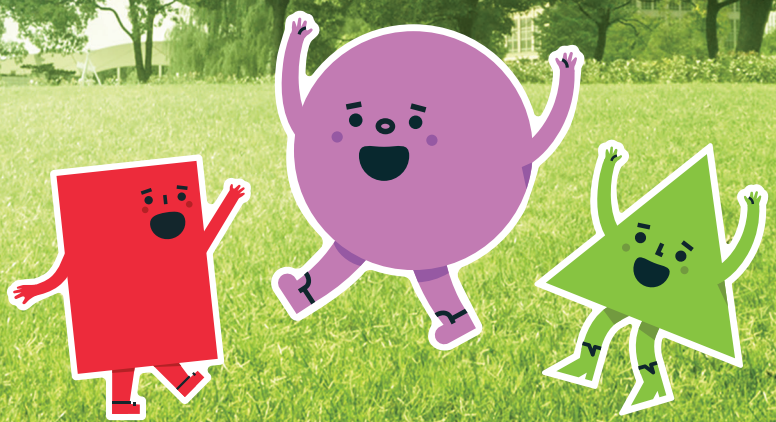
Unit 3

Flat Shapes All Around Us

Essential Questions

- How can we describe and compare shapes?
- How can small shapes be put together to make larger shapes?



Unit Story: A Great Shape Adventure

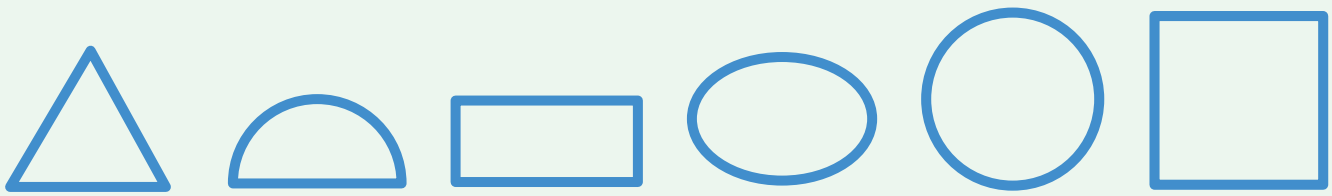
You can read the Unit Story with your student by visiting the Unit Story page on the Caregiver Hub.

Unit Investigation

Lesson 1 is the Unit Investigation. Students predict which shape will be the most common in representations of places in their community to build curiosity and apply their own knowledge in a variety of ways. Use the **Caregiver Connection** to help students continue to explore the math they will see in the unit.

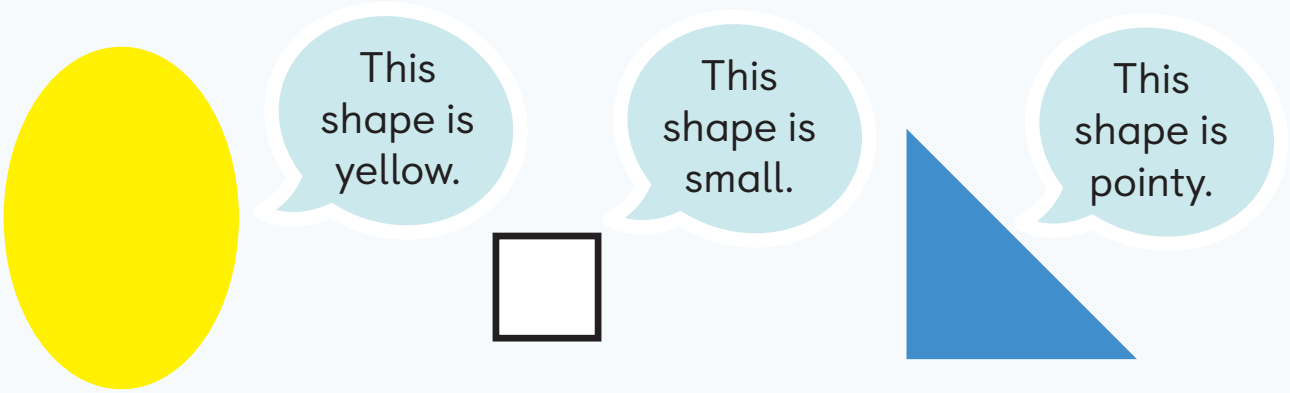
Caregiver Connection

Students may enjoy looking for examples of these shapes at home and in their community. Encourage students to explain how they know the shapes match.



Summary | Lesson 2

There are different ways to describe shapes, like their colors, sizes, or parts.



Try This

1

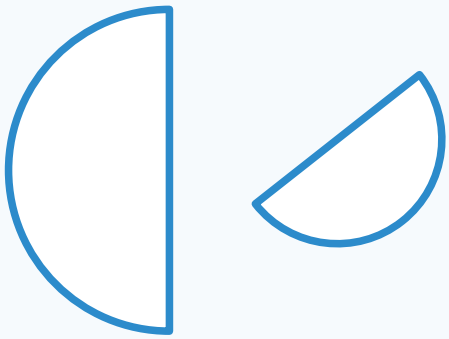
Draw

Directions:

1. Draw a pointy shape and a round shape.

Summary | Lesson 3

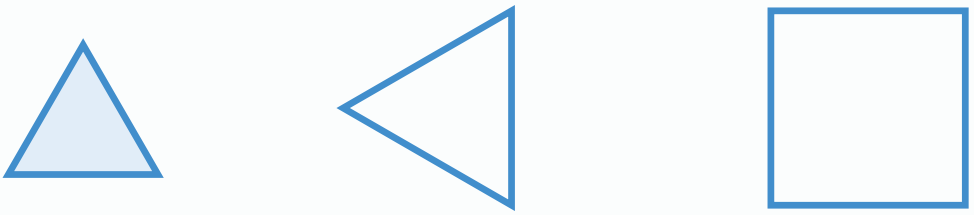
Shapes can be the same, even if they are different sizes or turned in different ways.



These are the same shapes because they have 1 **curved** part and 1 **straight** part.

Try This

1



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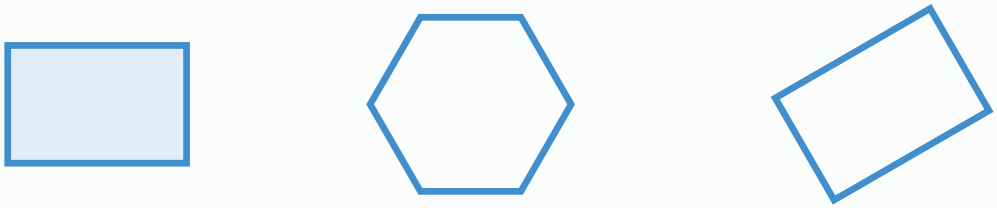


Directions:

1–2. Circle the shape that matches the shaded shape.

