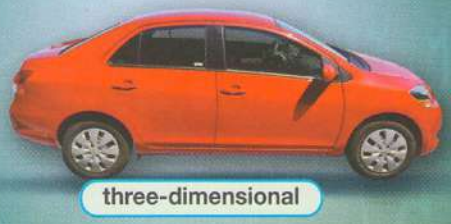
11 Math Skill 3: Geometry

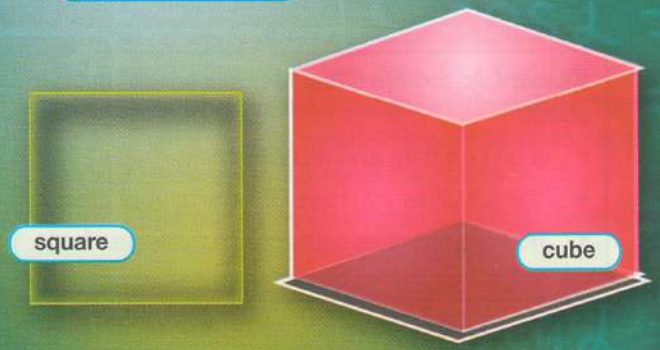
Get ready!

1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

1 How can two polygons be alike and different?

2 What are some two- and three-dimensional shapes?





Math Standards

Math 3: Geometry

Math.3a: After receiving an introduction to **geometry**, students should be able to identify different kinds of **shapes**. This includes the different types of **polygons**, such as triangles, rectangles, and pentagons. Students should also be able to describe shapes' relative position to each other. They can do this by using terms and expressions such as "next to" and "behind".

Math.3b: This standard requires that students understand the difference between **two-dimensional** shapes and **three-dimensional** shapes. For example, students should know that a **square** is a two-dimensional shape because it is **flat**. In comparison, a **cube** is a three-dimensional shape because it is solid and has height, width, and depth. Similarly, students should know that a **circle** is a two-dimensional shape, and a **ball** is a three-dimensional shape.

Math.3c: Students should be able to make comparisons between different shapes. This includes being able to identify key **similarities** and **differences**. Suppose students are presented with two differently shaped rectangles. In one rectangle, two sides are short, and two sides are long. The other rectangle is a square, where all sides are of equal length. Students should be able to identify these factors. They must also show how the shapes are similar and different.

Reading

2 Read the standards guide. Then, mark the following statements as true (T) or false (F).

1 __ A cube is a flat shape.

2 __ A circle has height, width, and depth.

3 __ Students should be able to identify ways that two shapes are the same.

Vocabulary

3 Place the words from the word bank under the correct headings.

WORD BANK

polygon square cube
ball circle flat solid

Two-Dimensional Shapes	Three-Dimensional Shapes