Kindergarten Math

Module 2: Two-Dimensional and Three-Dimensional Shapes

Math Parent Letter
This document is created to give parents and students a better understanding of the math concepts found in Eureka Math (© 2013 Common Core, Inc.) that is also posted as the Engage New York material which is taught in the classroom. Module 2 of Eureka Math (Engage New York) covers Two-Dimensional and Three-Dimensional Shapes. This newsletter will discuss Module 2, Topic A.

Topic A. Two-Dimensional Flat Shapes

Words to know

- Flat Shape
- Triangle
- Square
- Rectangle
- Hexagon
- Circle
- Above
- Below
- Beside
- In front of
- Next to
- Behind

Objective

Students will examine how two-dimensional shapes and objects are similar to or different from one another with respect to orientation and relative positions to objects.

OBJECTIVE OF TOPIC A

1	Find and describe flat triangles, squares, rectangles, hexagons, and circles using informal language without naming.
2	Explain decisions about classifications of triangles into categories using variants and non-examples. Identify shapes as triangles.
3	Explain decisions about classifications of rectangles into categories using variants and non-examples. Identify shapes as rectangles.
4	Explain decisions about classifications of hexagons and circles and identify them by name. Make observations using variants and non-examples.
5	Describe and communicate positions of all flat shapes using the words *above, below, beside, in front of, next to,* and *behind*.

## Focus Area of Topic A

Two-Dimensional Flat Shapes

In Topic A, students will look at various **flat shapes** and describe the attributes of the shape. In Lesson 1, students will look at objects and determine which shape looks like it. For example, a clock looks like a circle. In Lesson 2, students will begin to classify triangles. They will gain an understanding that a **triangle** is a flat figure enclosed by three sides and will be able to identify the shape by name.

Find the triangles and color them yellow. Put an X on shapes that are not triangles.
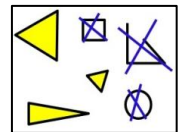
In Lesson 3, students gain an understanding that a **rectangle** is a flat figure enclosed by four straight sides and begin to identify rectangles by name. They will also understand that a **square** is a flat figure enclosed by four straight equal sides.

Color all the rectangles yellow.
Color all the triangles red.
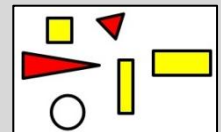
In Lesson 4, students gain an understanding that a **hexagon** is a flat figure enclosed by six straight sides and a **circle** is a flat, closed, curved shape with no straight sides. They will also begin to identify these shapes by name.

Find the circles and color them green. Find the hexagons and color them yellow. Put an X on the shapes that are not hexagons or circles.
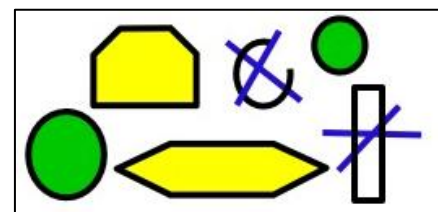
In Lesson 5, students learn about positional words. The words **above, below, beside, behind, in front of,** and **next to** are position words.

- Draw a shape with 4 sides, 2 long and 2 short, **below** the cat.
- Draw a shape with 3 straight sides **above** the cat. Color it yellow.