

KEY CONCEPT OVERVIEW

During the next few days, our math class will explore **solid shapes**, including cubes, cones, cylinders, and spheres. We will find that solid shapes are different from flat shapes because solid shapes are raised or can be held upright in students' hands. As they investigate further, students will notice that familiar flat shapes form the **faces** of solid shapes: "From above, this cube looks like a square! I can count 6 square faces on the cube!"

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

- Identify solid shapes in everyday objects; for example, dice are cubes, and a can is a cylinder.
- Sort solid shapes by characteristics (e.g., corners, faces, and edges).
- Arrange shapes by using **position words**.

SAMPLE PROBLEM (From Lesson 7)

Circle the cylinders with red.

Circle the cubes with yellow.

Circle the cones with green.

Circle the spheres with blue.



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

- Send your child on a scavenger hunt for solid shapes around the house. Ask your child to “prove” his choice by describing its characteristics. For example, “This ball is a sphere because it is round and can roll! It doesn’t have any faces or edges.”
- Invite your child to make solid shapes with modeling clay.
- Show your child four fingers or fewer. Ask, “How many more to make 5?”

TERMS

Face: The flat side of a solid shape; it can look like a circle, triangle, square, or other flat shape.

Position words: Words that describe location or placement, such as above, below, beside, in front of, next to, and behind.

Solid shapes: Objects (e.g., cylinders, spheres, cones, and cubes) that have width, height, and depth; also known as three-dimensional shapes. (See images below.)

