Before This Module

Grade 1 Module 6 Part 1

Students describe and name two-dimensional shapes by their defining attributes: number of sides, side lengths, square corners, and parallel sides. They also describe and name various three-dimensional solids, including cubes, cones, cylinders, rectangular prisms, triangular prisms, and pyramids.

Students compose and decompose flat and solid composite shapes in increasingly complex ways. They identify smaller shapes within a composite shape, name composite shapes by using defining attributes, and combine shapes to create composite shapes.

As students partition shapes, they determine whether the parts are equal shares of the whole. Students partition circles and rectangles into 2 and 4 equal parts and name the shares as halves, fourths, and quarters. Students connect their understanding of 1 half to telling time. They reason about the phrase *half past*, relating it to a half-circle and the idea that the minute hand has gone halfway around the clock.

Overview

Shapes and Time with Fraction Concepts

Topic A

Attributes of Geometric Shapes

Students recognize and characterize two-dimensional shapes by their defining attributes, such as the number of sides or angles. By using these attributes, students identify, build, and describe polygons, including triangles, quadrilaterals, pentagons, and hexagons. Grade 2 students apply their understanding of right angles, parallel sides, and side lengths to distinguish between different quadrilaterals, noting their similarities and differences. For example, a square is a rhombus with 4 right angles. Finally, students relate the square to its three-dimensional counterpart, the cube, and describe it by the number of edges, faces, and vertices.