

Two-Dimensional and Three-Dimensional Shapes

In this module, we will start with describing and sorting flat shapes, and then solid shapes. Finally, we'll learn to sort and compare both flat and solid shapes.

Time to work with shapes!



Key Words to Know

Position words: above, below, beside, in front of, next to, behind

Flat: two-dimensional shapes

Circle

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

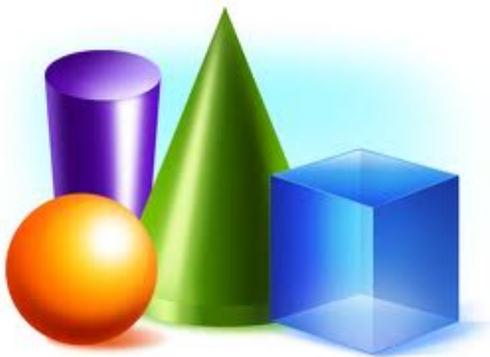
Solid: three-dimensional shapes

Cone

Cube

Cylinder

Sphere



What Came Before this Module:

We counted numbers up to ten, including learning about *one more than* and *one less than* a number.

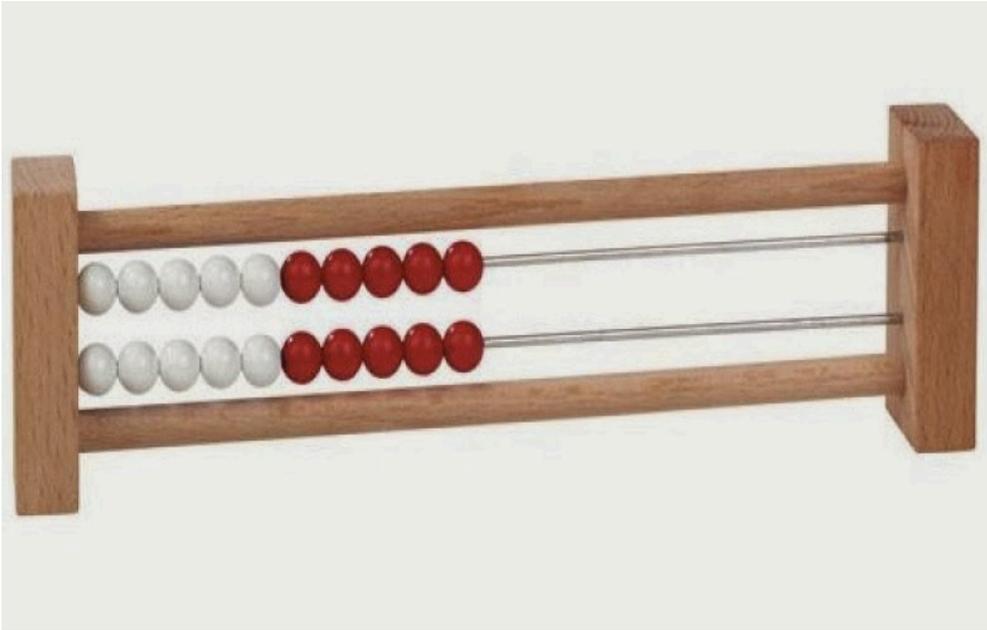
What Comes After this Module:

We will continue work with numbers, using units of weight and measurement to talk about more and less than a number.

+ How you can help at home:

- Help your student look for and describe shapes in common objects
 - Discuss what types of 2D shapes you can identify “inside of” 3D shapes
 - Continue to review and practice counting numbers up to 10
- *Classify objects and count the number of objects in each category*
 - *Identify and describe shapes such as squares, circles, triangles, rectangles, hexagons, cubes, cones, cylinders, and spheres*
 - *Analyze, compare, create, and compose shapes*

Key Common Core Standards:



Spotlight on Math Models:

Rekenrek

Students will use this tool to represent numbers in more complex ways as they grow.

A Story of Units has several key mathematical “models” that will be used throughout a student’s elementary years.

The rekenrek is a kind of abacus that was developed in The Netherlands but has many variations in other world cultures. In *A Story of Units*, rekenreks are used in kindergarten first simply as a model of numbers 1–5. Later, the white and red beads can be used to illustrate numbers up to 10 and then 20.

There are a variety of skills that students can practice on the rekenrek, including simple counting, skip counting, and eventually beginning addition and subtraction concepts. In the early months of kindergarten, we use the rekenrek to practice fluency with counting up and down.

Using the Rekenrek

Students can easily see groups of 5, and can move the beads to show their counting and thinking as they put numbers together and take them apart (compose and decompose numbers).

