**February 2016**

We have been examining 2-D Shapes in Infants. We have identified objects in our environment that look like certain shapes, such as doors, clocks and windows. We have been learning the names of some of these shapes (square, rectangle, circle, triangle) and adding ‘face’, ‘side’ and ‘corner’ to our maths vocabulary.

We know the following facts:

A **square** has 1 flat face with 4 straight sides of equal length. It has 4 corners.

A **rectangle** has 1 flat face with 4 straight sides of 2 different lengths. The opposite sides are of equal length. It has 4 corners.

A **circle** has 1 flat face and 1 curved side. It has no corners.

A **triangle** has 1 flat face and 3 straight sides. The sides can be different lengths. It has 3 corners.

Together you might like to:

* Make a list of all the things that you can find around the home that are rectangles, squares, triangles or circles.
* Draw circles of different sizes by drawing around the outline of a range of circular objects e.g. cups, , plates etc. Then sort the circles in order of size.
* Draw squares of different sizes by drawing around the outline of a range of square objects e.g. boxes, dice etc. Then sort the squares in order of size.
* Draw rectangles of different sizes by drawing around the outline of a range of rectangular objects e.g. mobile phones, lunchboxes, playing cards etc. Then sort the rectangles in order of size.
* Draw triangles of different sizes by drawing around the outline of a range of triangular objects e.g. Toblerone bar, cheese triangles etc. Then sort the triangles in order of size.