

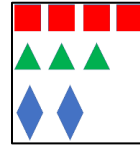
Monday – 30 minutes

Activity / Task

Recognizing and Creating Two-Dimensional Shapes

Guiding Question: What attributes can tell me how to recognize and create two-dimensional shapes?

Cut out the shapes from the handout.



Try This First. How can you use 5 of the shapes that you cut out to create a new shape with 5 vertices?

Let's Learn Together. Use two green shapes, one blue shape, and two red shapes and build the shape below.



Image by HISD Curriculum using Apple® iPhone.

The shape you created above is called a **pentagon**, a polygon that has 5 sides and 5 vertices.

Let's make another shape. Use one green shape, one blue shape, and one red shape to create a new shape with 6 sides like the one below.



Image by HISD Curriculum using Apple® iPhone.

The shape you created above is called a **hexagon**, a polygon that has six sides and 6 vertices.

Now It's Your Turn. Look at the "Independent Practice for Monday" and follow the directions to build different two-dimensional shapes.

Resources

Polygon Cut Outs for Monday

Independent Practice for Monday

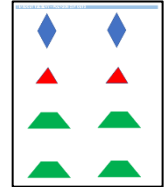
Tuesday – 30 minutes

Activity / Task

Decomposing Two-Dimensional Figures

Guiding Question: How can I decompose a two-dimensional figure and identify the resulting shapes?

Cut out the shapes from the resource “Polygon Cut Outs for Tuesday.”



Try This First! Look at the 2-dimensional shape below.



Image by HISD Curriculum using Microsoft® Word.



The shape is a **polygon** because it is a closed figure made with straight lines that do not cross.



The shape is a **quadrilateral** because it has 4 sides and 4 vertices.



The shape is a **trapezoid** because it has one set of lines that will never cross.

Let's Learn Together. Decompose the quadrilateral so that it makes two other shapes. Place those two shapes on top of your quadrilateral.



Image by HISD Curriculum using Microsoft® Word.

The quadrilateral above is decomposed into a **triangle** and a **parallelogram**.

Now It's Your Turn. Look at the “Independent Practice for Tuesday” and follow the directions to decompose different two-dimensional shapes.

Resources

Polygon Cut Outs for Tuesday

Independent Practice for Tuesday

Wednesday – 30 minutes

Activity / Task

Attributes of Two-Dimensional Figures

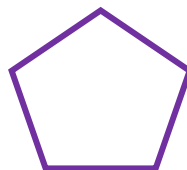
Guiding Question: What attributes can tell me how to recognize and create two-dimensional shapes?

Try This First! Compose a model of a figure that has 4 sides and 4 vertices like the one represented below on your paper or notebook.



The figure you created is named a **square**.

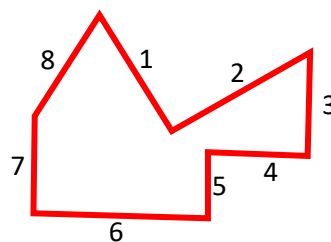
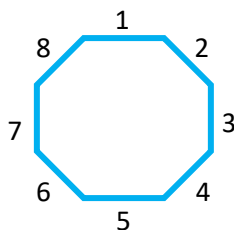
Let's Learn Together. Compose a model of a figure that has 5 sides and 5 vertices like the one represented below on your paper or notebook.



The figure you created is named a **pentagon**.

We can identify two-dimensional shapes by name, when we know the characteristics of the shape.

Let's make another shape. Compose a model of a figure that has 8 sides and 8 vertices (like one of the figures represented below) on your paper. Number each of the sides so you know how many total sides your shape has.



The figure you created is named an **octagon**.

Now It's Your Turn. Draw two-dimensional shapes with the following numbers of sides and vertices. Can you draw more than one example? Can you name your shape?

- 3 sides, 3 vertices
- 6 sides, 6 vertices
- 7 sides, 7 vertices
- 9 sides, 9 vertices

Resources

Thursday – 30 minutes

Activity / Task

Classifying and Sorting Quadrilaterals

Guiding Question: How can I classify and sort quadrilaterals based on attributes using formal geometric language?

Try This First! Look at the Venn diagram below. What do you notice?

