



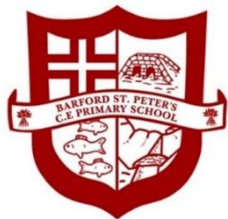
# Barford St. Peter's C.E. (V.A.) Primary School



Together we love; together we learn

## Maths Knowledge and Skills Progression for: GEOMETRY – PROPERTIES OF SHAPE

	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Identifying shapes and their properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is important that the curriculum includes rich opportunities for children to develop their spatial reasoning skills across all areas of mathematics including shape, space and measures.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>recognise and name common 2-D and 3-D shapes, including:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 2-D shapes [e.g. rectangles (including squares), circles and triangles]</li> <li>- 3-D shapes [e.g. cuboids (including cubes), pyramids and spheres].</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>identify and describe the properties of 2-D shapes, including the number of sides and line symmetry in a vertical line</li> <li>identify and describe the properties of 3-D shapes, including the number of edges, vertices and faces</li> <li>identify 2-D shapes on the surface of 3-D shapes, [for example, a circle on a cylinder and a triangle on a pyramid]</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>identify lines of symmetry in 2-D shapes presented in different orientations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>identify 3-D shapes, including cubes and other cuboids, from 2-D representations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>recognise, describe and build simple 3-D shapes, including making nets</li> <li>illustrate and name parts of circles, including radius, diameter and circumference and know that the diameter is twice the radius</li> </ul>
Drawing and constructing shapes				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>draw 2-D shapes and make 3-D shapes using modelling materials; recognise 3-D shapes in different orientations and describe them</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>complete a simple symmetrical figure with respect to a specific line of symmetry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>draw given angles, and measure them in degrees (<math>^{\circ}</math>)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>draw 2-D shapes using given dimensions and angles</li> <li>recognise, describe and build simple 3-D shapes, including making nets</li> </ul>



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	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Comparing and classifying			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>compare and sort common 2-D and 3-D shapes and everyday objects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>compare and classify geometric shapes, including quadrilaterals and triangles, based on their properties and sizes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>use the properties of rectangles to deduce related facts and find missing lengths and angles</li> <li>distinguish between regular and irregular polygons based on reasoning about equal sides and angles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>compare and classify geometric shapes based on their properties and sizes and find unknown angles in any triangles, quadrilaterals, and regular polygons</li> </ul>
Angles				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>recognise angles as a property of shape or a description of a turn</li> <li>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</li> <li>identify horizontal and vertical lines and pairs of perpendicular and parallel line</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>identify acute and obtuse angles and compare and order angles up to two right angles by size</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>know angles are measured in degrees: estimate and compare acute, obtuse and reflex angles</li> <li>identify:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- angles at a point and one whole turn (total <math>360^\circ</math> )</li> <li>- angles at a point on a straight line and <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> a turn (total <math>180^\circ</math> )</li> <li>- other multiples of <math>90^\circ</math></li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>recognise angles where they meet at a point, are on a straight line, or are vertically opposite, and find missing angles</li> </ul>