THIRD SPACE LEARNING

Math Memory Cards

24 cards to help students explore 2D shape facts

Grades 1 - 6

About this resource

Mathematics, like other core subjects, involves a lot of technical language that can be challenging for children to understand.

This series of resources are designed to be used during interventions or class activities to support retrieval of the given concepts.

These cards can be used with individual students or groups of students to review key mathematical concepts and language.

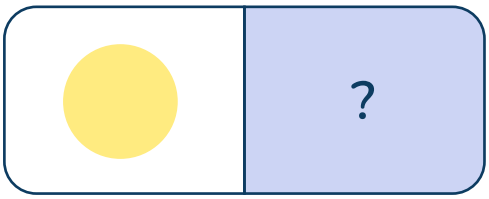
The cards have been designed so that they can be cut out and folded in half, forming a two-sided card.

Students should use the cards to explore and develop their understanding of each concept.

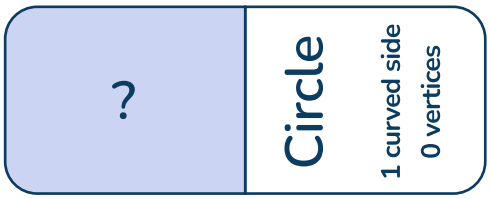
How to use this resource

Quick-fire retrieval activity:

Students can be shown one side of the card (showing a picture, number or a word) and are asked questions relating to the card.



Method 1: Show image
Students may be shown the image of a circle and asked to name the shape.



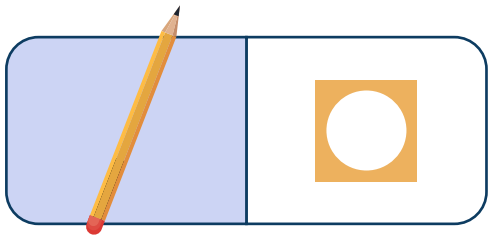
Method 2: Show word
Students may be shown the word, and asked to draw the shape described.

Discuss similarities and differences:

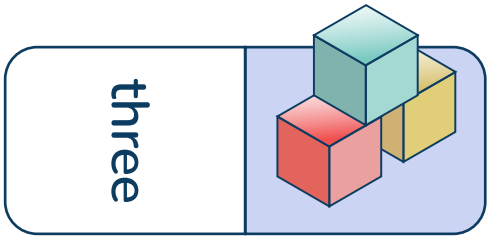
With a set of cards, students could discuss the similarities and differences between the numbers / shapes.

Use concrete objects:

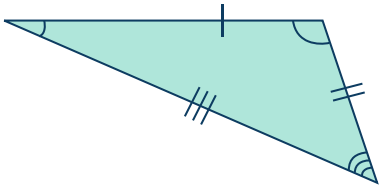
Concrete objects inside the classroom can also be utilized for either side of the cards.



Method 1: Show concept
Students can be presented with a pictorial representation, such as number shapes, and they can use equivalent or different concrete resources to show the same concept.

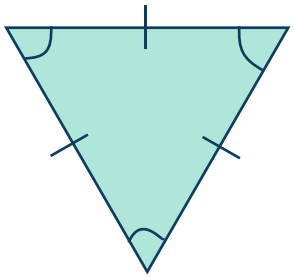


Method 2: Show word/digit
Students can be presented with words / digits, such as “three” or “3”, and they can represent it using the concrete resources.



