Unit 6 Summary

Time Frame: 15 days

In Unit 6 the children are introduced to three-dimensional shapes and their properties, and through the use of “math nets” they discover the two-dimensional shapes that comprise each three-dimensional shape. The children will learn to identify three-dimensional shapes (cone, cube, cylinder, sphere, pyramid, rectangular prism) in the environment.

Essential Questions

(K.G.A.1) How are shapes important and how are they used in our environment?

(K.G.A.3) How can we tell if a shape is two-dimensional or three-dimensional?

(K.G.B.5) How can building shapes help us to better understand the characteristics of a shape?

Enduring Understandings

Shapes can either be two-dimensional or three-dimensional.

Two-dimensional and three-dimensional shapes are identified by their properties.

Three-dimensional shapes can be created using two-dimensional shapes (“math nets”).

Three-dimensional shapes are found in the environment.

Vocabulary

The children will be introduced to these vocabulary words. Mastery is not expected at this time.

Cone Cone  Math Net Math Net  Rectangular prism Rectangular prism  Sphere Sphere
Cube Cube  Museum Museum  Roll Roll  Stack Stack
Cylinder Cylinder  Properties Properties  Slide Slide  Three-Dimensional Three-Dimensional
Edge Edge  Pyramid Pyramid  Solid Shapes Solid Shapes  Vertex (Vertices) Vertex (Vertices)
Faces Faces

Recommended Literature

Cubes, Cones, Cylinders, & Spheres by Tana Hoban
I Spy Shapes in Art by Lucy Micklethwait
Icky Bug Shapes by Jerry Pallotta
Shape Up! by David A. Adler
Three Pigs, One Wolf, Seven Magic Shapes by Grace Maccarone
Three Sides and the Round One by Margaret Friskey