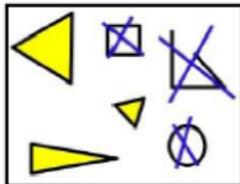




# Models and Representations

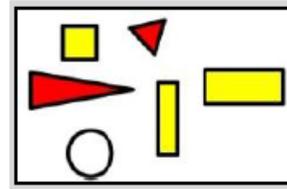
Students will look at various flat shapes and describe the attributes of the shape. They will also look at objects and determine which shape looks like it. For example, a clock looks like a circle.

Students will understand that a triangle is a flat figure enclosed by three sides and will be able to identify the shape by name.



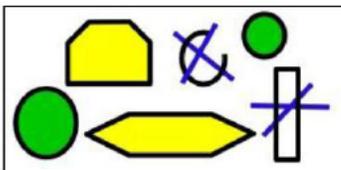
**Find the triangles and color them yellow. Put an X on shapes that are not triangles.**

Students will understand that a rectangle is a flat figure enclosed by four straight sides and begin to identify rectangles by name. They will also understand that a square is a flat figure enclosed by four straight equal sides.



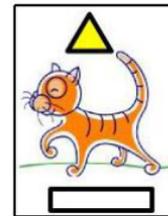
**Color all the rectangles yellow. Color all the triangles red.**

Students will understand that a **hexagon** is a flat figure enclosed by six straight sides and a **circle** is a flat, closed, curved shape with no straight sides. They will also begin to identify these shapes by name.



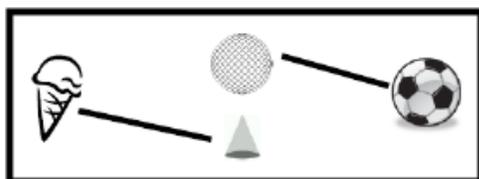
**Find the circles and color them green. Find the hexagons and color them yellow. Put an X on the shapes that are not hexagons or circles.**

Students learn about positional words. The words above, below, beside, behind, in front of, and next to are position words



- Draw a shape with 4 sides, 2 long and 2 short, below the cat.
- Draw a shape with 3 straight sides above the cat. Color it yellow.

Students will look at various solid shapes and describe the attributes of the shape. Students will also look at objects and determine which shape looks like it. For example, an ice cream cone looks like a cone.



Students will learn the names of the three-dimensional shapes and sort them into groups such as shapes that have corners, shapes that do not have corners or shapes that have faces.

