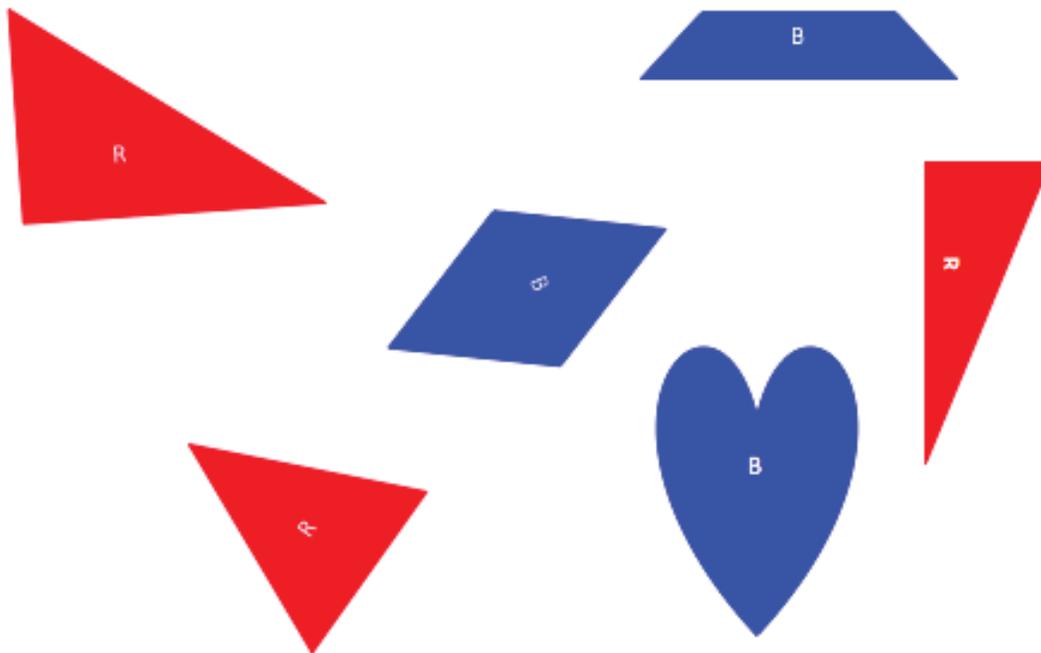# EUREKA MATH™ TIPS FOR PARENTS

KEY CONCEPT OVERVIEW

During the next week, our math class will explore triangles, squares, rectangles, hexagons, and circles. We will learn to recognize and name shapes based on the number of sides and corners instead of naming a shape based strictly on what it looks like. Students will sort **flat shapes** according to these characteristics. For example, students may say, "This shape is long and skinny and doesn't look like a hexagon, but it has six sides and six corners so I will put it in the hexagon group!"

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

- Identify triangles, rectangles, hexagons, and circles in a group of shapes.
- Reason about which characteristics (sides and corners) determine how to classify a shape.
- Draw various shapes.

SAMPLE PROBLEM *(From Lesson 2)*

Color the triangles red and the other shapes 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

- Identify shapes, first by their sides and corners and then by their names.

- Play Beep Number. Say three to four numbers in order, but replace one number with the word "beep." For example, if you say, "5, 6, 7, beep," then your child responds, "8."

- Use uncooked spaghetti, string, pipe cleaners, or sticks to make various shapes. Ask your child, "How many corners (or sides) does this shape have?" Because shapes come in many sizes and orientations, create some examples that are atypical to broaden your child's understanding of different shapes. (See images.)

TERMS

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