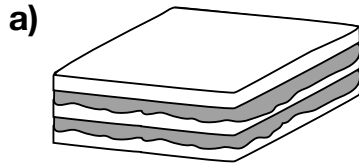


# Stacking Shapes to Make Prisms

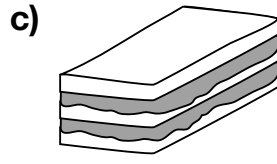
**Goal** Describe and name prisms.

1. Name the prism.



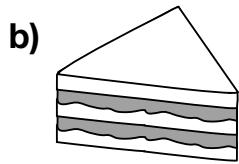
square-based

prism



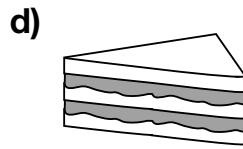
rectangle-based

prism



triangle-based

prism

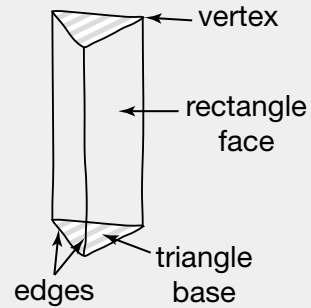


triangle-based

prism

**At-Home Help**

A **prism** is a 3-D shape with congruent ends called bases. The other faces are 4-sided.



**triangle-based prism**

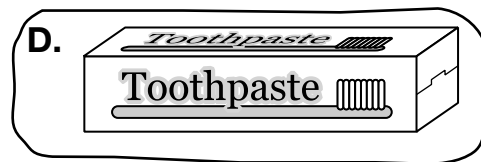
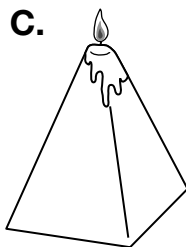
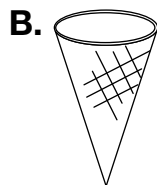
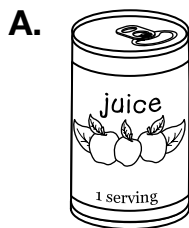
2. Name the prism you could make with each base. Describe each prism by telling how many faces, edges, and vertices it has.

a) rectangle-based  
prism with 12 edges, 6 faces,  
and 8 vertices

b) pentagon-based prism  
with 15 edges, 7 faces,  
and 10 vertices

3. Circle the letter of the shape that is a prism.

Tell how you know that you have chosen the correct shape.



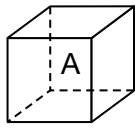
For example, D has 2 congruent bases and all the other faces have 4 sides.

# Identifying Faces of Prisms and Pyramids

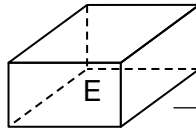
**Goal**

Compare and sort 3-D shapes.

1. Name each shape. Use the names in the box.

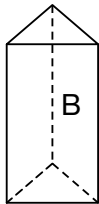


cube



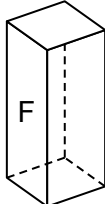
rectangle-

based prism



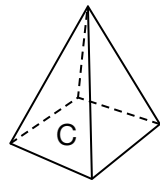
triangle-

based prism



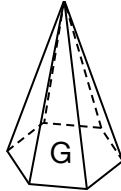
square-

based prism



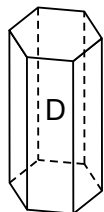
square-

based pyramid



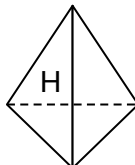
hexagon-

based pyramid



hexagon-

based prism

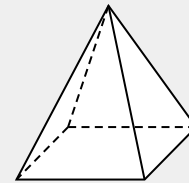


triangle-

based pyramid

**At-Home Help**

A **pyramid** is a 3-D shape with 1 flat base. The other faces are triangles that meet at a vertex.



**square-based pyramid**

Review the definition of prism in the At-Home Help on page 84.