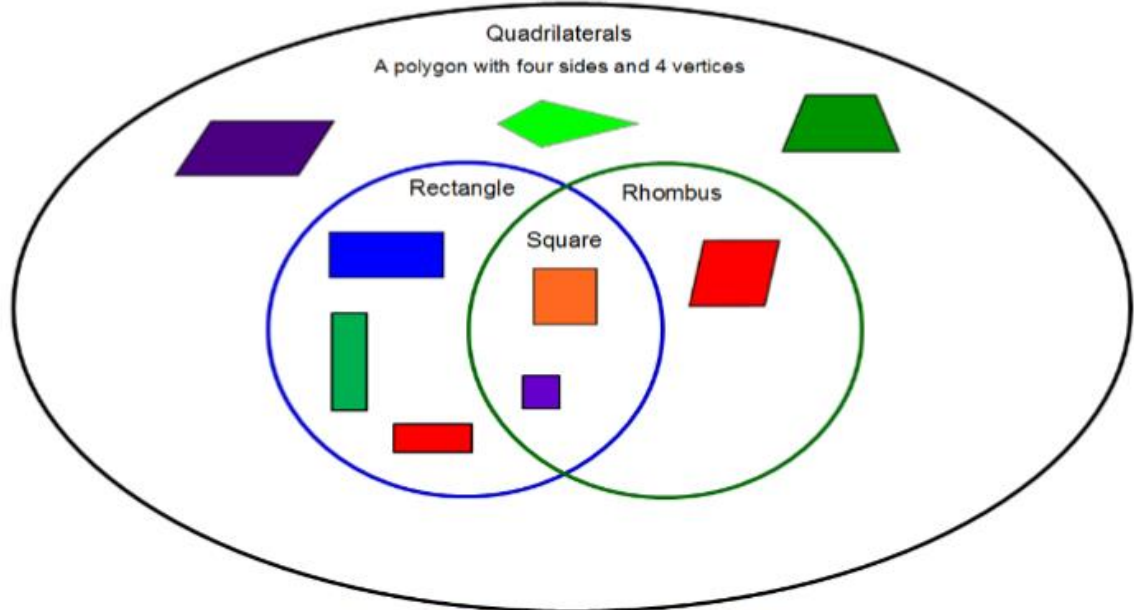


Image by HISD Curriculum using Microsoft® Word.

Let's Learn Together! Our Venn Diagram shows different ways to classify quadrilaterals.



A rectangle, a square, and a rhombus can be classified as quadrilaterals.

AND






A square can be classified as a rectangle and also as a rhombus.

Now It's Your Turn. Look at the "Independent Practice for Thursday" and follow the directions to identify and organize two-dimensional shapes.

Resources

Independent Practice for Thursday

Friday – 30 minutes

<p>Activity / Task</p> <p>Classifying and Sorting Quadrilaterals</p>	<p>Guiding Question: How can I sort and classify polygons base on formal geometric attributes?</p> <p>Cut out the shapes from the handout.</p> <p>Try This First. Trace the figures with your pencil in the chart below. What do you notice?</p> <div data-bbox="548 501 1312 1184" data-label="Diagram"> <p>The diagram is a 2x2 matrix used for classifying polygons. The columns are labeled 'Regular Polygon' (marked with a red star) and 'Not Regular Polygon' (marked with a purple star). The rows are labeled 'Quadrilateral' (marked with a yellow star) and 'Not Quadrilateral' (marked with a yellow star). The matrix contains various colored polygons: a green diamond, a red square, a blue parallelogram, a blue trapezoid, an orange parallelogram, a red rectangle, a brown triangle, a purple octagon, a blue pentagon, a pink triangle, and a green house-shaped polygon.</p> <p><i>Image by HISD Curriculum using Microsoft® Word.</i></p> <p>Let's Learn Together.</p> <p> Some of these polygons are regular because all the sides have the same length and the corners appear to be the same.</p> <p> Some of these polygons are irregular because not all the sides are the same length, or the corners appear to be different.</p> <p> Some of these polygons are not quadrilaterals because they do not have 4 sides, 4 vertices or 4 angles.</p> <p>Now It's Your Turn. Look at the "Independent Practice for Friday." Sort the shapes you cut using the graphic organizer.</p> </div>
<p>Resources</p>	<p>Polygon Cut Outs for Friday Independent Practice for Friday</p>





Monday – 30 minutes

Activity / Task

Organizing Two-Dimensional Shapes

Guiding Question: How can I organize a group of two-dimensional shapes and describe how I organize them?


