2nd Grade

Math - Week #3

April 6-10, 2020
Dear Family,

This week your child is learning about recognizing and drawing shapes by paying attention to the number of sides and angles they have.

Triangles have 3 sides and 3 angles.

Quadrilaterals have 4 sides and 4 angles.

rectangle  square  rhombus  trapezoid

Pentagons have 5 sides and 5 angles.

Hexagons have 6 sides and 6 angles.

Shapes can also be combined to create other shapes. See below for some examples of triangles, rectangles, rhombuses, and trapezoids combined to form a hexagon.

Invite your child to share what he or she knows about shapes by doing the following activity together.
Shapes Activity

Materials: paper, crayons, or markers

Help your child become familiar with the names and attributes of various shapes by doing this activity together.

- Work with your child to draw the “wackiest” six-sided shape he or she can come up with.
- Help your child to split the shape into smaller shapes (use only triangles (3 sides), quadrilaterals (4 sides), and pentagons (5 sides)).
- Have your child color the shape using the following colors, or come up with a unique coloring pattern together.
  - Triangles = Red
  - Quadrilaterals = Blue
  - Pentagons = Yellow
- Ask your child how he or she identified each shape in order to color it in.

My wacky hexagon is made up of 4 triangles, 1 pentagon, and 1 quadrilateral.
Lesson 26
Recognize and Draw Shapes

Prerequisite: Use Sides and Corners to Name Shapes

Study the example showing how to name a shape. Then solve Problems 1–3.

Example
A triangle has 3 sides and 3 corners.

A rectangle has 4 sides and 4 square corners.

A hexagon has 6 sides and 6 corners.

Write the number of sides and corners. Then write the name of the shape.

_3_ sides
_3_ corners

triangle

1. Write the number of sides and corners. Then write the name of the shape.

_____ sides
_____ square corners

_____ sides
_____ corners

_____ sides
_____ corners

Vocabulary
side a straight line that is part of a shape.
A **rectangle** has 4 sides and 4 square corners.

A **rhombus** has 4 sides the same length and 4 corners.

A **square** has 4 sides the same length and 4 square corners.

**Solve.**

2. Write T in the blank if true. Write F in the blank if false. Then write the name of the shape.

   - [ ] 4 sides the same length
   - [ ] 4 square corners
   - [ ] 4 sides the same length
   - [ ] 4 square corners
   - [ ] 4 sides the same length

3. Bruce says this shape is a square. Do you agree? Why or why not?
Study the example showing how to name shapes and describe shapes. Then solve Problems 1–5.

**Example**

**Quadrilaterals** have 4 sides and 4 angles.
- square
- rectangle
- trapezoid
- rhombus

**Pentagons** have 5 sides and 5 angles.

**Hexagons** have 6 sides and 6 angles.

- What is the name of this shape?
- How many sides and angles does it have?

Shape name: rhombus
- Number of sides: 4
- Number of angles: 4

1. Look at the shapes below. Fill in the chart to name and describe each shape.

   Shape A
   ![Shape A]

   Shape B
   ![Shape B]

   Shape C
   ![Shape C]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shape</th>
<th>Shape Name</th>
<th>Sides</th>
<th>Angles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vocabulary**

**angle** the corner where two sides of a shape meet.
Solve.

2. Draw two different shapes that each have 3 sides. Then write the name for shapes with 3 sides.

Shape name: _______________________

3. Draw two different shapes that each have 6 angles. Then write the name for shapes with 6 angles.

Shape name: _______________________

4. Draw two different shapes that each have 5 sides. Then write the name for shapes with 5 sides.

Shape name: _______________________

5. Fill in the blanks. Use the words in the box.

   a. _______ quadrilaterals have 4 sides.
   b. _______ quadrilaterals have 5 angles.
   c. _______ quadrilaterals have sides the same length.

   Some
   No
   All
Study the example showing how to use shapes to make other shapes. Then solve Problems 1–3.

**Example**

**How can you use smaller shapes to make a trapezoid?**

Look at the shapes in the green box.

Draw lines to show the shapes you could use.

**One Way:** 3 triangles
**Another Way:** 1 rhombus and 1 triangle

1. The dotted lines show one way to make this shape from the smaller shapes. Draw lines to show another way. Then write the names of the shapes you use.

    ![Shape names: ____________](image)

©Curriculum Associates, LLC Copying is not permitted.
Solve.

2. Draw lines to show how you could use shapes from the green box to make this shape. Then write the names of the shapes you use.

Shapes I used: ____________________________

__________________________

3. Draw lines to show how you could use shapes from the green box to make this shape. Then write the names of the shapes you use.

Shapes I used: ____________________________

__________________________
Lesson 26

Recognize and Draw Shapes

Solve the problems.

1 Circle True or False for each sentence.
   
   a. All hexagons have 5 angles.  
      True  False
   
   b. All squares have 4 equal sides.  
      True  False
   
   c. All triangles have 3 equal sides.  
      True  False
   
   d. All hexagons have more sides than triangles have.  
      True  False

2 Which shape has fewer sides than a quadrilateral? Circle the correct answer.
   
   A pentagon  C triangle
   
   B hexagon   D square

   Nina chose D. This is wrong. Why is it wrong?
   
   __________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________
   __________________________________________________________________________

©Curriculum Associates, LLC   Copying is not permitted.
3. Draw a shape that has 6 sides. Write the name of the shape. You may use the dots to help you.

**Show your work.**

Answer: ________________

4. What is the name of the big shape that is made by putting all of the small shapes together? How do you know?

Answer: ________________

5. There are 9 smaller shapes that make up the big shape in Problem 4. What are the smaller shapes? Write how many there are of each smaller shape.

_____ triangles  _____ pentagons  _____ quadrilaterals  _____ hexagons

You can draw a dot in each shape as you count it to keep track of the shapes you have counted.