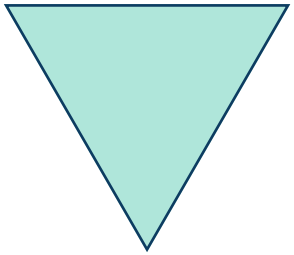
scalene triangle

3 unequal sides
3 unequal angles



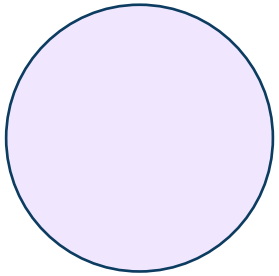
equilateral triangle

3 equal sides
3 equal angles



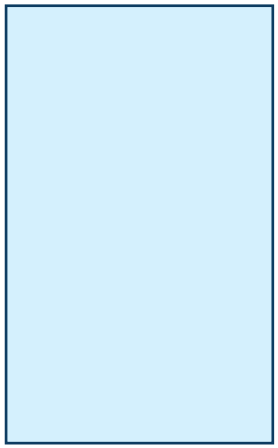
triangle

3 sides
3 vertices



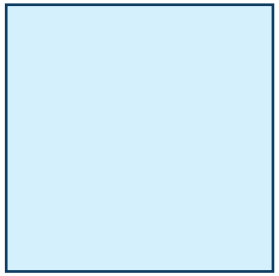
circle

1 curved side
0 vertices



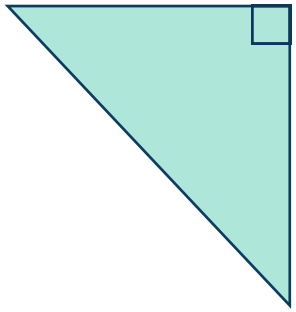
rectangle

4 sides (2 equal pairs)
4 vertices



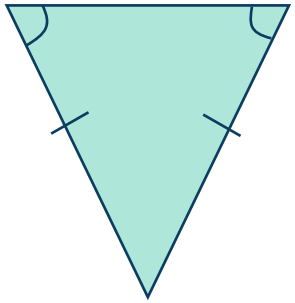
square

4 sides all equal
4 vertices



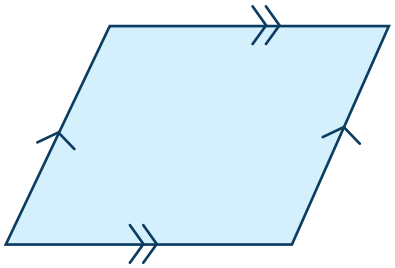
right triangle

3 sides
3 angles (1 right angle)



isosceles triangle

3 sides (2 equal)
3 angles (2 equal)

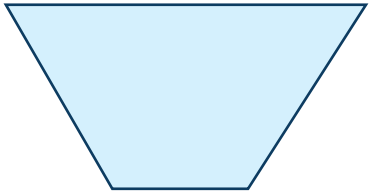


parallelogram

4 sides (2 equal pairs)

4 vertices

2 sets of parallel lines

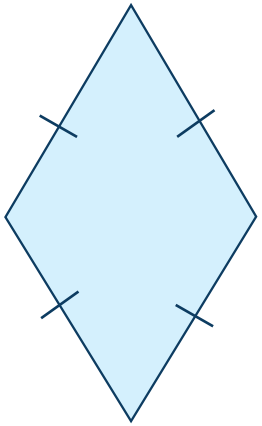


trapezoid

4 sides

4 vertices

one set of parallel lines

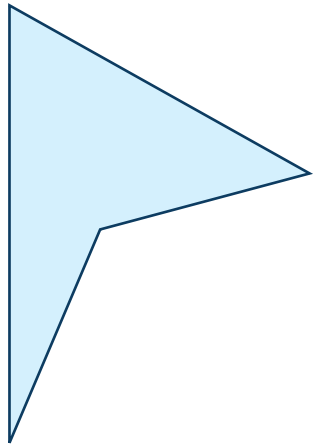


rhombus

4 sides (all equal)