Cut out the shapes and the graphic organizer from the resource “Polygon Cut Outs and Graphic Organizer for Monday.”

Polygons						
Name or names	Trapezoid	Square Rectangle Parallelogram Rhombus	Hexagon	Triangle	Parallelogram	Rhombus Parallelogram

Shape	Name	Attribute:			

Try This First. What geometric attribute can you use to classify the figures you cut out?


Let's Learn Together! Let's choose number of sides as the geometric attribute. Let's count the number of sides for each shape and organize them into groups. We are now ready to complete our table.

Let's start with the first polygon on the table. 

How many sides does it have?

If you said it has 4 sides, you are correct!

This shape is called *trapezoid*. Trapezoids are quadrilaterals because they have four sides and four vertices. We can put an “X” in our graphic organizer to show that a trapezoid has four sides.

Shape	Name	Attribute: <i>Number of Sides</i>			
		Three	Four	Five	Six
	<i>Trapezoid</i>		X		

Now It's Your Turn. Let's continue to classify the shapes you cut out. Then, write a sentence to describe how you organized these shapes. You can use the sentence frame below:

I organized my shapes by _____.

Can you think of another way to organize these shapes using a different attribute?

Resources

Polygon Cut Outs and Graphic Organizer for Monday

Tuesday – 30 minutes

Activity / Task

Composing Three-Dimensional Figures

Guiding Question: How can I compose three-dimensional figures with given properties or attributes?

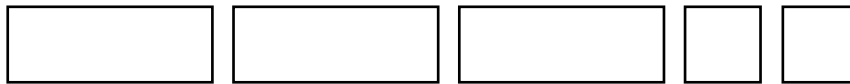
Vocabulary Review. Look at the resource “Vocabulary Match.” Do you recognize these figures from first grade? Match the figure to its name.

Try This First. What do you notice about the figures you just matched?

Here is a list of attributes that you can use to describe these figures.

- They are three-dimensional figures. They have length, width, and height.
- Three-dimensional figures have faces that are polygons.
- We can describe them using the words **face**, **edge**, and **vertex**.

Let’s Learn Together! Let’s compose three-dimensional figures based on some attributes. I am thinking of a three-dimensional figure that has 6 faces and 8 vertices. Here are the shapes of the faces:



Which three-dimensional figure am I describing?

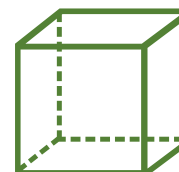
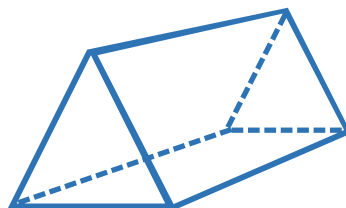


That is right! I am thinking about a rectangular prism!

Image of figure by HISD using Microsoft® Word and 1, 2, 3 Math Fonts with permission.



Now It’s Your Turn. Draw the shapes that you would use to compose the following three-dimensional shapes. Then describe them like we described the prism above.



Resources

Vocabulary Match

Wednesday – 30 minutes

Activity / Task

Three-Dimensional Figures: Prisms

Guiding Question: How can I classify and sort three-dimensional prisms using formal geometric language?

Let's Review Our Vocabulary Words. Look at the prisms on the resource "Three-Dimensional Figures." We can use the attributes of prisms (number of edges, vertices, and faces) to sort them. For example, we know that cubes and rectangular prisms have 6 faces.

Try This First. How can you describe a rectangular prism? (Hint: You can find a box at home to help you.)



Image by Olier-Free-Vector, Images from Pixabay

Let's Learn Together. We can use the following sentence frames to describe three-dimensional figures.

- This ____ has ____ faces. The ____ are ____.
- This ____ has ____ vertices.
- This ____ has ____ edges.





Use the images of prisms on the resource "Three-Dimensional Figures" and count the number of vertices, edges, and faces for each one. Let's do the first one together.



Image of figure by HISD using Microsoft® Word and 1, 2, 3 Math Fonts with permission.

- This prism has 6 faces. The faces are rectangles.
 - This prism has 8 vertices.
 - This prism has 12 edges.

Let's make a table with this information. Use the resource "Three-Dimensional Figures" and complete the missing information. Think of real-world examples of these figures for you to draw.

