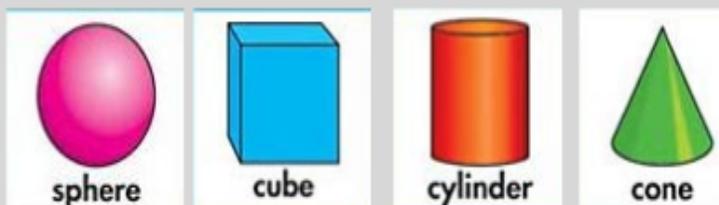
Example: an ice cream cone looks like a cone.



Students will also examine how three-dimensional shapes and objects are similar to or different from one another with respect to orientation and relative positions to objects.

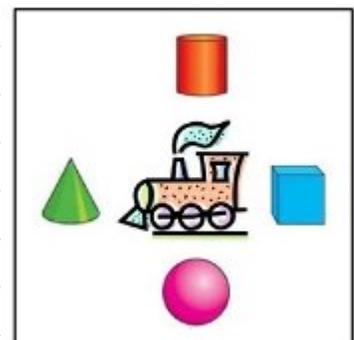
Students will discuss things such as the edges of the shapes, corners, and points, that a face is a flat surface, or that some shapes just have curves and no edges. In lesson 7, students will learn the names of the three-dimensional shapes described in Lesson 6.

In Lesson 7, students will learn the names of the three-dimensional shapes described in Lesson 6.



They will look at the shapes and sort them into groups such as shapes that have corners, shapes that do not have corners or shapes that have faces.

In Lesson 8, students will have additional practice with the position words **above, below, beside, behind, in front of, and next to.**



Standards for Mathematical Practice

Mathematical Practices Addressed in this Module:

MP.1 Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them. Students distinguish shapes from among variants, palpable distractors, and difficult distractors.

MP.3 Construct viable arguments and critique the reasoning of others. Students are increasingly able to use shape attributes to defend identification of a plane or solid shape.

MP.6 Attend to Precision. Students use position words to clearly indicate the location of shapes. Also, when kindergarten students are analyzing and defining attributes such as “3 straight sides” they are attending to precision.

MP.7 Look for and make sense of structure. Students use examples, non-examples, and shared attributes of geometric figures in order to develop a richer concept image of each geometric shape. This concept image allows for more acute discernment of the shape within the environment.

Want to help with homework?

A great resource can be found following the link below:

http://www.oakdale.k12.ca.us/ENY_Hmwk_Intro_math

www.oakdale.k12.ca.us/ENY_Hmwk_Intro_math

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Math Homework Help

Engage New York (ENY) Homework provides additional practice for math that is learned in class. This site is intended to help guide students/parents through assigned homework. You will see a sample of what was done in class and how it was completed correctly. Below is a *sample* of the top of the homework page. It is for **Grade 3, Module 1, Lesson 1**.

NYS COMMON CORE MATHEMATICS CURRICULUM Lesson 1 Homework Grade 3 3•1 Module 1

Begin by clicking on your student's **GRADE**, next select the **MODULE**, and finally select the **LESSON**.

▶ PK ▶ K ▶ 1st ▶ 2nd ▶ 3rd
▶ 4th ▶ 5th ▶ 6th ▶ 7th ▶ 8th