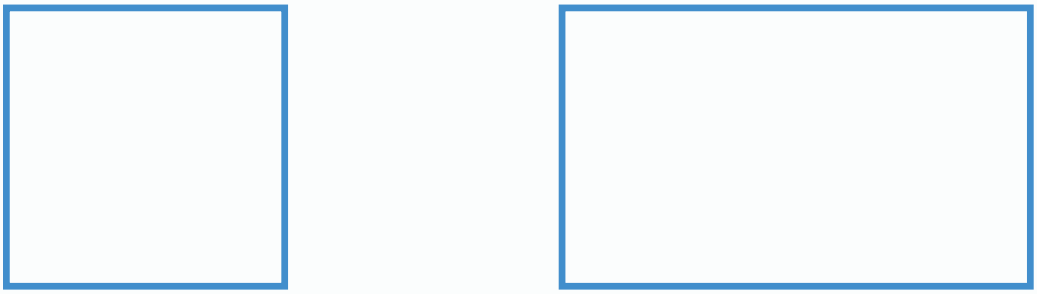
Summary | Lesson 4

Two shapes can be compared by explaining how their **sides** and **corners** are alike and different.

Try This

1

2

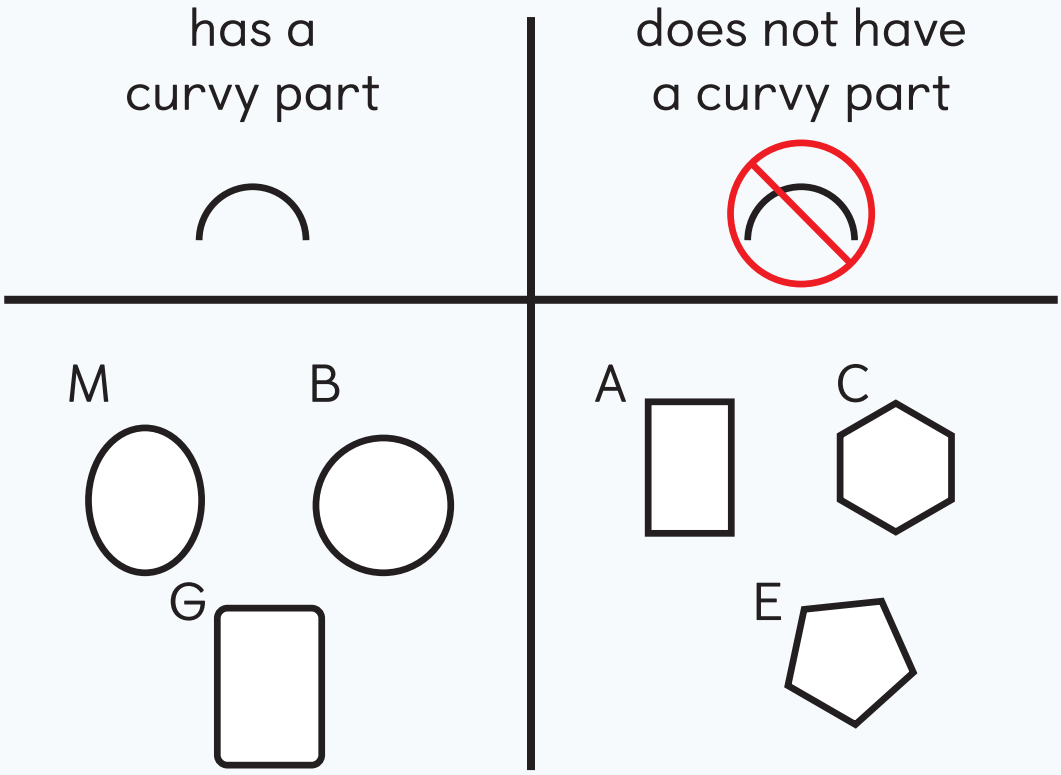


Directions:

1. Circle **1** part of each shape that is alike.
2. Circle **2** parts of each shape that are alike.

Summary | Lesson 5

You can **sort** shapes into groups using the parts of the shapes that are the same.



Try This

1

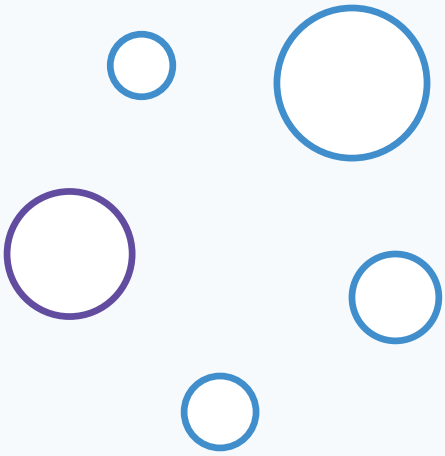
Directions:

1. Cross out **3** shapes that have curved sides. Explain how you would describe the shapes that are not crossed out.

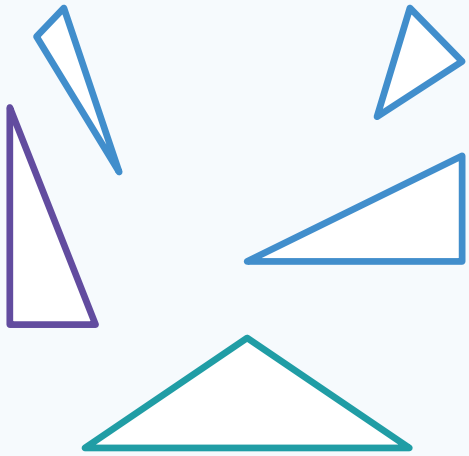
Summary | Lesson 6

Circles are round, have no straight sides, and no corners. **Triangles** have 3 straight sides and 3 corners.

