Unit 2
Two-Dimensional and Three-Dimensional Shapes

Kindergarten
Math

Description: The students will learn to identify, describe and classify two- and three-dimensional shapes in the world. Fluency practice will reinforce counting numbers to 10 and addition and subtraction to 5.

Louisiana Student Standards for Mathematics (LSSM) Instructional Outcomes

Measurement and Data	
K.MD.3	Classify objects into given categories based on their attributes, count the number of objects in each category and sort the categories by count.
Geometry	
K.G.1	Describe objects in the environment using names of shapes and describe the relative positions of these objects using terms such as above, below, beside, in front of, behind, and next to.
K.G.2	Correctly name shapes regardless of their orientation or overall size.
K.G.3	Identify shapes as two-dimensional (lying in a plane, "flat") or three-dimensional ("solid")
K.G.4	Analyze and compare two- and three- dimensional shapes, in different sizes and orientations, using informal language to describe their similarities, differences, parts (e.g., number of sides and vertices/"corners" and other attributes (e.g., having sides of equal lengths).
K.G.5	Model shapes in the world by building shapes from components (e.g., sticks and clay balls) and drawing shapes.

Enduring Understandings:

- Students describe their physical world by using shapes and their position.
- Students identify two-dimensional and three-dimensional shapes based on their attributes.
- Students sort shapes in different ways.

Essential Questions:

- How can I tell about shapes?
- Where can shapes be found in my world?
- How can I sort and tell about shapes?
- How are shapes alike? Different?
- How can I use two-dimensional shapes to make new shapes?

- Students tell how shapes are alike and how they are different.
- Students use small shapes to make larger shapes.
- Students draw two-dimensional shapes.