Solid	Number of Faces/Bases	Number of Edges	Number of Vertices	Image	Real world object
Rectangular Prism					
Triangular Prism		9			
Cube					

Now It's Your Turn. Continue to add the missing information to the table. Then, choose a three-dimensional figure and describe it using the sentence frames we used today.

Resources

Three-Dimensional Figures

Thursday – 30 minutes

Activity / Task

Three-Dimensional Figures: Pyramids

Guiding Question: How can I classify and sort three-dimensional pyramids using formal geometric language?

Let's Review Our Vocabulary Words! Look at the resource "Three-Dimensional Figures" from yesterday. Look at the pyramids. We can use the attributes of pyramids (number of edges, vertices, and faces) to sort them. For example, we know that a triangular pyramid has 4 faces.

Try This First! How can you describe a triangular pyramid like the one below?

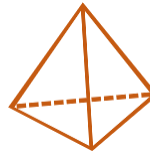


Image of figure by HISD using Microsoft® Word and 1, 2, 3 Math Fonts with permission.

Let's Learn Together! We can use the following sentence frames to describe three-dimensional figures.

- This ____ has ____ faces. The ____ are ____.
- This ____ has ____ vertices.
- This ____ has ____ edges.

Use the images on the resource "Three-Dimensional Figures" and count the number of vertices, edges, and faces for each pyramid. Let's do the first one together!



Image of figure by HISD using Microsoft® Word and 1, 2, 3 Math Fonts with permission.

- This pyramid has 4 faces. The faces are triangles.
- This pyramid has 4 vertices.
- This pyramid has 6 edges.

Use the resource "Three-Dimensional Figures" and complete the missing information. Think of real-world examples of these figures for you to draw.

Triangular Pyramid					
Rectangular Pyramid			5		

Now It's Your Turn. Continue to add the missing information to the table. Then, choose a pyramid and describe it using the sentence frames we used today.

Resources

Three-Dimensional Figures

Friday – 30 minutes

Activity / Task

Three-Dimensional Figures: Spheres, Cones, Cylinders

Guiding Question: How can I classify and sort three-dimensional that have round surfaces using formal geometric language?

Let's Review Our Vocabulary Words. Look at the resource "Three-Dimensional Figures". Look at the sphere, the cone, and the cylinder. We can use the attributes we used before (number of edges, vertices, and faces) to sort them. For example, we know that a sphere has no faces.

Try This First! How can you describe a sphere?

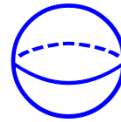


Image of figure by HISD using Microsoft® Word and 1, 2, 3 Math Fonts with permission.

Let's Learn Together! We can use the following sentence frames to describe three-dimensional figures.

- This ____ has ____ faces.
- This ____ has ____ vertices.
- This ____ has ____ edges.




Use the images on the resource "Three-Dimensional Figures" and count the number of vertices, edges, and faces for each one. Let's do the first one together!



Image of figure by HISD using Microsoft® Word and 1, 2, 3 Math Fonts with permission.

- This sphere has 0 faces.
- This sphere has 0 vertices.
- This sphere has 0 edges.

Use the resource "Three-Dimensional Figures" and complete the missing information. Think of real-world examples of these figures for you to draw.



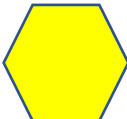

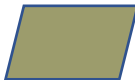

Sphere		0			
Cone		0			
Cylinder		0	0		

Now It's Your Turn. Continue to add the missing information to the table. Then, choose a sphere, a cone or a cylinder and describe it using the sentence frames we used today.

