

GO MATH!

Chapter 11 – Geometry and Fraction Concepts

Chapter Essential Question:

What are some two-dimensional shapes and three-dimensional shapes, and how can you show equal parts?

Chapter Vocabulary:

angle – a shape formed by two line segments that share the same endpoint.

cone – a three-dimensional shape with a circular base and a point at the top.

cube – a three-dimensional shape with six square faces.

cylinder – a three-dimensional shape with two circular parallel bases and a curved surface.

edge – where two faces of a three-dimensional shape meet

face – a polygon that is a flat surface of a three-dimensional shape.

fourths – four equal parts **halves** – two equal parts

hexagon – a polygon with five sides

pentagon – a polygon with five sides

quadrilateral – a polygon with four sides

rectangular prism – a three-dimensional shape with six faces that are rectangles

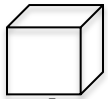
side – one of the line segments that forms a polygon

thirds – three equal parts

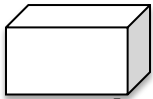
vertex – the point where 2 sides of a polygon meet or 3 or more edges of a three-dimensional shape meet.

What should you know?

Be able to identify three-dimensional shapes and match objects to the shape name.



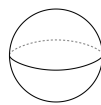
Cube



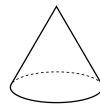
Rectangular Prism



Cylinder




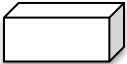



Sphere



Cone



Be able to identify number of faces, edges, and vertices of 3-D shapes.

	<u>Faces</u>	<u>Edges</u>	<u>Vertices</u>
	6	12	8
	6	12	8
	2	2	0
	0	0	0
	1	1	1

Be able to identify and sort shapes, sides, vertices, and angles of 2-D shapes.



Triangle
3 sides, 3 vertices, 3 angles



Quadrilateral
4 sides, 4 vertices, 4 angles



Pentagon
5 sides, 5 vertices, 5 angles

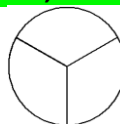


Hexagon
6 sides, 6 vertices, 6 angles

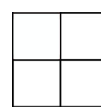
Be able to identify, show, and describe equal parts.



halves



thirds



fourths