



SHAPE & SPACE

Level 2

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Learning outcomes

Name common shapes and forms in everyday life, e.g. circles, rectangles, cubes, cylinders and spheres.
 Describe the properties of common 2D shapes and 3D forms, e.g. number of faces, edges, area, and volume.
 Recognise the relationship between area and volume.
 Sort 2D and 3D shapes and forms in relation to size.

Common shapes and forms in everyday life





2D shapes



- 2D shapes are flat shapes.
- Any shape that can be laid flat on a piece of paper is a 2D shape.
- They have two dimensions length and width.
- They can also be called plane shapes.
- Examples: squares, triangles, and circles
- 2D stands for 2-dimensional



Objects



Objects can be described according to their shape and form.

Examples: The table is **round**. The sign is **square**.



Square





Properties of a square
2D shape
4 sides of the same length
4 corners







Find squares around you.

















Squares in the environment



Circle





Properties of a circle
A round flat 2D shape
No straight sides, only one curved side
No corners

Find circles around you.





Round in nature





Circles at home



Rectangle



Properties of a rectangle

- A 2D shape
- 4 straight sides
- Two pairs of parallel sides that meet at right angles
- This means 2 sides are

long and 2 are shorter

Find rectangles around you.









Triangle





Properties of a triangle

- A 2D Shape
- 3 straight sides
- ■3 corners
- Different types of triangles

Find triangles around you.





Other 2D shapes





Triangle in the environment





Identify the shape/s.



What shapes can you see?





What shapes can you see?







What shapes can you see?

What shapes can you see?



Look at this painting of Barcelona. What shapes can you see?





Find the shapes.

circlesrectanglehearts



What shapes can you see?



What shapes do you see?



Workbook Page 6

Name these shapes.



Workbook Page 6

What shapes do you see in these everyday objects?



True or false?



- a) The circle is black.
- b) There are 4 rectangles.
- c) The triangle is red.
- d) There is one square.
- e) The rectangles are yellow.
- f) These are 2D shapes.



Give an example of where we can see each of these shapes in everyday life:

- a) triangle
- b) rectangle
- c) square
- d) circle



What shapes can you see?





Workbook Page 7

What shapes are there in your breakfast?

Workbook Page II

Fill in the correct words.

- rectangle, circle, triangle, square
- A _____ has three straight sides.
- A _____ has no corners. A _____ has 2 sides longer than the other two.
- A _____ has 4 equal sides.



Workbook Page II

Fill in the table.

| | Circle | Square | Rectangle | Triangle |
|--------------------|--------|--------|-----------|----------|
| Number of sides | | | | |
| Number of corners | | | | |
| Length of sides | | | | |


True or false?

- a) A rectangle has 4 sides.
- b) A square has 4 sides.
- c) A rectangle has 2 corners.
- d) A square has 4 sides with different lengths.



Match the descriptions and the images.

Workbook Page 12

a) Has 3 sides

b) Has no straight sides

c) Has 4 straight sides, 2 are longer



What shape is this?



What shape is this?





What shape is this?





What shape is this?



Match similar shapes. Draw lines.



Workbook Page 13



Name one 2D shape you can see in each of these: Workbook Page 17

Name one 2D shape you can see in each of these:



Workbook Page 18



What shapes do we see in nature?

Find some shapes.



Orientation

Sometimes, we see shapes in different orientations.

Write the shapes.

These are different orientations of shapes. What are the shapes?



Use Google Maps to find your house or education centre. Use the street view to see different perspectives.



Talk about the shapes you see.



Does the road look like it is coming to a point?







Talk about this view of the trees.







What shapes do you see?





Would shapes change if you changed your view? Talk about this.









3D shapes



- These shapes are solid or hollow.
- They have three dimensions length, width and height.
 3D stands for 3-dimensional.



Cube





Properties of a cube
A 3D shape
6 square faces all the same size
12 edges all the same

length



Find cubes around you.











Cubes in the environment



Cylinder





Properties of a cylinder
A 3D shape
Circular and of ocul

- Circular ends of equal size
- 2 edges
- 3 faces



Find cylinders around you.



Cylinders in the home





Sphere



Properties of a sphere

- A perfectly round 3D shape, like a ball.
- It has only one curved face.



Find spheres around you.



Sphere in nature



Name the shapes.


What shapes do you see in these everyday objects?



Workbook

Give an example of where we can see each of these shapes in everyday life:





Workbook Page 26 In your group, talk about where we might see these 3D shapes in everyday life.



Workbook Page 26

Complete the sentences.



