

Progression: Geometry: properties of shapes
Programme of study (statutory requirements)

Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
Geometry: properties of shapes Pupils should be taught to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> recognise and name common 2-D and 3-D shapes, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2-D shapes [for example, rectangles (including squares), circles and triangles] 3-D shapes [for example, cuboids (including cubes), pyramids and spheres] 	Geometry: properties of shapes Pupils should be taught to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify and describe the properties of 2-D shapes, including the number of sides and 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] compare and sort common 2-D and 3-D shapes and everyday objects 	Geometry: properties of shapes Pupils should be taught to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> draw 2-D shapes and make 3-D shapes using modelling materials; recognise 3-D shapes in different orientations and describe them recognise angles as a property of shape or a description of a turn. Find angles in shapes. 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 	Geometry: properties of shapes Pupils should be taught to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> compare and classify geometric shapes, including quadrilaterals and triangles, based on their properties and sizes identify acute and obtuse angles and compare and order angles up to two right angles by size identify lines of symmetry in 2-D shapes presented in different orientations complete a simple symmetric figure with respect to a specific line of symmetry identify acute and 	Geometry: properties of shapes Pupils should be taught to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify 3-D shapes, including cubes and other cuboids, from 2-D representations know angles are measured in degrees: estimate and compare right, acute, obtuse and reflex angles draw given angles, and measure them in degrees ($^{\circ}$) identify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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° use the properties of rectangles to deduce related facts and find missing lengths and angles distinguish between regular and irregular 	Geometry: properties of shapes Pupils should be taught to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> draw 2-D shapes using given dimensions and angles recognise, describe and build simple 3-D shapes, including making nets compare and classify geometric shapes based on their properties and sizes and find unknown angles in any triangles, quadrilaterals, and regular polygons illustrate and name parts of circles, including radius, diameter and circumference and know that the diameter is twice the radius recognise angles where they meet at a

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		and pairs of perpendicular and parallel lines	obtuse angles.	polygons based on reasoning about equal sides and angles	point, are on a straight line, or are vertically opposite, and find missing angles
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Non-statutory

Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
Geometry: properties of shapes Pupils handle common 2-D and 3-D shapes, naming these and related everyday objects fluently. They recognise these shapes in different orientations and sizes, and know that rectangles, triangles, cuboids and pyramids are not always similar to each other. Make and complete patterns with shapes.	Geometry: properties of shapes Pupils handle and name a wider variety of common 2-D and 3-D shapes including: triangles, quadrilaterals and polygons, and cuboids, cubes, cylinders, pyramids, prisms and cones, and identify the properties of each shape (for example, number of sides, number of faces). Pupils identify, compare and sort shapes on the basis of their properties and use vocabulary precisely, such as sides, edges, vertices and faces. Pupils read and write names for shapes that are appropriate for their word reading and spelling. Pupils draw lines and	Geometry: properties of shapes Pupils' knowledge of the properties of shapes is extended at this stage to symmetrical and non-symmetrical polygons and polyhedra. Pupils extend their use of the properties of shapes. They should be able to describe the properties of 2-D and 3-D shapes using accurate language, including lengths of lines and acute and obtuse for angles greater or lesser than a right angle. Pupils connect decimals and rounding to drawing and measuring straight lines in centimetres, in a variety of contexts.	Geometry: properties of shapes Pupils continue to classify shapes using geometrical properties, extending to classifying different triangles (for example, isosceles, equilateral, scalene) and quadrilaterals (for example, parallelogram, rhombus, trapezium). Pupils compare and order angles in preparation for using a protractor and compare lengths and angles to decide if a polygon is regular or irregular. Pupils draw symmetric patterns using a variety of media to become familiar with different orientations of lines of	Geometry: properties of shapes Pupils become accurate in drawing lines with a ruler to the nearest millimetre, and measuring with a protractor. They use conventional markings for parallel lines and right angles. Pupils use the term diagonal and make conjectures about the angles formed by diagonals and sides, and other properties of quadrilaterals, for example using dynamic geometry ICT tools. Pupils use angle sum facts and other properties to make deductions about missing angles and relate these to missing number problems.	Geometry: properties of shapes Pupils draw shapes and nets accurately, using measuring tools and conventional markings and labels for lines and angles. Pupils describe the properties of shapes and explain how unknown angles and lengths can be derived from known measurements. These relationships might be expressed algebraically for example, $d = 2 \times r$; $a = 180 - (b + c)$.

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	<p>shapes using a straight edge.</p> <p>Form different figures with shapes.</p> <p>Draw figures on a square grid and dot paper.</p> <p>Move and turn shapes.</p> <p>Fold 2D shapes into 3D ones.</p> <p>Make patterns with shapes.</p>		<p>symmetry; and recognise line symmetry in a variety of diagrams, including where the line of symmetry does not dissect the original shape.</p>		
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