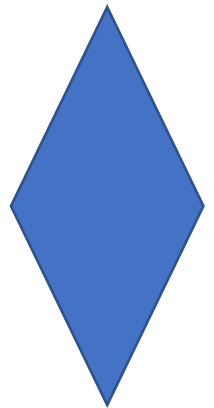
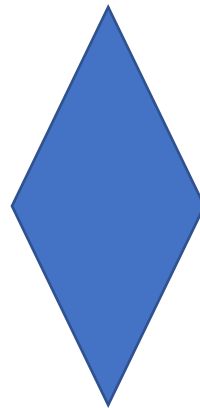
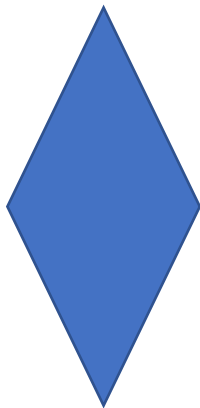
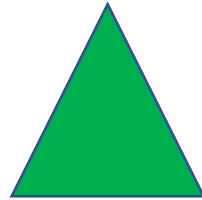
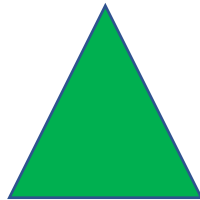
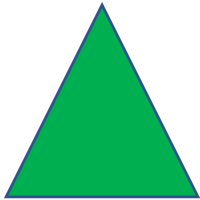
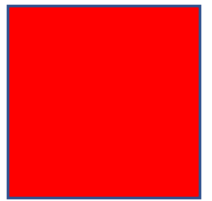
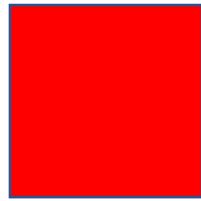
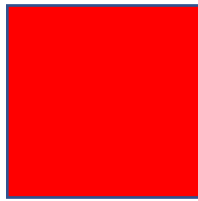
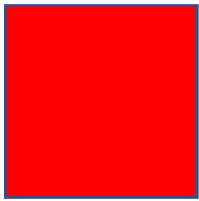
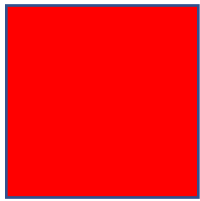
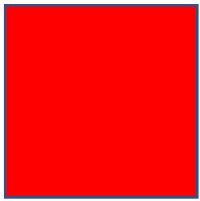
Resources

Three-Dimensional Figures

CLASSIFYING POLYGONS

Polygons						
Name or names	Trapezoid	Square Rectangle Parallelogram Rhombus	Hexagon	Triangle	Parallelogram	Rhombus Parallelogram

Shape	Name	Attribute: _____			



INDEPENDENT PRACTICE FOR MONDAY

Directions: Build the shapes below with your cut outs, count the vertices and sides, then match the name of each shape you built from the definitions, and write the name on the line below.

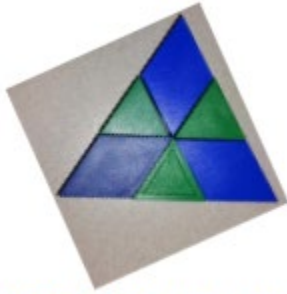


Image by HISD Curriculum using Apple® iPhone.



Image by HISD Curriculum using Apple® iPhone.



Image by HISD Curriculum using Apple® iPhone.



Image by HISD Curriculum using Apple® iPhone.

Parallelogram:

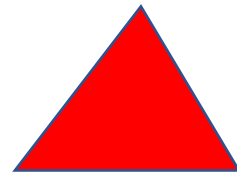
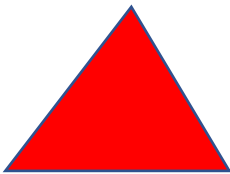
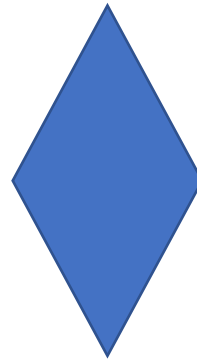
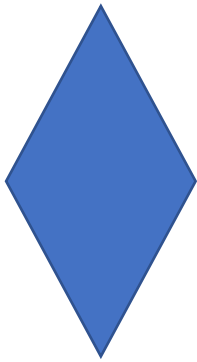
A quadrilateral with opposite sides congruent and parallel and opposite angles congruent

Triangle: A two-dimensional shape with three sides, three vertices and three angles

Trapezoid: A quadrilateral with exactly one pair of parallel lines

Octagon: A polygon that has eight sides or vertices

Square: A parallelogram that is a rhombus and a rectangle (a parallelogram with four congruent sides and four congruent angles)



INDEPENDENT PRACTICE FOR TUESDAY

Directions: Draw a line on your quadrilaterals like the examples below and write about the new shapes you created using your word bank at the bottom of the page to help you!

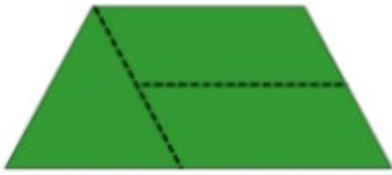


Image by HISD Curriculum using Microsoft® Word.