Circles

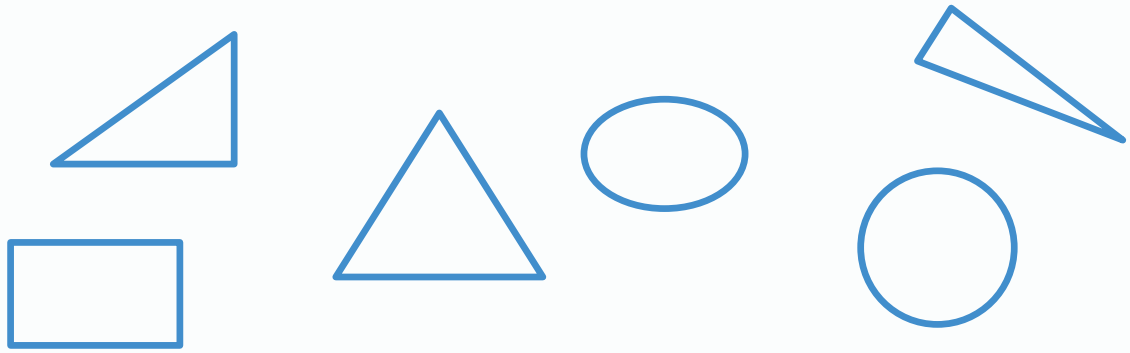


Triangles



Try This

1



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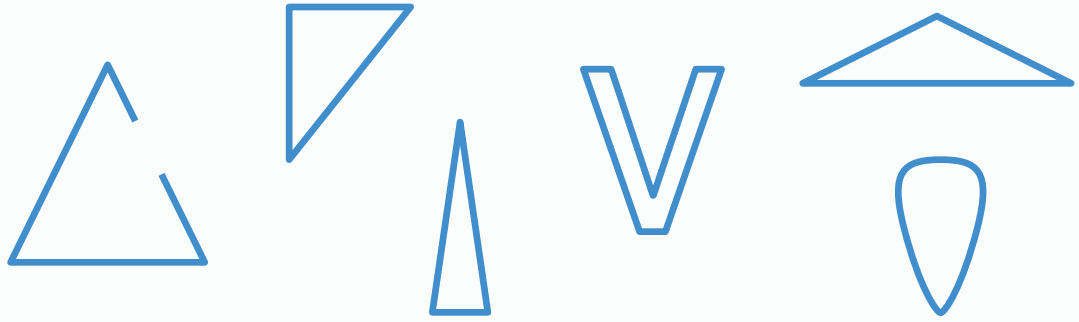
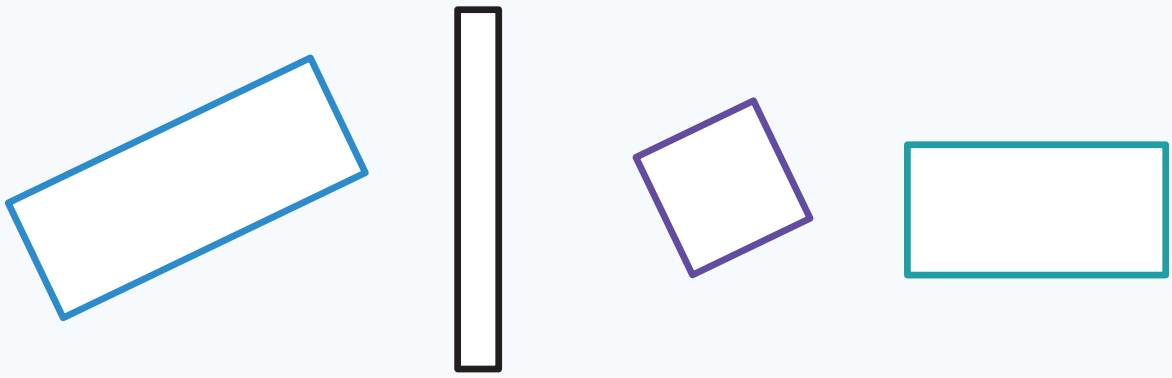


Directions:

1–2. Color **3** triangles. Cross out the shapes that are not triangles.

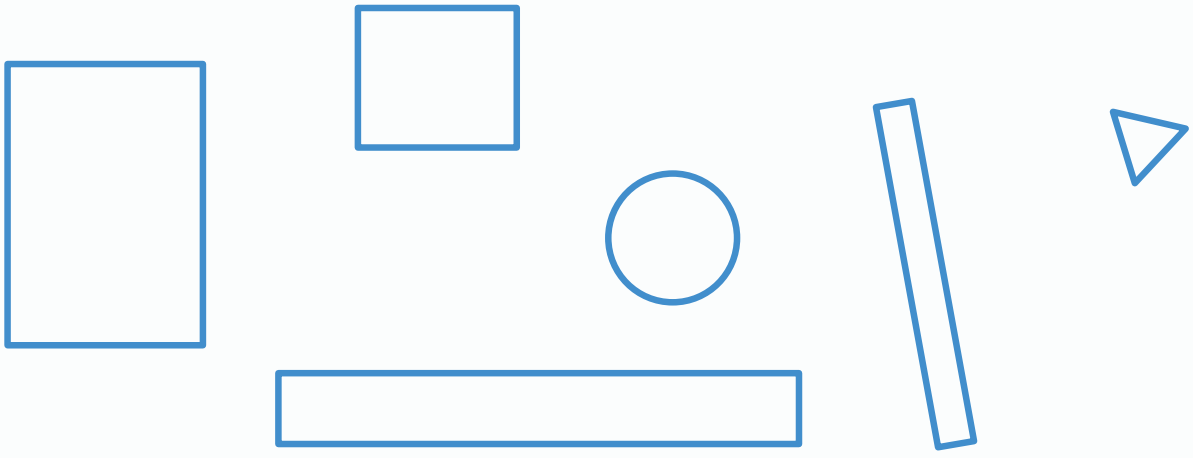
Summary | Lesson 7

Rectangles are shapes that have 4 straight sides and 4 corners. All the sides connect and all the corners look the same. Sometimes, rectangles have 2 sides that are **short** and 2 sides that are **long**.



Try This

1

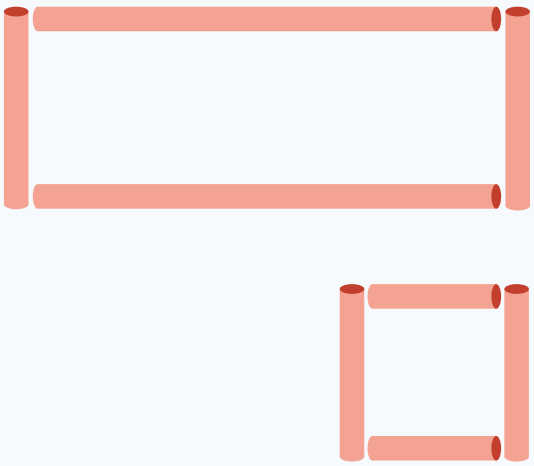


Directions:

1. Color **4** rectangles. Cross out the shapes that are not rectangles.

Summary | Lesson 8

Shapes can have sides that are the same length or sides that are different lengths. Rectangles that have sides that are the same length are a special type of rectangle called a **square**.