- triangle-based prism
- square-based prism
- hexagon-based prism
- triangle-based pyramid
- square-based pyramid
- hexagon-based pyramid
- cube
- rectangle-based prism

2. a) What do shapes B and H have in common? triangles for bases

b) What do shapes C and G have in common? both pyramids and several triangle faces

3. Write the letters of all the shapes that fit each description.

a) have at least 1 triangle face B, C, G, H

b) base is square A, C, F

c) all faces are triangles H

d) all faces are rectangles or squares A, E, F

# Using Nets for Rectangle-Based Prisms

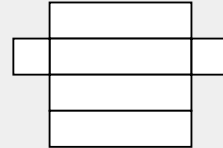
**Goal** Build rectangle-based prisms from nets.

You will need scissors, a ruler, and tape.

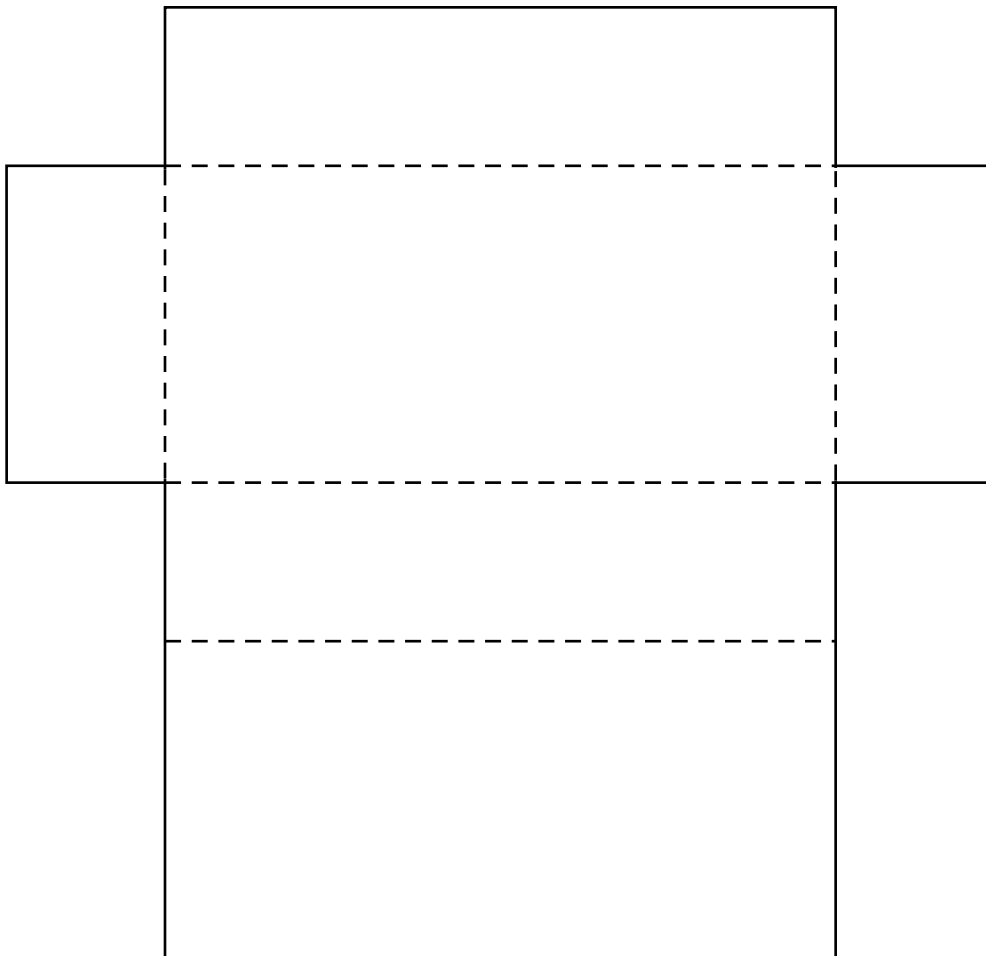
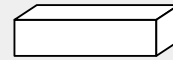
1. a) Trace this net.  
Draw solid lines where there are solid lines.  
Draw dashed lines where there are dashed lines.
- b) Cut out the net along the solid lines.
- c) Fold along the dashed lines.
- d) Tape the edges.
- e) Name the 3-D shape you built. rectangle-based prism

## At-Home Help

A **net** is a flat shape that folds to create a 3-D shape.



a net for a square-based prism



# Building with 3-D Shapes

**Goal** Build a structure with 3-D shapes.

You will need boxes, cans, scissors, and tape.

