

CLASS 2

MATHS

REVISION NOTES

NCERT Revision Notes for Class 2 Maths Chapter 2: Shapes Around Us – Free PDF Download

Chapter 2 of Class 2 Maths, Shapes Around Us, builds on the basic shape recognition from Class 1 and introduces children to both flat (2D) and solid (3D) shapes found in everyday surroundings, along with early ideas about the faces, corners, and edges of solid shapes.

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Chapter 2 of Class 2 Maths, **Shapes Around Us**, builds on the basic shape recognition from Class 1 and introduces children to both flat (2D) and solid (3D) shapes found in everyday surroundings, along with early ideas about the faces, corners, and edges of solid shapes.

Key Concepts

2D (flat) shapes: circle, square, rectangle, and triangle — shapes that can be drawn flat on paper.

3D (solid) shapes: cube, cuboid, cone, cylinder, and sphere — shapes that have length, breadth, and height, and can be held in hand.

Faces, edges, and corners: a face is a flat or curved surface of a solid shape, an edge is where two faces meet, and a corner (vertex) is where edges meet at a point.

Matching shapes to objects: connecting real objects to their closest shape, such as a ball to a sphere, a book to a cuboid, and a dice to a cube.

Rolling and sliding: solid shapes with curved surfaces, like a sphere or cylinder, roll easily, while shapes with flat faces, like a cube, slide instead.

Worked Examples

Example 1

How many faces does a cube have? A cube has 6 flat faces, all of which are squares.

Example 2

Match the object to its shape: a football, a matchbox, an ice cream cone. Football — sphere; matchbox — cuboid; ice cream cone — cone.

Example 3

Which shape rolls easily on the ground: a cylinder or a cube? A cylinder rolls easily because of its curved surface, while a cube slides because of its flat faces.

Quick Recap

2D shapes are flat, while 3D shapes are solid and take up space.

A cube has 6 square faces, 12 edges, and 8 corners.

Real-life objects can usually be matched to a basic 2D or 3D shape.

Curved solid shapes roll, while shapes with only flat faces slide instead of rolling.

Recognising shapes in the environment builds early geometry sense.

Common Mistakes to Avoid

Confusing a circle (2D, flat) with a sphere (3D, solid) since both look round.

Confusing a square (2D) with a cube (3D) since both have similar-looking faces.

Miscounting the faces, edges, or corners of a solid shape.

Assuming every round object rolls the same way — a cone rolls in a curved path, not a straight line.

Matching an object to the wrong shape because of its colour or size rather than its actual form.

Home Practice Tips

Collect small household objects and sort them into 2D-like (flat, like a coaster) and 3D-like (solid, like a ball) groups.

Count the faces, edges, and corners of a box or a dice together.

Go on a shape hunt around the house and name the closest shape for five different objects.

Roll different solid objects, like a ball and a book, and discuss why some roll and others do not.

Draw 2D shapes and try to fold paper to make simple 3D shapes like a cube net.

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