Try This

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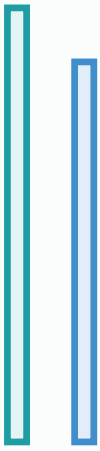

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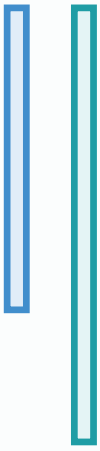
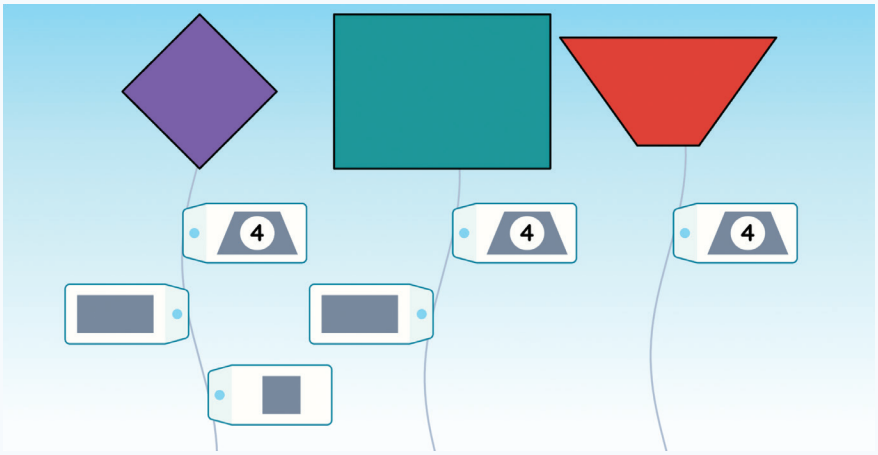


Directions:

1–4. Cross out the rectangle that is *longer*.

Summary | Lesson 9

A shape can be sorted into more than 1 group. For example, a square can be sorted into these groups: shapes with 4 sides, rectangles, and squares.



Try This

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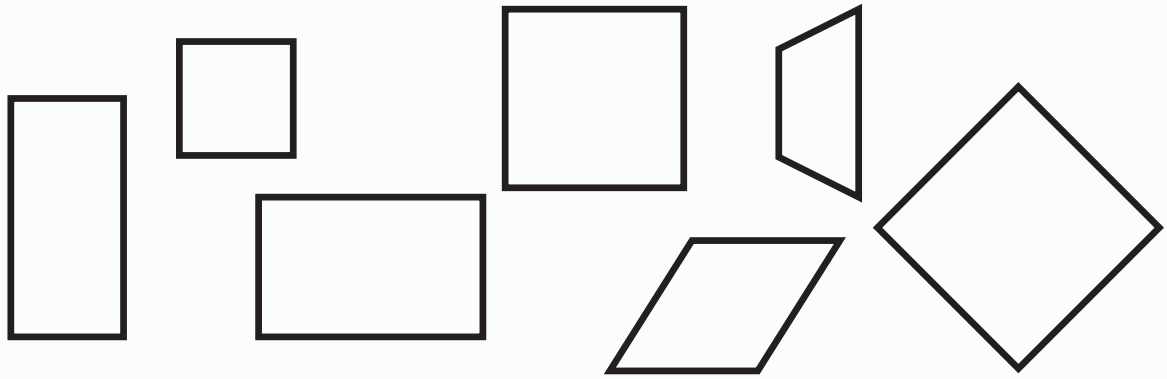

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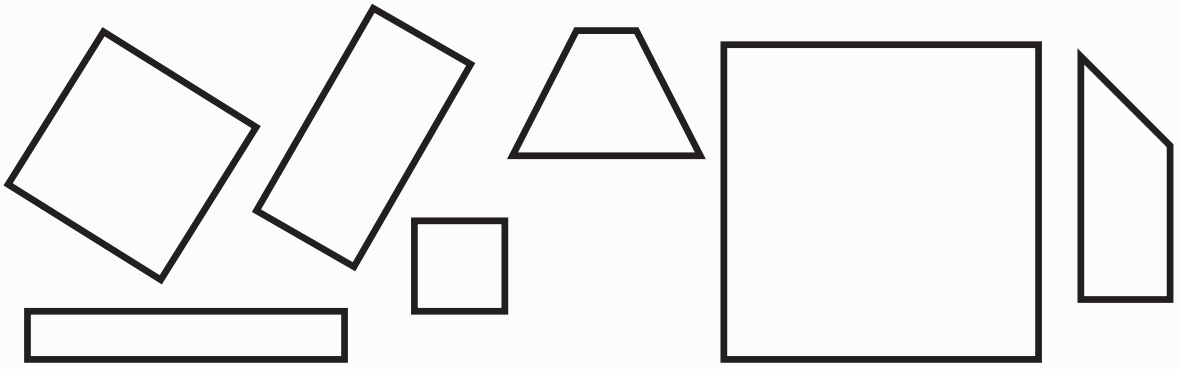
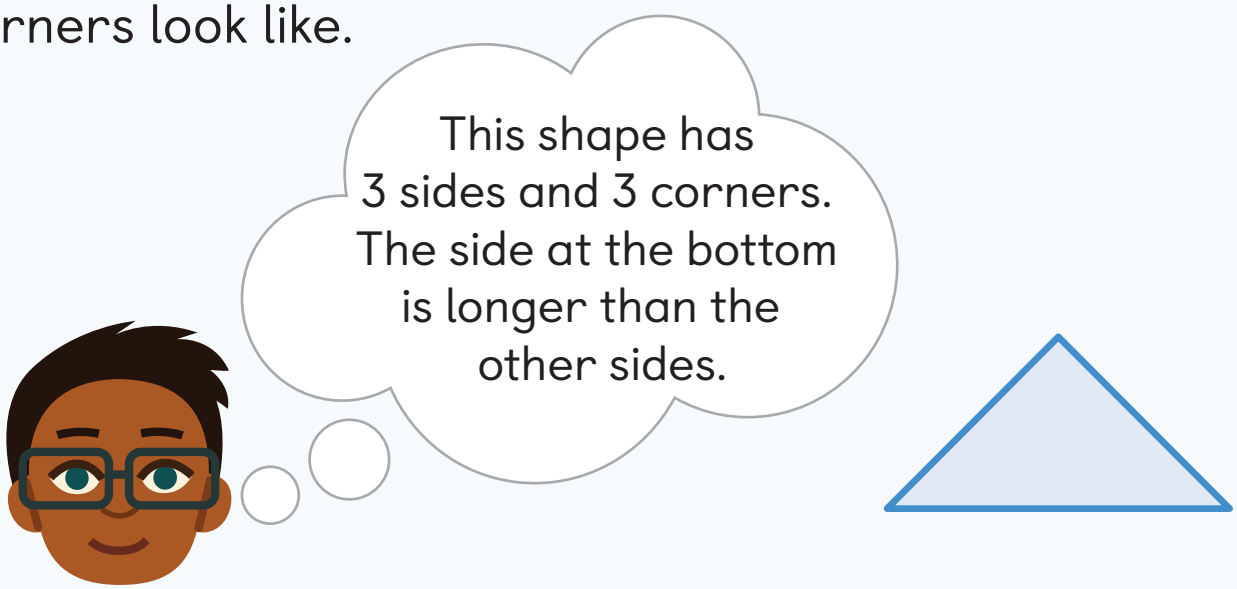