1. a) Find 3-D shapes that you could use to build a structure.



### At-Home Help

Structures that we see every day are built from basic 3-D shapes.

- b) Plan a structure that you can build with some of the 3-D shapes you found.
- c) Build your structure. Use tape if necessary.
- d) Sketch your structure on the right side of this page.
- e) Describe your structure using math language.

Answers will vary.

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- f) Explain how you built your structure.

Answers will vary.

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# Estimating and Measuring Capacity

**Goal** Estimate and measure the amounts containers can hold.

You will need water, a measuring cup marked in millilitres and empty containers of different sizes.

1. Which unit would you use to measure the capacity of each container: litres or millilitres?
  - a) swimming pool \_\_\_\_\_ litres
  - b) pop can \_\_\_\_\_ millilitres
  - c) watering can \_\_\_\_\_ litres
  - d) spoon \_\_\_\_\_ millilitres

2. Find a measuring cup marked in millilitres.  
How much does it hold? Answers will vary.

3. a) Find 5 different sizes of empty containers such as bowls, glasses, and pots.  
Record the containers in the chart below.
- b) Compare each container to your measuring cup and estimate the capacity of the container. Record your estimate in the chart below.
- c) Check your estimates. Pour water from the measuring cup into each container to fill it. Keep track of how many measuring cups you use. Record your measurement.

**At-Home Help**

**Capacity** is the amount a container will hold.

Capacity is measured in millilitres (mL) and litres (L).

1000 mL = 1 L



| Container          | My estimate | Measurement |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| cereal bowl        | 400 mL      | 500 mL      |
| Answers will vary. |             |             |
|                    |             |             |
|                    |             |             |
|                    |             |             |
|                    |             |             |

# Solve Problems About Combinations

**Goal**

Solve problems using a table to record combinations.

Show your work.

1. Julia has 3 different ice cream scoops:  
200 mL, 100 mL, and 50 mL.

- a) What possible amounts of ice cream can be measured without refilling the scoops?

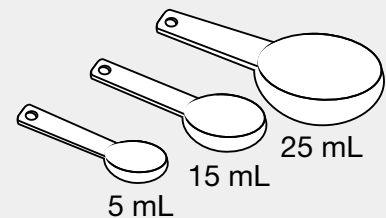
| Combination                      | Measure |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| 1 scoop 200 mL                   | 200 mL  |
| 1 scoop 100 mL                   | 100 mL  |
| 1 scoop 50 mL                    | 50 mL   |
| 2 scoops 200 mL + 100 mL         | 300 mL  |
| 2 scoops 200 mL + 50 mL          | 250 mL  |
| 2 scoops 100 mL + 50 mL          | 150 mL  |
| 3 scoops 200 mL + 100 mL + 50 mL | 350 mL  |

- b) What possible sizes of ice-cream cones can be made if there are 2 scoops in each cone? You can refill scoops.

| Combination                        | Measure |
|------------------------------------|---------|
| 2 scoops same 200 mL + 200 mL      | 400 mL  |
| 2 scoops same 100 mL + 100 mL      | 200 mL  |
| 2 scoops same 50 mL + 50 mL        | 100 mL  |
| 2 scoops different 200 mL + 100 mL | 300 mL  |
| 2 scoops different 200 mL + 50 mL  | 250 mL  |
| 2 scoops different 100 mL + 50 mL  | 150 mL  |