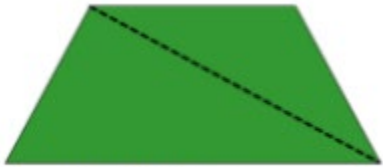


Image by HISD Curriculum using Microsoft® Word.

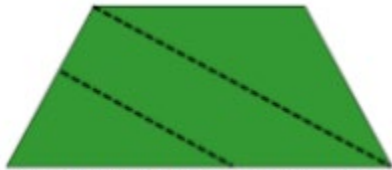


Image by HISD Curriculum using Microsoft® Word.

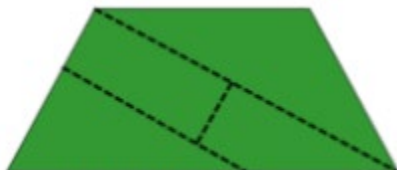


Image by HISD Curriculum using Microsoft® Word.

TRIANGLE

TRAPEZOID

PARALLELOGRAM

RECTANGLE

INDEPENDENT PRACTICE FOR THURSDAY

Directions: Complete the Venn Diagram with the correct name for each figure drawn. Use your word bank to help you!

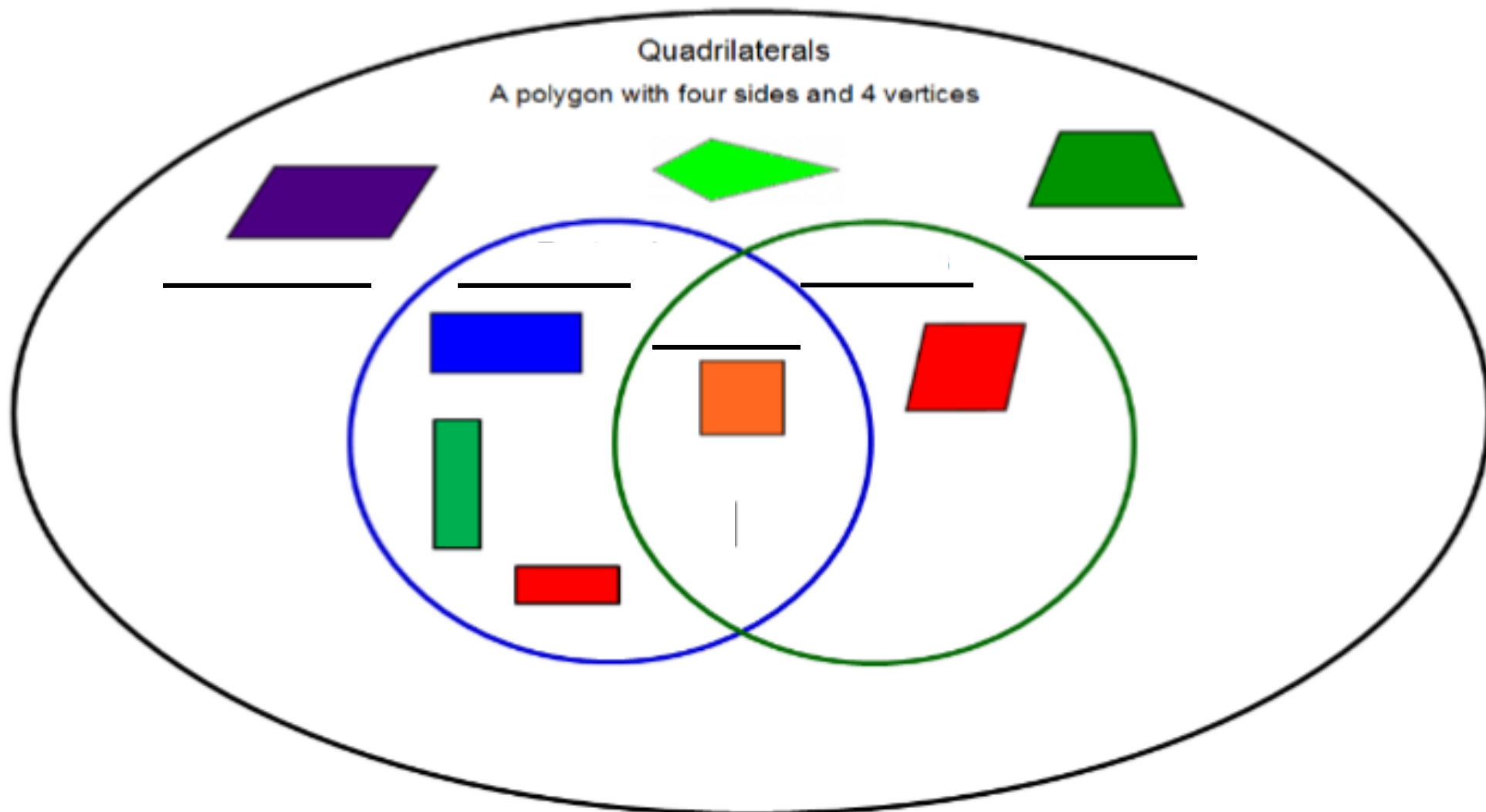


Image by HISD Curriculum using Microsoft® Word.

