

Geometry: Properties of Shapes

IDENTIFYING SHAPES AND THIER 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]	identify and describe the properties of 2-D shapes, including the number of sides and line symmetry in a vertical line	real 5	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 (appears also in Drawing and Constructing)				
* 3-D shapes [e.g. cuboids (including cubes), pyramids and spheres].	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]				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 (°)	draw 2-D shapes using given dimensions and angles				
					recognise, describe and build simple 3-D shapes, including making nets (appears also in Identifying				



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					Shapes and Their Properties)			
COMPARING AND CLASSIFYING								
Year 1	Year 2 compare and sort common 2-D and 3-D shapes and everyday objects	Year 3	Year 4 compare and classify geometric shapes, including quadrilaterals and triangles, based on their properties and sizes	Year 5 use the properties of rectangles to deduce related facts and find missing lengths and angles distinguish between regular	Year 6 compare and classify geometric shapes based on their properties and sizes and find unknown angles in any triangles, quadrilaterals, and regular polygons			
			ANGLES	and irregular polygons based on reasoning about equal sides and angles				
		recognise angles as a property of shape or a description of a turn	ANGELS	know angles are measured in degrees: estimate and compare acute, obtuse and reflex angles				
		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	identify acute and obtuse angles and compare and order angles up to two right angles by size	identify: * angles at a point and one whole turn (total 360°) * angles at a point on a straight line and ½ a turn (total 180°)	recognise angles where they meet at a point, are on a straight line, or are vertically opposite, and find missing angles			



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than or less than a right angle	* other multiples of 90°	
identify horizontal and vertical		
lines and pairs of		
perpendicular and parallel lines		