**At-Home Help**

To find the different measures that can be made using a 5 mL, a 15 mL, and a 25 mL spoon without refilling any of the spoons, it is helpful to make a table.



| Combination                         | Measure |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| spoon alone<br>5 mL                 | 5 mL    |
| spoon alone<br>15 mL                | 15 mL   |
| spoon alone<br>25 mL                | 25 mL   |
| 2 spoons<br>5 mL + 15 mL            | 20 mL   |
| 2 spoons<br>5 mL + 25 mL            | 30 mL   |
| 2 spoons<br>15 mL + 25 mL           | 40 mL   |
| 3 spoons<br>5 mL + 15 mL +<br>25 mL | 45 mL   |

# Estimating and Measuring Mass

**Goal** Estimate and measure the masses of objects.

- Which would you use to measure the mass of each item: grams or kilograms?
  - a watermelon \_\_\_\_\_ kilograms
  - a toothbrush \_\_\_\_\_ grams
  - a bag of popcorn \_\_\_\_\_ grams
  - a wagon \_\_\_\_\_ kilograms

**At-Home Help**

**Mass** is the amount of matter in an object. Mass can be measured in grams (g) or kilograms (kg).  
 1000 g = 1 kg

- Find several full containers that are measured in grams or kilograms. Dry items, such as bar soap, cereal, bread, rice, nuts, and other snack foods usually have mass units. (The mass of the packaging is not included in the mass given.)
- Find 5 objects of different sizes without any masses given. You can use, for example, a shoe, a book, a toy, a plate, a cushion, or a can of pop. Record the items in the chart below.
  - Compare each object to the items you found in Question 2 and estimate the mass of the object. Record your estimates in the chart below.



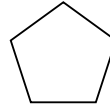
| Item               | My mass estimate |
|--------------------|------------------|
| Dad's shoe         | 500 g            |
| Answers will vary. |                  |
|                    |                  |
|                    |                  |
|                    |                  |
|                    |                  |

- Take 1 or 2 of the objects from Question 3 to school tomorrow. Measure their masses to check your estimates.

# Test Yourself

Circle the correct answer.

1. Which prism could be made with this base?



A. rectangle-based prism

C. square-based prism

**B. pentagon-based prism**

D. triangle-based prism

2. Which statement is **not** true about prisms?

E. Prisms are named from the shape of their bases.

F. The bases are always congruent.

**G. The faces that are not bases are all different.**

H. Prisms can be made by stacking the same shape.

3. What is true about all pyramids?

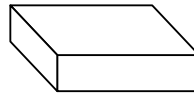
**A. They have some triangle faces.**

C. They have exactly 1 vertex.

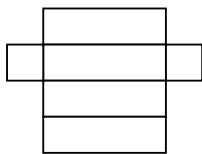
B. They have more than 5 faces.

D. They have 1 square base.

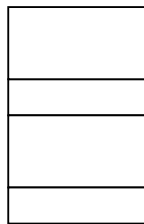
4. Which net would build this shape?



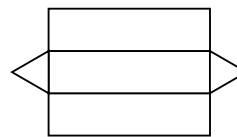
E.



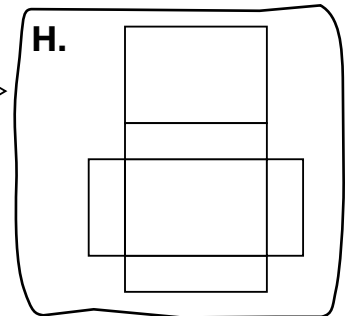
F.



G.



H.



5. Which capacity best describes a small juice box?

A. 200 L

**B. 200 mL**

C. 2 L

D. 2 mL

6. There are 3 sizes of pails: 1 L, 2 L, and 5 L. Which is **not** a possible amount that can be carried in 2 pails of different sizes?

**E. 8 L**

F. 7 L

G. 6 L

H. 3 L

7. Which mass is the most reasonable for a textbook?

A. 20 kg

B. 30 g

**C. 2 kg**

D. 200 g