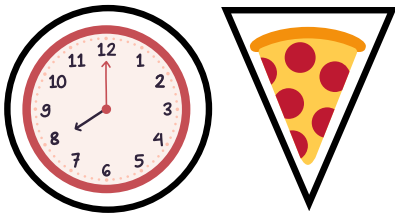


Family Math-Geometry

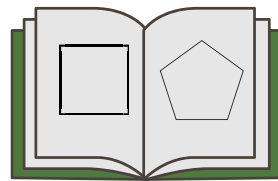
Geometry is composed of two fundamental components. The first is the ability to reason about shape. For instance, we learn that triangles must have three straight sides and angles, but these angles can differ in size, and triangles can be tall or short, red or blue, or tilted in various ways. In addition, Children should learn and use spatial orientation vocabulary to describe the relative positions of objects, such as above, below, beside, in front of, behind, next to, between, on, over, under, and inside.

Shape Hunt



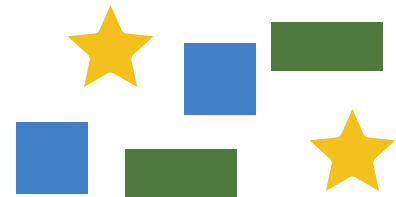
Here's an entertaining way to keep your kids engaged while learning. Go on a scavenger hunt around the house to find items that fit specific shapes. Encourage your child to search for circles (e.g. clock, plate), squares (e.g. window, book), rectangles (e.g. door, smartphone), and triangles (e.g. slice of pizza, hanger).

Create a Shape Book



Create a book from construction paper where each page showcases a shape, including circles, squares, triangles, rectangles, hexagons, and pentagons. Cut out examples of each shape from magazines, catalogs, and photos and glue them onto the corresponding page to create a collage.

Shape Hopscotch



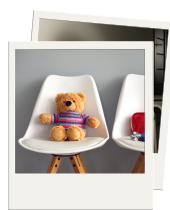
Stuck inside on a rainy day? Here's a fun activity to keep your child entertained. Using construction paper, cut out various shapes in the same color for each shape. For instance, create yellow triangles, red circles, blue squares, and green rectangles. Randomly stick them to the floor with tape. The game starts when you yell out a shape for your child to find and stand on. Keep calling out different shapes, and watch your child continue to hop and learn!

Funny Face



Introduce children to shapes through art projects. Cut shapes of different sizes from construction paper and use a paper plate as the face. Arrange and glue the shapes to form the features, and create a face made up of one or multiple shapes. Encourage children to name the shapes as they work.

Photo Fun



To help your child develop an understanding of spatial concepts, take a photo of a toy placed in different locations, such as on top of a table or under a chair. Then, encourage your child to place the toy in the same positions as seen in the photos. Or take photos of your child demonstrating positional concepts. "David is behind the couch."

Simon Says



Here's a great game to play with your child using a small stuffed animal. Try out Simon Says and challenge your child to place the animal in different positions while using positional vocabulary. For example, Simon Says, "Put your animal above your head," or "Put your animal under your chair."