EUREKA MATH™ TIPS FOR PARENTS

KEY CONCEPT OVERVIEW

During the next few days, our math class will build on what we already know about **two-** and **three-dimensional shapes**. First, students build two-dimensional shapes (with coffee stir sticks and clay) by listening and following teacher-directed steps. Next, students use their two-dimensional shapes to build three-dimensional shapes.

You can expect to see homework that asks your child to do the following:

- Follow a set of directions to complete and create shapes.
- Trace and draw shapes.
- Draw real-world items that are three-dimensional shapes.
- Follow a set of directions to identify shapes by using ordinal numbers (e.g., first, second, third).

SAMPLE PROBLEM *(From Lesson 4)*

Color the 2nd ☆ red.

Color the 4th ☆ blue.

Color the 6th ☆ green.

Additional sample problems with detailed answer steps are found in the *Eureka Math Homework Helpers* books. Learn more at GreatMinds.org.

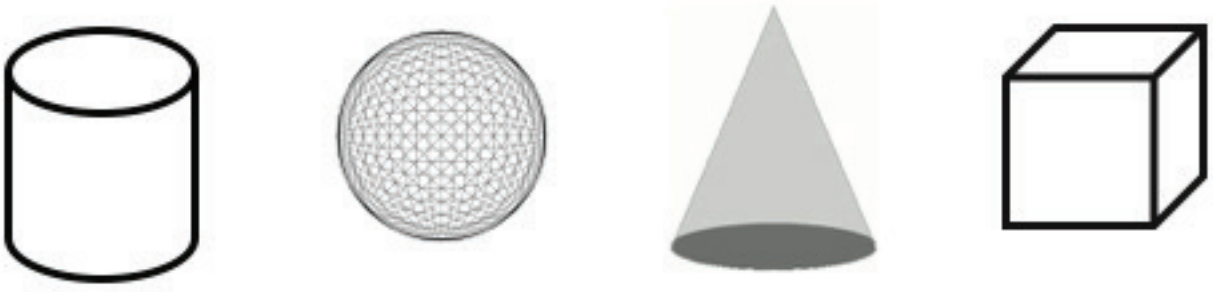
HOW YOU CAN HELP AT HOME

- Invite your child to follow a three-step set of instructions that use the words *first*, *second*, and *third*. For example, you might say, "First, stand up. Second, clap your hands one time. Third, stomp your feet two times."
- Name some two- and three-dimensional shapes (e.g., circles and cubes), and ask your child to find an example of each shape around the home. For example, your child might find a box of tissues and say, "This is shaped like a cube!"
- Invite your child to gather 10 small toys or other objects and encourage him to arrange them in a line. Using ordinal numbers, ask him the location of each object in the line. For example, you might ask, "Which object is second?"

TERMS

Two-dimensional shapes: Closed figures (e.g., squares, rectangles, circles, triangles, hexagons) that have width and height but no depth; also known as flat shapes.

Three-dimensional shapes: Objects (e.g., cylinders, spheres, cones, cubes) that have width, height, and depth; also known as solid shapes.



EUREKA MATH™ TIPS FOR PARENTS

KEY CONCEPT OVERVIEW

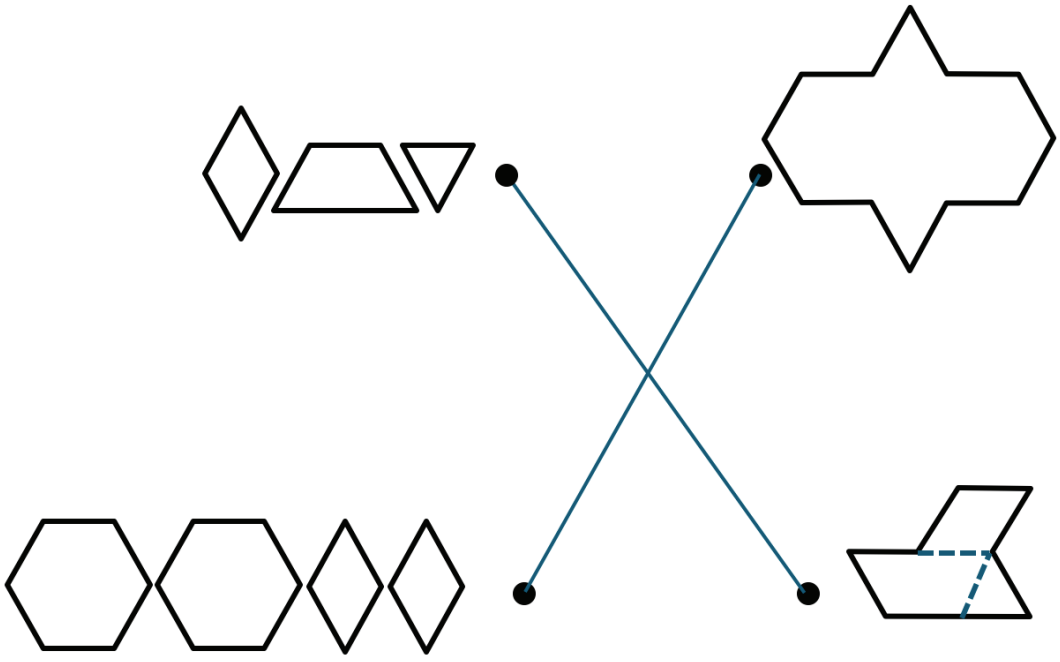
During the next few days, our math class will use shapes to build a new shape. For example, students will discover that they can make a rectangle by combining two squares. Students will then explore how to find hidden shapes within a larger shape, thus receiving an introduction to puzzles.

You can expect to see homework that asks your child to do the following:

- Match a group of shapes with the new shape that is made by putting the shapes in the group together.
- Use small triangles to make new shapes. Draw lines to show where the triangles could fit in the new shape.
- Use a ruler to draw straight lines through a shape to make smaller or different shapes.

SAMPLE PROBLEM *(From Lesson 5)*

Match each group of shapes on the left with the new shape the group makes when its shapes are put together.



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HOW YOU CAN HELP AT HOME

- Encourage your child to draw shapes (e.g., circles, triangles) or to find examples of two- and three-dimensional objects around the home (e.g., paper, orange, tissue box).
- Create a larger shape by cutting out and pasting together smaller shapes or by putting together real-world objects. Ask your child to get out the cutout triangles from the homework. Encourage her to put together the triangles to build larger shapes.
- Invite your child to complete a puzzle with you.