Directions:

1–2. Color **3** squares. Cross out the shapes that are *not* rectangles.

Summary | Lesson 10

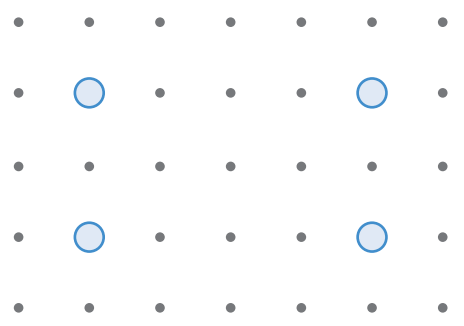
You can describe and draw shapes by using what you know about shapes, like the number of sides and corners, the lengths of the sides, and what the corners look like.



Try This

Draw

1



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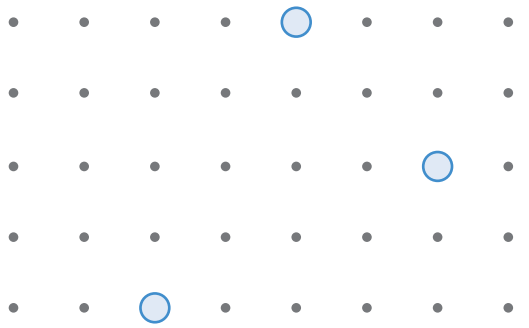
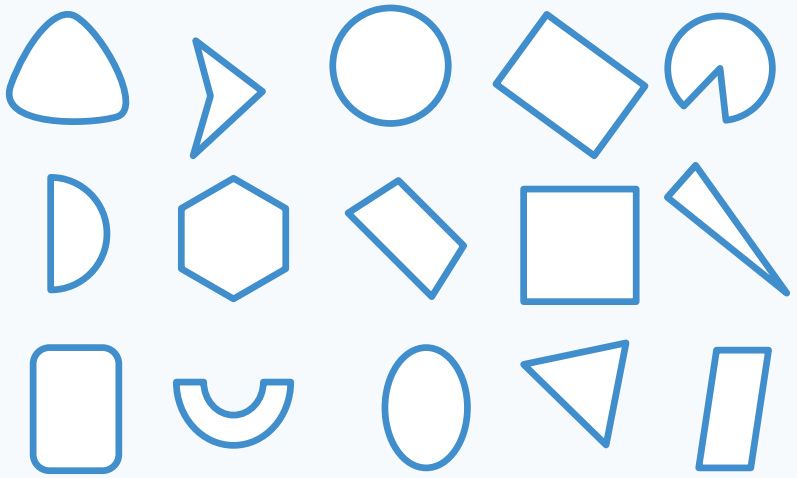


Directions:

1–2. Connect the points and then tell the name of each shape.

Summary | Lesson 11

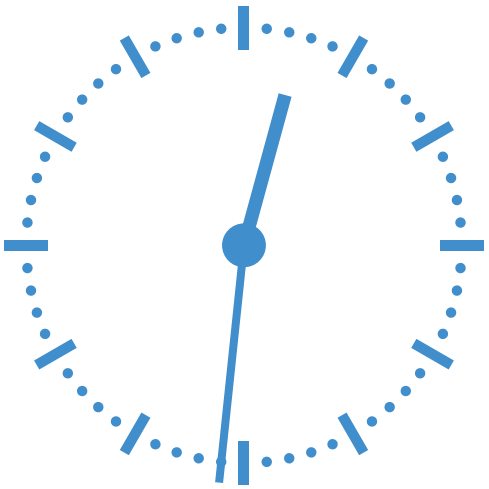
You can notice and wonder about shapes all around you.



Try This

Draw

1



Directions:

1. Draw **2** shapes you see in the picture.

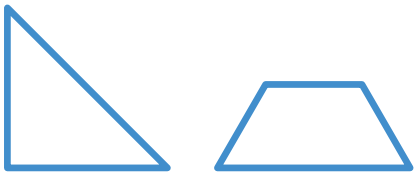
Sub-Unit 1 | Summary

In this sub-unit . . .

- We noticed shapes in the world around us.

I notice that the sun looks round.

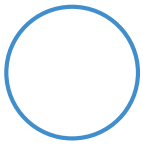
- We described and compared shapes.

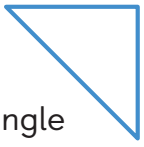


These shapes both have straight sides. The triangle has 3 corners and the other shape has 4 corners.

Math tip: When you compare shapes, you can say what is the same and what is different.

