

Exploring 2-D and 3-D Shapes

Chapter 5: Fun with Shapes · Topic 1

Key Concept

2-D shapes, like circles, squares, triangles, pentagons, and hexagons, are flat and can be drawn on paper.

3-D shapes, like spheres, cubes, cuboids, cylinders, and cones, are solid and take up space.

We can find the connection between 2-D and 3-D shapes - for example, a cube's faces are all squares (a 2-D shape), and a cylinder's flat ends are circles.

Exploring shapes around us, like buildings, packaging, and toys, helps us see how 2-D and 3-D shapes are used in the real world.

Quick Revision Notes

- 2-D shapes are flat, like circles and squares.
- 3-D shapes are solid, like spheres and cubes.
- A cube's faces are squares.
- A cylinder's ends are circles.
- 2-D and 3-D shapes are connected.
- Pentagons have 5 sides; hexagons have 6 sides.
- Shapes are found in buildings, packaging and toys.
- Exploring shapes connects maths to the real world.

Practice Questions

- 1 Find and name three 2-D shapes and three 3-D shapes around you.
- 2 Identify the 2-D shape of a cube's face.
- 3 Draw a pentagon and a hexagon.
- 4 Find an object shaped like a cylinder.
- 5 Compare a circle and a sphere.
- 6 Make a list of shapes found in your classroom.