SQUARE

PARALLELOGRAM

RECTANGLE

RHOMBUS

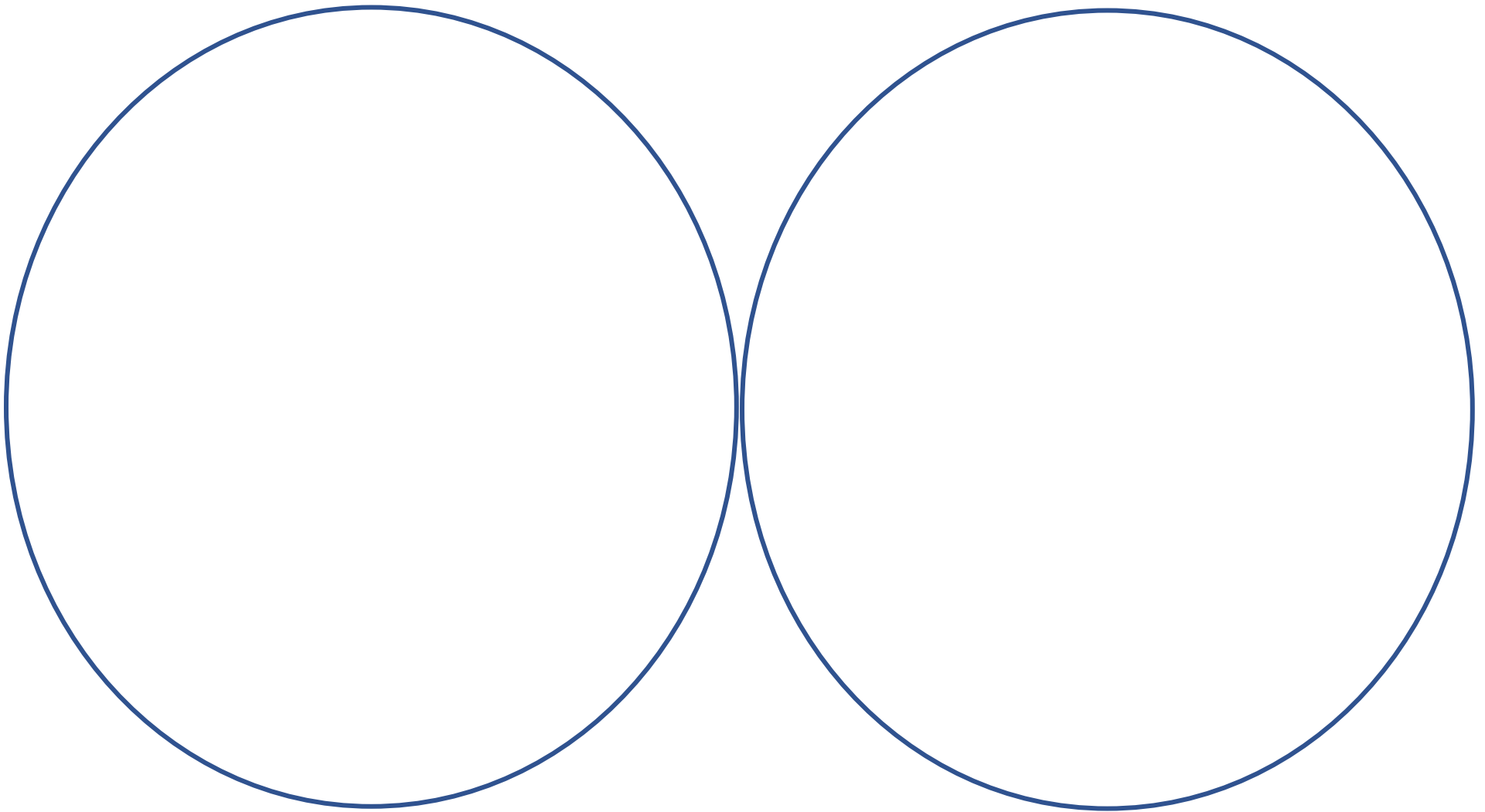
TRAPEZOID

GLOBAL GRADUATE



INDEPENDENT PRACTICE FOR FRIDAY

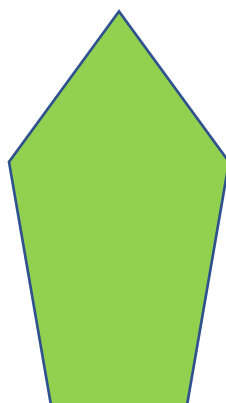
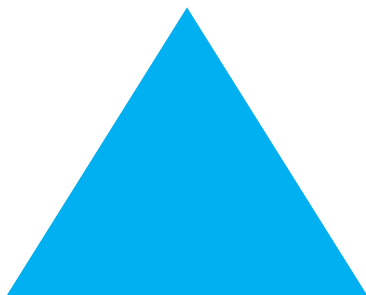
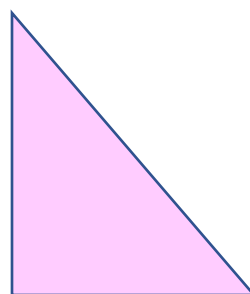
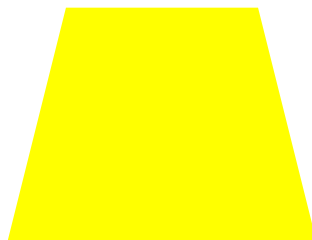
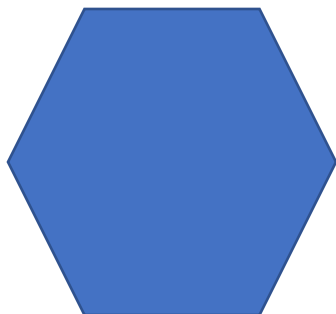
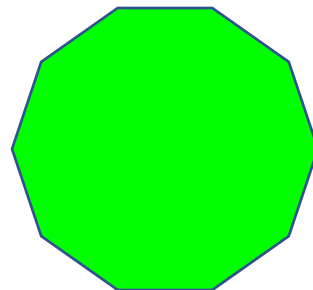
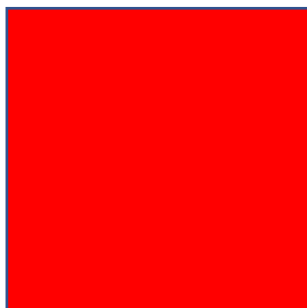
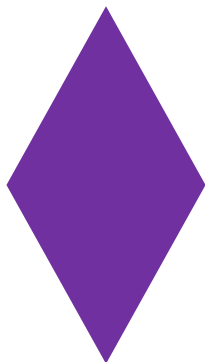
Directions: Use the graphic organizers to sort the polygons.





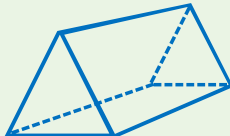
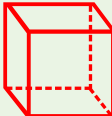
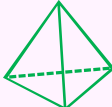




How did you sort the polygons?



POLYGON CUT OUT FOR FRIDAY



THREE-DIMENSIONAL FIGURES

Solid	Number of Faces/Bases	Number of Edges	Number of Vertices	Image	Real world object
Rectangular Prism					 <small>Image by Ciker-Free-Vector-Images from Pixabay</small>
Triangular Prism		9			
Cube					
Triangular Pyramid	4				
Rectangular Pyramid			5		
Sphere		0			
Cone		0			
Cylinder		0	0		

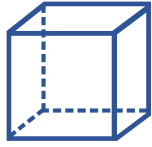
SENTENCE FRAMES

- The figure _____ has __ faces.
- The figure _____ has __ vertices.
- The figure _____ has __ edges.

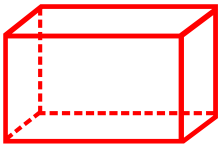


Vocabulary Match

Directions: Draw a line to match each word with the corresponding image.



Cylinder



Sphere



Cube



Cone



Rectangular Prism that is not a cube

Answer:

