

Viewer Worksheet for: *Supporting Mathematical Development in Young Children: Geometry*

This [video](#) describes children's experience with shapes in their environment and their ability to recognize, name and describe a shape's attributes.

Routine – As a planned transition, a teacher uses a shape cube and prompts children to identify and describe shapes as they move one-at-a-time from the group area to their next activity.

Additional ideas for using geometry during routines:

Explicit Teaching – After an activity where children were supported to create pictures of animals out of shapes, a teacher notices and describes all of the shapes that one child chose to include in her drawing.

Additional strategies for teaching about geometry:

Play – Toys such as shape sorters for toddlers and puzzles for preschoolers, provide opportunities for children to manipulate and play with materials that fit together. These activities help them develop both spatial awareness and to learn to match and compose shapes.

Additional ideas for including geometry in play:

A lot of mathematics learning occurs within the context of classroom play, especially when teachers are talking with children about how to solve problems involving number.

What are some vocabulary words that adults could use with children related to geometry?

Identify the materials that you noticed in the video:

What are some additional materials that could help children learn about geometry?

A meaningful curriculum is integrated so that learning experiences include many developmental domains and content areas. This video focused solely on mathematics. Think about ways that geometry could be integrated into a larger topic of study in authentic ways.

Topic: _____

Write your ideas here.