A platonic solid is a polyhedron whose faces are all congruent regular polygons, and the same number of faces meet at every vertex.

The Greeks observed that there are only five platonic solids:

- Cube
- Dodecahedron
- Icosahedron
- Octahedron
- Tetrahedron

as was proved by Euclid in the last proposition of the Elements.

They were described by Plato in his Timaeus. Plato equated:

- Tetrahedron with Fire
- Cube with Earth
- Icosahedron with Water
- Octahedron with Air
- Dodecahedron with the stuff of constellations and the heavens

Cut around the edge and glue the letters inside the model.