| Year 5 – Area 6: Shape and position | 2014/2015 |
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| **Key vocabulary:** | estimate, approximate<br><br>3-D, three-dimensional, vertex, vertices, face, edge, 2-D, two-dimensional, regular, irregular, polygon, side, parallel, perpendicular, angle, degree (°), acute, obtuse, protractor, angle measurer, names of shapes, including equilateral triangle, isosceles triangle, scalene triangle, quadrilateral, octahedron<br><br>reflection, reflective symmetry, line of symmetry, mirror line, rotation, translation, origin, coordinates, x-coordinate, y-coordinate, x-axis, y-axis |
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| **National Curric Objectives for this area:**<br><br>`Term 1`<br><br>`Term 2`<br><br>`Term 3` | • identify 3-D shapes, including cubes and other cuboids, from 2-D representations<br>• know angles are measured in degrees: estimate and compare acute, obtuse and reflex angles<br>• Identify, visualise and describe properties of rectangles, triangles, regular polygons and 3-D solids; use knowledge of properties of rectangles, triangles, regular polygons and 3-D solids; use knowledge of properties to draw 2-D shapes and identify and draw nets of 3-D shapes.<br>• draw given angles, and measure them in degrees (°)<br>• identify:<br>    angles at a point and one whole turn (total 360°)<br>    angles at a point on a straight line and ½ a turn (total 180°)<br>    other multiples of 90°<br>• use the properties of rectangles to deduce related facts and find missing lengths and angles<br>• distinguish between regular and irregular polygons based on reasoning about equal sides and angles.<br>• Explore patterns, properties and relationships and propose a general statement involving numbers or shapes; identify examples for which the statement is true or false.<br>• Complete patterns with up to two lines of symmetry; draw the position of a shape after a reflection or translation. |