

Two-Dimensional and Three-Dimensional Shapes

In this Module, we will start with describing and sorting flat shapes, and then solid shapes. Finally, we'll learn to sort and compare both flat and solid shapes.

Time to work with shapes!



Words we will use in this module:

Position words: above, below, beside, in front of, next to, behind

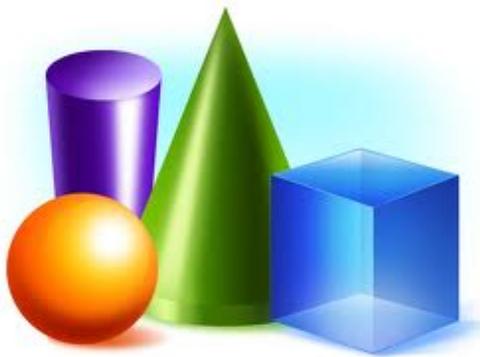
Flat (two-dimensional shapes)

- **Circle**
- **Hexagon** (flat figure enclosed by six straight sides)
- **Rectangle** (flat figure enclosed by four straight sides)
- **Square** (flat figure enclosed by four straight, equal sides)
- **Triangle** (flat figure enclosed by three straight sides)

Face (flat side of a solid)

Solid (three-dimensional shapes)

- **Cone**
- **Cube**
- **Cylinder**
- **Sphere**



What Came Before this Module: We counted numbers up to ten, including learning about *one more than* and *one less than* a number.

What Comes After this Module: We will continue work with numbers, using units of weight and measurement to talk about more and less than a number.

+ How you can help at home:

- Help your student look for and describe shapes in common objects
- Discuss what types of 2D shapes you can identify "inside of" 3D shapes
- Continue to review and practice counting and comparing numbers up to 10

Key Common Core Standards:

- Classify objects and count the number of objects in each category
- Identify and describe shapes such as squares, circles, triangles, rectangles, hexagons, cubes, cones, cylinders, and spheres
- Analyze, compare, create, and compose shapes



Spotlight on Math Models:

Rekenreks

Students will use this tool to represent numbers in more and complex ways as they grow.

A Story of Units has several key mathematical “models” that will be used throughout a student’s elementary years.

The rekenrek is a kind of abacus that was developed in The Netherlands but has many variations in other world cultures. In A Story of Units, rekenreks are used in kindergarten first simply as a model of numbers 1-5. Later, the white and red beads can be used to illustrate numbers up to 10, and then 20.

There are a variety of skills that students can practice on the rekenrek, including simple counting, skip counting, and eventually beginning addition and subtraction concepts. In the early months of kindergarten, we use the rekenrek to practice fluency with counting up and down.

Using the Rekenrek

Students can easily see groups of 5, and can move the beads to show their counting and thinking as they put numbers together and take them apart (compose and decompose numbers).