- We learned the names of these shapes.

circle 

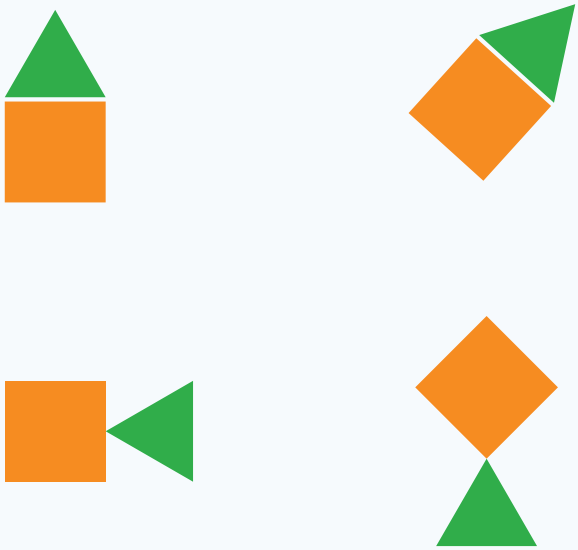
triangle 

rectangle 

square (a special kind of rectangle) 

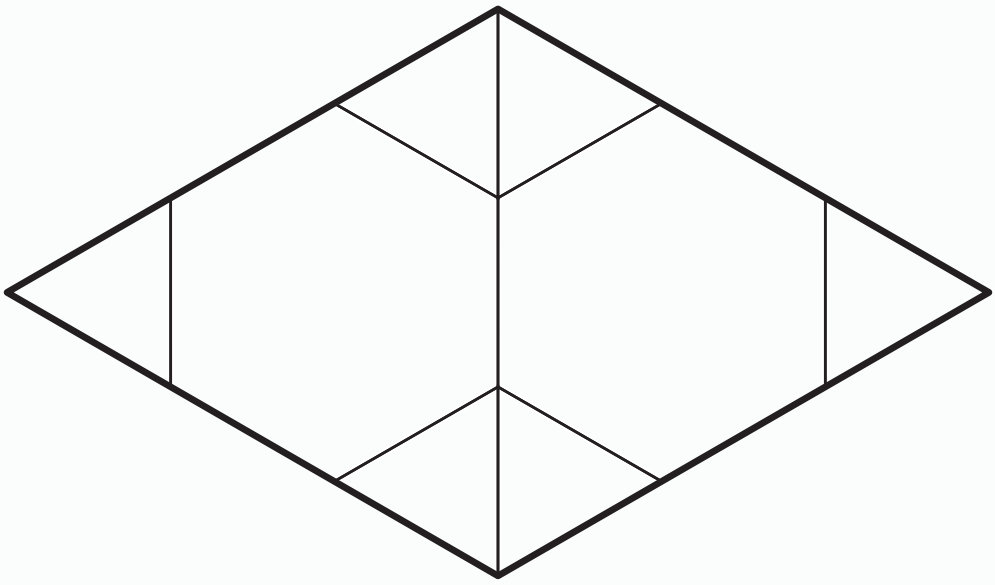
Summary | Lesson 12

Shapes can be put together in different ways to form larger shapes.



Try This

1

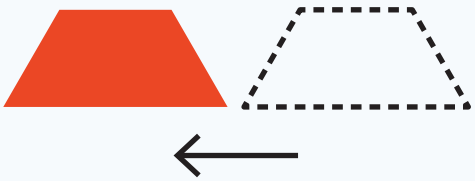


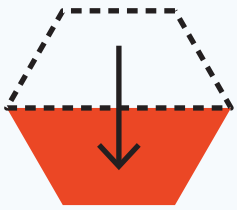
Directions:

1. Color the shapes. Write a number to show how many of each shape you colored.

Summary | Lesson 13

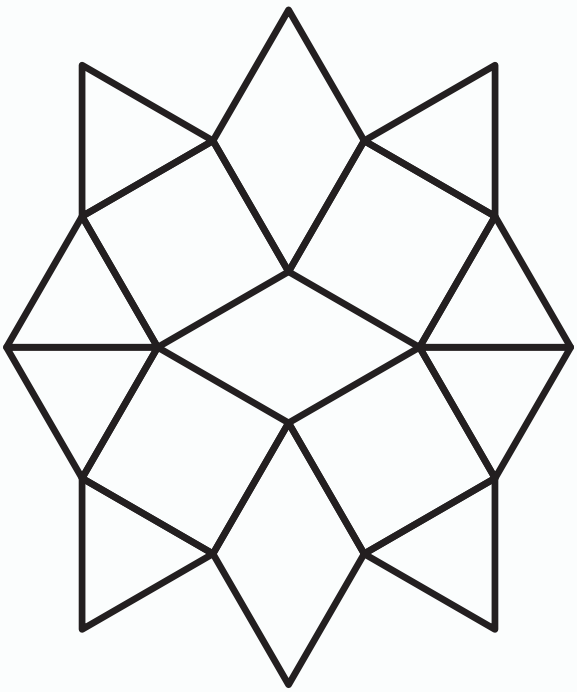
You can slide, turn, and flip small shapes as you put them together to make larger shapes.





Try This

1



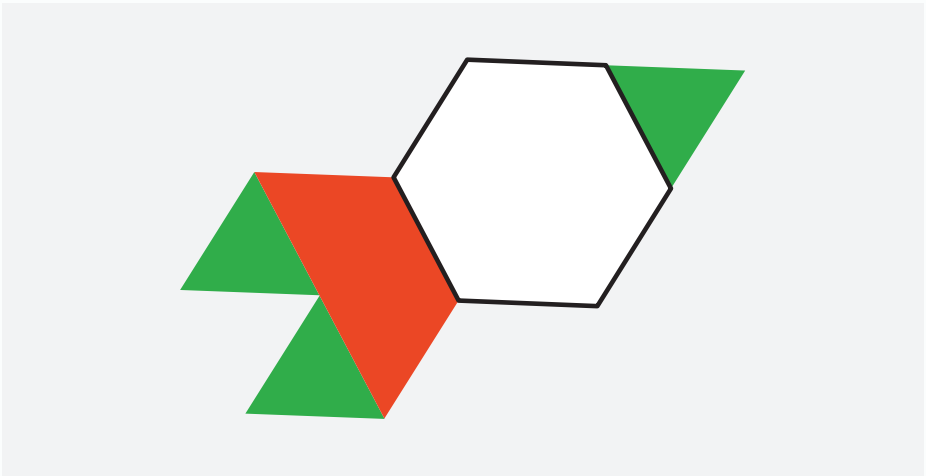
Directions:

1. Color the squares. Write a number to show how many squares you colored.

Summary | Lesson 14

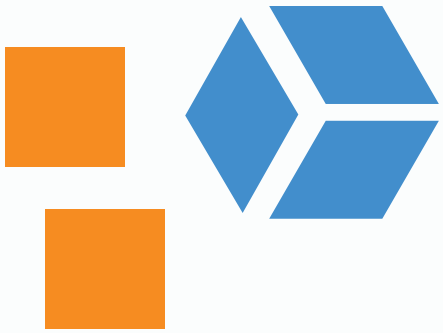
Shapes can be put together in different ways to make the same larger shape.

