

Identifying shapes and their properties

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
recognise and name common 2-D and 3-D shapes, including: 2-D shapes [e.g. rectangles (including squares), circles and triangles] 3-D shapes [e.g. cuboids (including cubes), pyramids and spheres].	identify and describe the properties of 2-D shapes, including the number of sides and line symmetry in a vertical line. identify and describe the properties of 3-D shapes, including the number of edges, vertices and faces. identify 2-D shapes on the surface of 3-D shapes, [for example, a circle on a cylinder and a triangle on a pyramid]		identify lines of symmetry in 2-D shapes presented in different orientations	identify 3-D shapes, including cubes and other cuboids, from 2-D representations	recognise, describe and build simple 3-D shapes, including making nets illustrate and name parts of circles, including radius, diameter and circumference and know that the diameter is twice the radius

Drawing and constructing

draw 2-D shapes and make 3-D shapes using modelling materials; recognise 3-D shapes in different orientations and describe them

complete a simple symmetric figure with respect to a specific line of symmetry

draw given angles, and measure them in degrees (o)

draw 2-D shapes using given dimensions and angles.

recognise, describe and build simple 3-D shapes, including making nets

Comparing and classifying

compare and sort common 2-D and 3-D shapes and everyday objects

compare and classify geometric shapes, including quadrilaterals and triangles, based on their properties and sizes

use the properties of rectangles to deduce related facts and find missing lengths and angles

distinguish between regular and irregular polygons based on reasoning about equal sides and angles

compare and classify geometric shapes based on their properties and sizes and find unknown angles in any triangles, quadrilaterals, and regular polygons

<u>Angles</u>					
		recognise angles as a property of shape or a description of a turn. identify right angles, recognise that two right angles make a half-turn, three make three quarters of a turn and four a complete turn; identify whether angles are greater than or less than a right angle. identify horizontal and vertical lines and pairs of perpendicular and parallel lines	identify acute and obtuse angles and compare and order angles up to two right angles by size	know angles are measured in degrees: estimate and compare acute, obtuse and reflex angles. identify: angles at a point and one whole turn (total 360 °) angles at a point on a straight line and $\frac{1}{2}$ a turn (total 180 °) other multiples of 90 degrees	recognise angles where they meet at a point, are on a straight line, or are vertically opposite, and find missing angles