A _____ has circular ends of equal size.
A _____ has 6 square faces.
A _____ has only one curved face.

Fill in the table.

| | Cube | Cylinder | Sphere |
|-----------------|------|----------|--------|
| Number of faces | | | |
| Number of edges | | | |







True or false

- a) A cylinder has 6 faces.
- b) A cube is a 3D shape.
- c) A sphere is a perfectly round 3D shape.
- d) A cube has 6 edges.
- e) Cylinders and squares are 3D shapes.



What shape is this?

How do you know?





What shape is this?



What shape is this?

How do you know?





Write the words: cylinder, cube, sphere





Name the 3D shapes you can see in each of these:

Look at the cube. Join the dots to make a cube.





What are these shapes?



What shapes are these?





How do you know? What are the properties?





cone

cuboid



pyramid

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Are these 2D or 3D shapes?



Which are 2D shapes and which are 3D shapes?

Workbook Page 35

circle, cube, cylinder, triangle, square, sphere

| 2D shapes | 3D shapes | |
|-----------|-----------|--|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

Are these shapes 2D or 3D?



Look at the 3D drawing:

Complete the sentence: 3D, 2D I am looking at this drawing in but

it is a _____ drawing of a bathroom.







They both have 4 straight sides.

They both have 4 corners.





Workbook



Workbook



Workbook



Workbook



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Workbook

Make your own group.









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Workbook

Recap: Match the shapes and objects. Draw lines.

Workbook Page 40



Sort these shapes from biggest to smallest.

Write numbers.



Workbook Page 42

Sort these according to size, from smallest to biggest.

Write numbers.



Workbook Page 42

Sort these according to size, from tallest to shortest.

Workbook Page 42

Write numbers.



Sort these shapes from smallest to biggest.

Workbook Page 43

Write numbers.





Write these words under the shapes:

• big – bigger – biggest.





Underline the smallest shape.





Perimeter

- Perimeter is onedimensional.
- Perimeter is the distance around a 2D object.
- Example: the red line shows the distance around the grass



Draw the perimeters in red.










Draw the perimeters in red.

Workbook Page 48



Draw, in red, the circumferences of these shapes.

The perimeter of a circle is called a circumference.



Workbook Page 49

Complete the sentences.

2D, one, distance

- a) Perimeter is _____dimensional.
- b) Perimeter is the _____

around a _____ object.



Draw the perimeter around this home.





When do we use perimeter?

Example: Putting up a fence around your garden

Example: Making a window frame







- Area is 2-dimensional.
- Area is the size of a two-dimensional surface.
- Example: if you wanted to work out how much soil you needed for this garden, you would work out the area.



Shade the areas of these shapes.



Complete the sentences.

size, 2D, two

- a) Area is _____ dimensional.
- b) Area is the _____ of a

_____ surface.







What is the area of this garden?

Shade in different areas of this farm, using different colours.



Shade in the area of the wall. Use a different colour to shade in the area of the floor.



When do we use area?



Example: Tiling your floor

Example: Painting a wall







Volume

- Volume is 3-dimensional.
- Volume is a measure of how much 3D space an object takes up.
- Example: How much space do these boxes take up?





What volume of water do I need to build a pond?





What volume of flour do I need to EXTRA make pancakes?





What volume of washing liquid do l need for my laundry?



Name some ways in which we use volume.



Complete the sentences.

measure, three, 3D



b) Volume is a _____ of how much

space an object takes up.

Shade in the volumes.



Match.

a) Two-dimensional

b) Three-dimensional

c) One-dimensional

volume

perimeter



Workbook Page 57

area

Draw the perimeter of this car park. Shade in the area.



Draw the circumference of the table top. Shade in the area.



Complete the sentences.

volume, perimeter, area _____ is the size of a a) 2D surface. _____ is the distance b) around a 2D shape. ____ is the measure C) of space a 3D object takes up.



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What are you working with?

perimeter, area, volume

- a) I am laying new carpet in my living room. I will be using _____.
- b) I am adding milk to my cake mixture. I will be using _____
- c) I am making a frame for a photo. I will be using _____.
- d) I am putting petrol in my car. I will be using
- e) I am putting a fence around my vegetable garden. I will be using _____



Label the following photo with these labels.

Workbook Page 60



cylinder, rectangle, circle, square, perimeter (show what perimeter you are using), area (show what area you are using - shade it in), volume (show what volume you are using) 135

Extra sheets



How many of each?



Sort the shapes from smallest to biggest.





Find the circles.



Outline the shapes.



Join the dots.