Try This



1

2

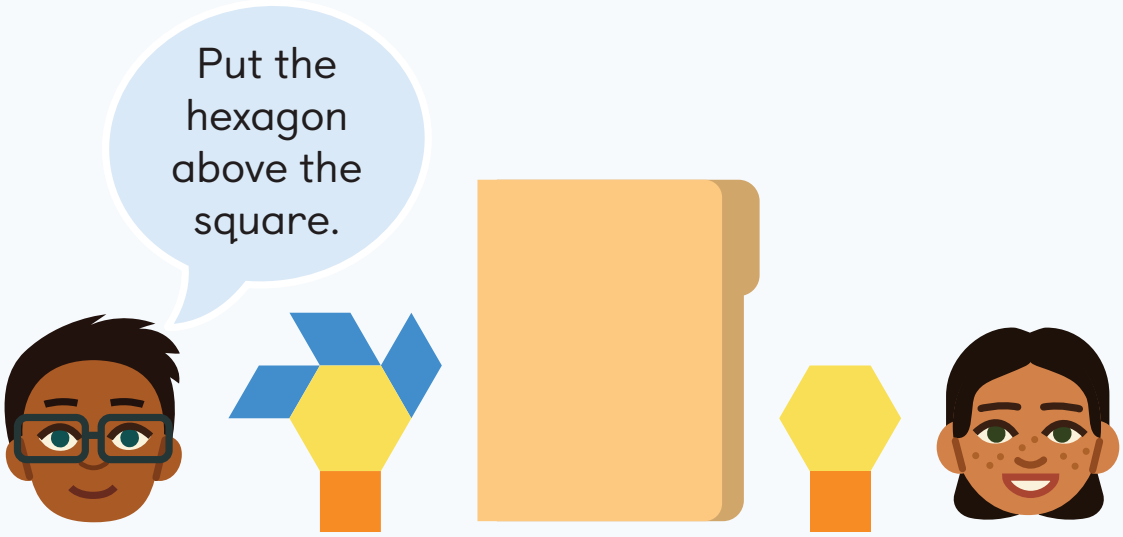


Directions:

1–2. Diego is building a rocket. He cannot find a hexagon. Circle the shapes that Diego can use to fill the hexagon.

Summary | Lesson 15

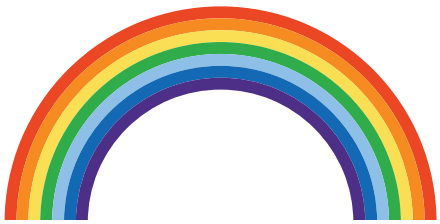
You can use words to describe the location of an object, such as **above**, **behind**, **below**, **beside**, **between**, **in front of**, and **next to**.



Try This

Draw

1



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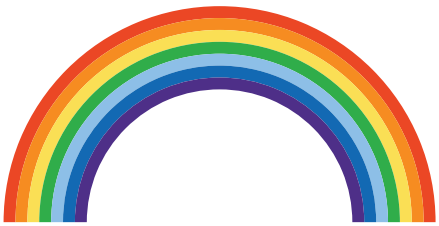


Directions:

1. Draw a sun *above* the rainbow.
2. Draw a cloud *below* the rainbow.

Summary | Lesson 16

Knowing about shapes can help you describe, compare, and create objects in our world.

Try This

1

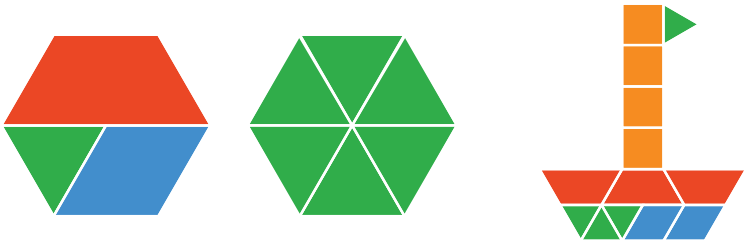
Victory1103/Shutterstock.com

Directions:

1. Put an X on a shape you know. Tell the name of that shape.

In this sub-unit . . .

- We put shapes together to make larger shapes or to represent things in the world.



Math tip: You can use what you know about the parts of shapes to put them together.

- We noticed that the same shape can look different when it is moved around.

The missing shape is a square.

- We also used words, such as *above*, *below*, *next to*, and *beside*, to describe where shapes are located.

The clock looks like a circle. It is above the door.

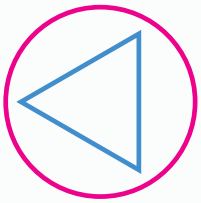
Try This | Answer Key

Lesson 2

1 Sample response shown.

Lesson 3

1



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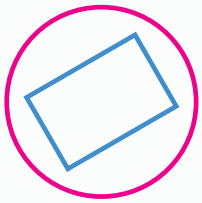
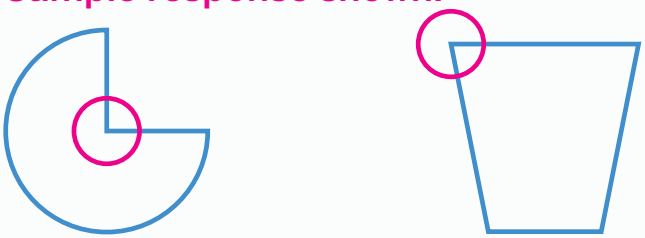
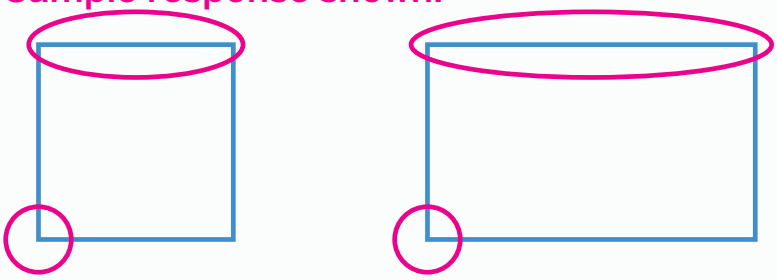


Lesson 4

1 Sample response shown.



2 Sample response shown.



Lesson 5

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Lesson 6

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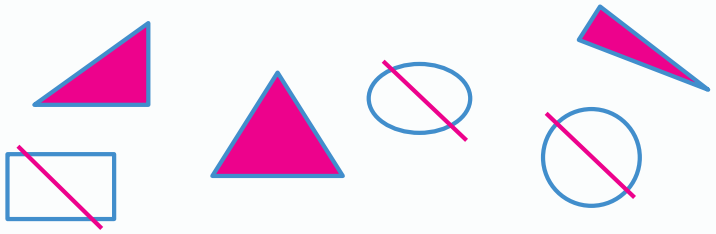

