

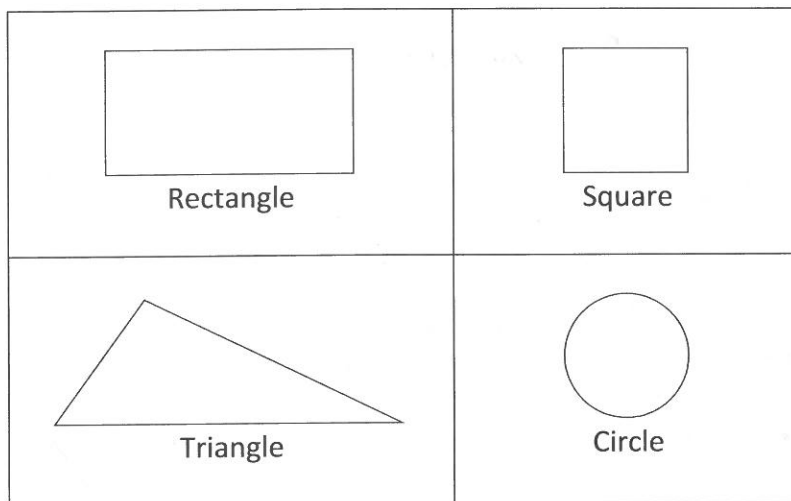
Lesson 2: Measuring 2D Shapes: Perimeter and Area

You have looked at linear measurements (and how to convert them from unit to unit). We are now going to look at 2-Dimensional (2D) shapes, and how those shapes are measured.

A 2D shape is a perfectly flat shape – it has two **dimensions** (commonly called *length* and *width*, or *base* and *height*). The top of your desk is not 2 dimensional – it has *depth* (or *thickness*), but the SURFACE on the top of your desk is 2-Dimensional (the part you can touch). 2D objects have NO depth – if you could look at them from the side you would see NOTHING.

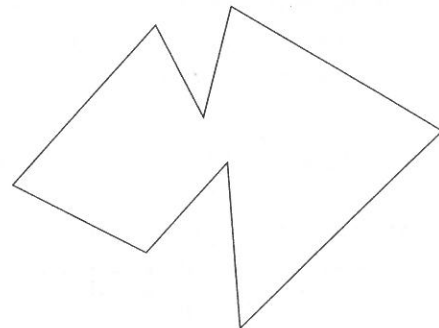
A piece of paper is close to being 2-dimensional, but it does have a *depth* (or *thickness*) – you can see a piece of paper from the side if you squint hard enough!

The following are common 2-dimensional shapes:



You see these shapes EVERYWHERE, but you can never hold one – it has no thickness – they only appear as being drawn on flat surfaces.

It is also important to note that a 2D shape does not have to be one of the common (named) shapes that you see above. The shape shown at right is also 2-dimensional, but it does not have a special name. *Any enclosed shape that you can draw on a piece of paper is 2-dimensional (2D).*



I have no name. :(