

Grade K Module 6

Tips for Families

Key Concepts Overview

Focus TEKS: **K.6C, K.6D, K.6F**

In Module 6, students name and sort two- and three-dimensional shapes. They apply what they know about the common features of shapes to build flat, two-dimensional shapes, and they use ordinal numbers (first, second, third) to describe the construction of the shapes. The school year closes with having students celebrate their learning by participating in a Math Olympics.

Your student will:

- ☐ Build flat shapes using sticks to represent the sides of the shape and balls of clay to represent the vertices.
- ☐ Use ordinal numbers to describe the steps for building each shape (e.g., “First, I cut the sticks. Second, I picked 3 sticks for the sides. Third, I stuck them together with clay!”).
- ☐ Compose flat shapes with varying side lengths.
- ☐ Draw to record shape compositions.
- ☐ Engage in tasks related to numbers, measurement, operations, and geometry to celebrate learning from the whole year.

You can use the checklist above to help monitor your student’s progress of the knowledge and skills in this module. Daily sample problems with solutions and thought bubbles are found in the Homework Helper pages in the Succeed Student Edition to help you support your student as they work at home.

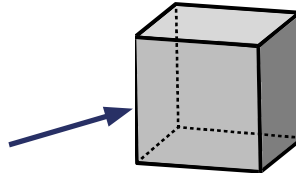
Additional Ways to Help at Home

- Invite your student to follow a set of instructions using the words *first*, *second*, and *third*. For example, you might say, “First, stand up. Second, clap your hands. Third, stomp your feet.”
- Send your student on a scavenger hunt for solid, or three-dimensional, shapes around the house. Ask your student to prove her choice by describing its characteristics. For example, “This ball is a sphere because it is round and can roll! It doesn’t have any faces or edges.”
- Invite your student 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?”
- Invite your student to complete a puzzle with you.
- Encourage your student to draw shapes (e.g., circles or triangles) or find examples of two- and three-dimensional objects (paper, an orange, a tissue box).

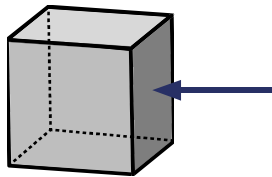


Terms

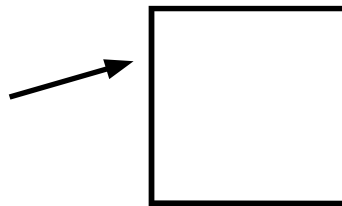
Edge: the place where 2 faces meet



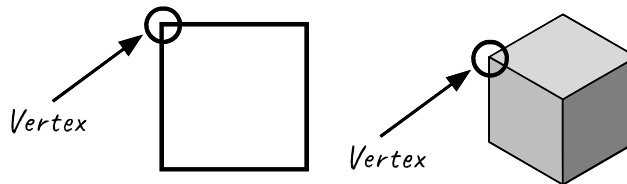
Face: a flat side of a solid shape



Side: the line that connects two vertices of a flat shape

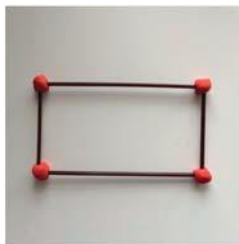


Vertex (*Vértice*): a point where the sides meet in a two-dimensional shape and the point where the edges meet in a three-dimensional shape; *vertices* is the plural form of vertex

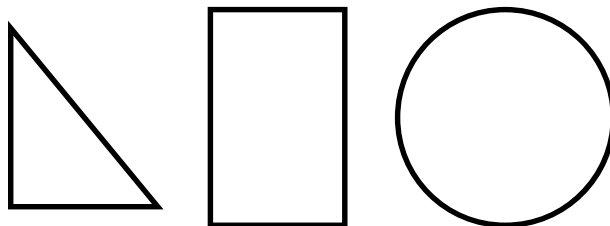


Models

Clay and sticks



Two-dimensional shapes



Three-dimensional shapes