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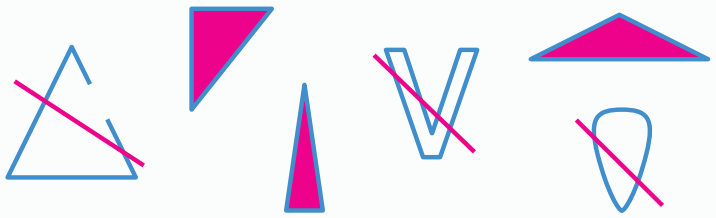

Lesson 7

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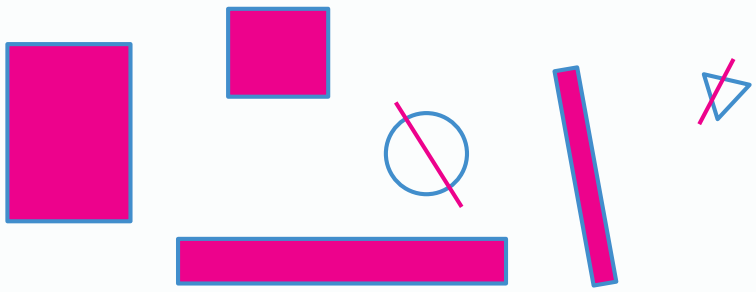

Lesson 8

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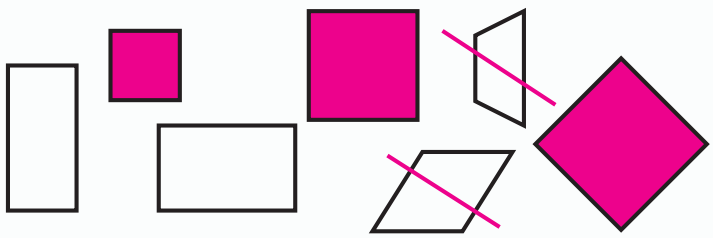
Lesson 9

1



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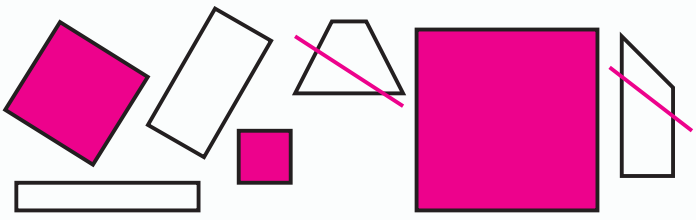
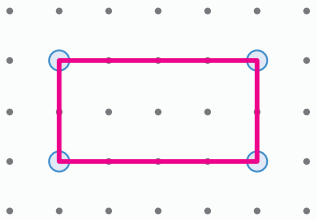
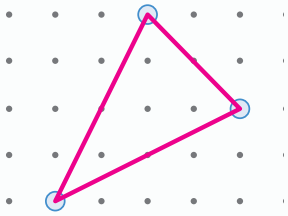


Lesson 10

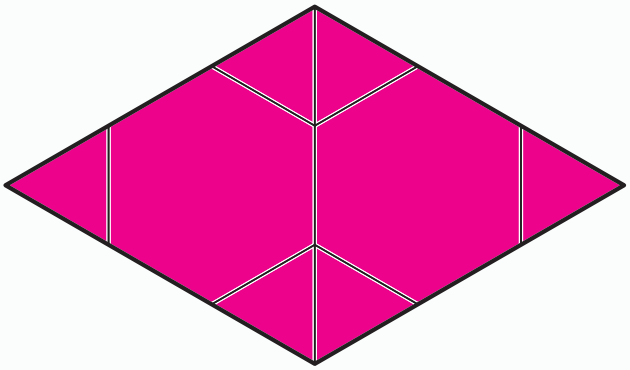
1 

2 

Lesson 11

1 Sample response shown.

Lesson 12

1 

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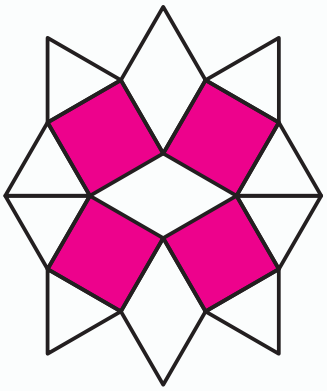
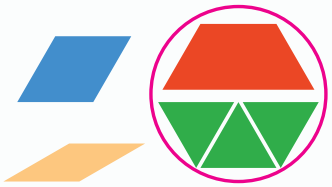
Lesson 13

1 

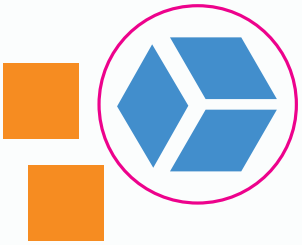
4

Lesson 14

1



2



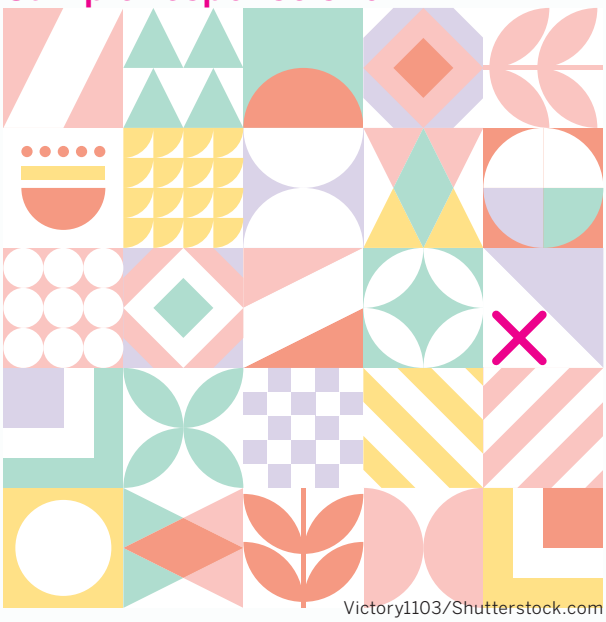
Lesson 15

1 Sample drawing shown.

2 Sample drawing shown.

Lesson 16

1 Sample response shown.



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