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What is 2D Shapes

Discover the exciting world of 2D shapes!

DEFINITION

> 2D shapes are flat figures with only two dimensions: length and width. They do not have depth or volume.

KEY CONCEPTS

Types of 2D Shapes

Common 2D shapes include circles, squares, triangles, and rectangles, each with unique properties.

Vertices and Edges

Vertices are the points where two edges meet, while edges are the lines connecting the vertices.

Perimeter

Perimeter is the total distance around a 2D shape, calculated by adding the lengths of all sides.

Area

Area measures the space inside a 2D shape, often calculated using specific formulas for each shape.

Symmetry

A shape is symmetrical if it can be divided into two identical halves, showing balance.

EXAMPLES

→ A square has 4 equal sides and 4 right angles.

→ A circle has no corners and is perfectly round.

→ A triangle can have different side lengths and angles.

MEMORY TIPS

★ Remember 'Silly Cats Try Running' for Square, Circle, Triangle, Rectangle.

★ Visualize a pizza slice to remember the shape of a triangle.

★ Think of a clock face to recall the circle shape.

COMMON MISTAKES

✗ Confusing the number of sides in shapes like triangles and squares.

✗ Forgetting to count all edges when calculating perimeter.

✗ Mixing up area and perimeter definitions.

QUICK RECAP

2D shapes are flat figures defined by length and width. Key concepts include types, vertices, edges, perimeter, area, and symmetry. Remember to differentiate between area and perimeter for your exams.