KEY CONCEPT OVERVIEW

During the next few days, our math class will build on what we already know about two- and three-dimensional shapes. First, students build two-dimensional shapes (with coffee stir sticks and clay) by listening and following teacher-directed steps. Next, students use their two-dimensional shapes to build three-dimensional shapes.

You can expect to see homework that asks your child to do the following:

- Follow a set of directions to complete and create shapes.
- Trace and draw shapes.
- Draw real-world items that are three-dimensional shapes.
- Follow a set of directions to identify shapes by using ordinal numbers (e.g., first, second, third).

SAMPLE PROBLEM  (From Lesson 4)

Color the 2nd red.
Color the 4th blue.
Color the 6th green.

Additional sample problems with detailed answer steps are found in the Eureka Math Homework Helpers books. Learn more at GreatMinds.org.

HOW YOU CAN HELP AT HOME

- Invite your child to follow a three-step set of instructions that use the words first, second, and third. For example, you might say, “First, stand up. Second, clap your hands one time. Third, stomp your feet two times.”
- Name some two- and three-dimensional shapes (e.g., circles and cubes), and ask your child to find an example of each shape around the home. For example, your child might find a box of tissues and say, “This is shaped like a cube!”
- Invite your child to gather 10 small toys or other objects and encourage him to arrange them in a line. Using ordinal numbers, ask him the location of each object in the line. For example, you might ask, “Which object is second?”

For more resources, visit » Eureka.support
**TERMS**

**Two-dimensional shapes:** Closed figures (e.g., squares, rectangles, circles, triangles, hexagons) that have width and height but no depth; also known as flat shapes.

**Three-dimensional shapes:** Objects (e.g., cylinders, spheres, cones, cubes) that have width, height, and depth; also known as solid shapes.