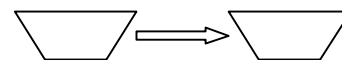
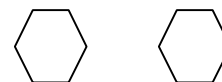
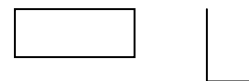


## Grade 1 Mathematics Unit Preview Quarter 2: Geometry

Objectives: (Your student will be able to)

- **Identify open and closed figures.** For example, the rectangle is closed. The other is open.
- **Identify congruent figures.** For example, the hexagons are congruent because they have the same shape and size.
- **Use direction, locations, and position words like right and left.**
- **Classify and compare two-dimensional figures.**
- **Recognize slides and flips using pictures.** For example, the arrow shows the trapezoid sliding.
- **Demonstrate symmetry of simple geometric figures.** For example, the dotted line shows how the heart is symmetrical.



Vocabulary: (Words your student will need to understand)




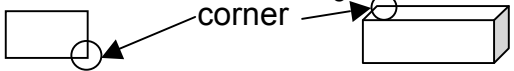


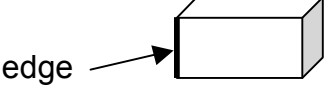
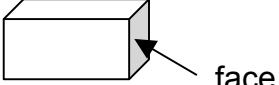



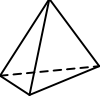
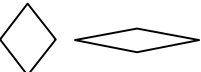

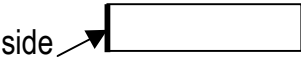

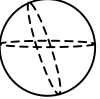

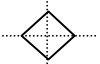


See the back of this page.

Activities to do with your student (in addition to homework, optional):

- Go on a shape hunt outside, ask your student to name the shapes of doors, windows, bicycle wheels, etc.
- Ask your student to identify the shapes of various road signs while traveling in the car. Ask if they are symmetrical.
- Talk with your student about the various shapes of items packaged in the grocery store.
- Use household items to demonstrate flips and slides.
- Find congruent shapes around the house.
- Look for objects with lines of symmetry – windows, leaves, tables, butterflies.
- Practice addition facts.



Vocabulary: (Words your student will need to understand, students do not have to know exact definition)

<p>• Circle: A curved figure with 0 sides and 0 corners.</p> 	<p>• Cone: A solid figure with one vertex, one curved edge, and one flat surface.</p> 
<p>• Congruent: Figures that are the same size and same shape.</p> 	<p>• Corner: Point where two sides or edges meet.</p> 
<p>• Cube: A solid with 6 square faces.</p> 	<p>• Cylinder: A solid figure with two flat surfaces and one curved surface.</p> 
<p>• Edge: The line segment where two faces of a solid figure meet.</p> 	<p>• Face: A flat surface of a solid figure.</p> 
<p>• Flip: Move that involves flipping a figure across a line.</p> 	<p>• Hexagon: A polygon figure with 6 sides and 6 corners.</p> 
<p>• Rectangle: A polygon with two pairs of equal sides and four right angles.</p> 	<p>• Pyramid: A solid figure with a polygon base and other faces that are triangles that share a common vertex.</p> 
<p>• Rhombus: A polygon with all four sides equal.</p> 	<p>• Rectangular prism: A 3-D figure with six faces that are rectangles.</p>
<p>• Slide: Move of a figure to a new position without turning or flipping it.</p> 	<p>• Side: A line segment joining two corners of a figure.</p> 
<p>• Turn: Move that involves rotating a figure around a point.</p> 	<p>• Sphere: A 3-D figure that has the shape of a round ball.</p> 
<p>• Square: A polygon with 4 equal sides and 4 corners.</p> 	<p>• Symmetry: When a figure can be cut into two congruent halves.</p> 
<p>• Solid figure: A figure with 3 dimensions (length, width, and height)</p> 	<p>• Triangle: A polygon with 3 sides and 3 corners.</p> 
<p>• Two-dimensional (2-D) figure: A figure that has length and width, also called a plane figure or polygon.</p> 