

Unit 6

Family Letter

Reveal
MATH

Dear Family,

In this unit, Shapes and Solids, we will be learning how to identify 2- and 3-dimensional shapes. We will also learn how to build new shapes and composite figures.

STEM Career Kid for this Unit

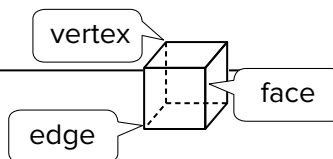
Hi, I'm Riley.

I want to be an automotive engineer. Automotive engineers use math when they use shapes to design a dashboard for a car.



What math terms will your child use?

Term	Student Understanding
2-dimensional shape	“flat” shapes that have length and width; for example, triangles and circles are 2-dimensional (2-D) shapes
3-dimensional shape	shapes that have length, width, and height; for example, rectangular prisms and cylinders are 3-dimensional (3-D) shapes
edge	on a 3-D shape, the place where two faces meet
face	on a 3-D shape, a flat surface
vertex	on a 3-D, the point where edges meet



What can your child do at home?

Encourage your child to identify shapes in their everyday life. For example, while looking through a magazine, have your child name the shapes they see.

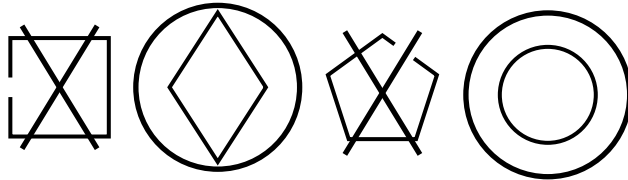
What Will Students Learn in this Unit?

Identifying Attributes of Shapes

Your child will learn to tell whether 2-dimensional shapes are closed. Students also identify 2-dimensional shapes by the number of sides or vertices they have.

Example:

Circle the shapes that are closed. Put an X on the shapes that are *not* closed.

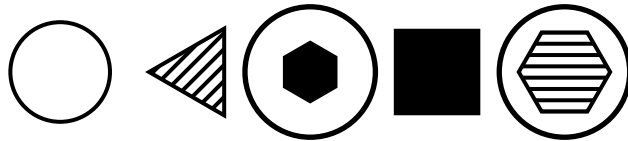


Identifying Attributes of a Shape That Do Not Matter

Your child will also learn to identify 2-dimensional shapes of different colors, sizes, and orientations.

Example:

Circle the hexagons.



Building New Solids

Your child will also learn how to put 3-dimensional shapes together to create new shapes. Students will learn how to identify the 3-dimensional shapes within a image. The following shape is composed, from bottom to top, of a cube, a cylinder, and a cone.