4 vertices

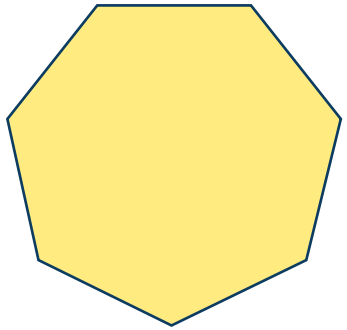
opposite angles equal



quadrilateral

4 sides

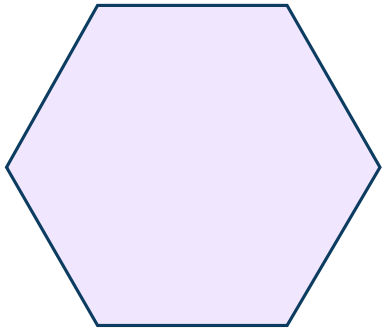
4 vertices



heptagon

7 sides

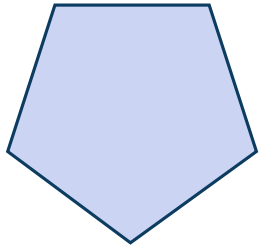
7 vertices



hexagon

6 sides

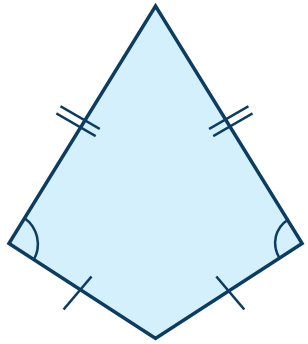
6 vertices



pentagon

5 sides

5 vertices

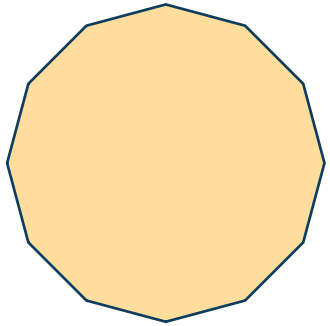


kite

4 sides (2 equal pairs)

4 vertices

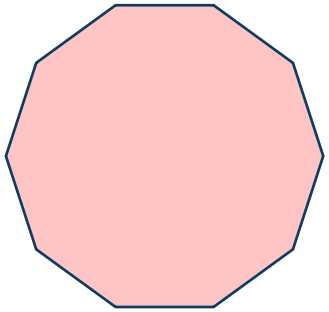
1 pair of equal angles



dodecagon

12 sides

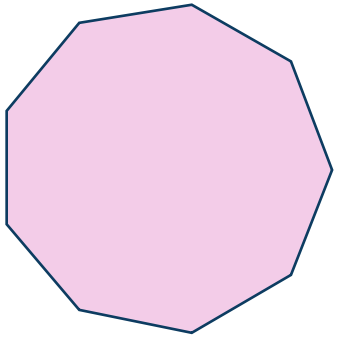
12 vertices



decagon

10 sides

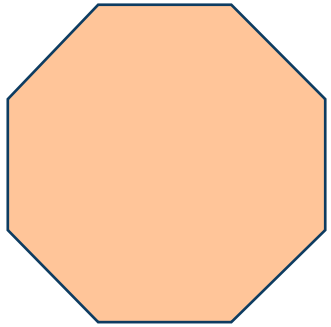
10 vertices



nonagon

9 sides

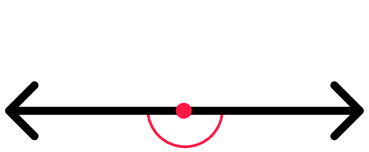
9 vertices



octagon

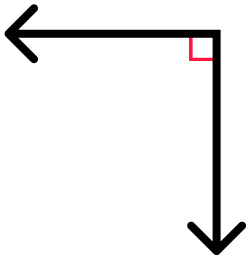
8 sides

8 vertices



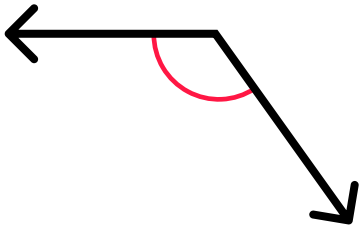
straight angle

A 180° angle. It forms a straight line.



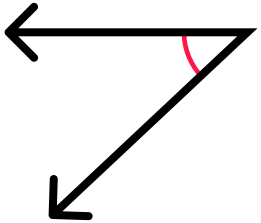
right angle

A 90° angle.



obtuse angle

An angle greater than 90° and less than 180°.



acute angle

An angle less than 90° and greater than 0°.

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