## Geometry

| Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 |
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| IDENTIFYING SHAPES AND THEIR PROPERTIES |  |  |  |  |  |
| recognise and name common 2-D and 3-D shapes, including: <br> * 2-D shapes [e.g. rectangles (including squares), circles and triangles] <br> * 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 <br> identify and describe the properties of 3-D shapes, including the number of edges, vertices and faces <br> 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 (appears also in Drawing and Constructing) <br> llustrate 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 ( ${ }^{\circ}$ ) | draw 2-D shapes using given dimensions and angles <br> recognise, describe and build simple 3-D shapes, including making nets (appears also in Identifying Shapes and Their Properties) |
| 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 <br> 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 |


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| ANGLES |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | recognise angles as a property of shape or a description of a turn |  | 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 than or less than a right angle | identify acute and obtuse angles and compare and order angles up to two right angles by size | identify: <br> * angles at a point and one whole turn (total $360^{\circ}$ ) <br> * angles at a point on a straight line and $1 / 2$ a turn (total $180^{\circ}$ ) <br> * other multiples of $90^{\circ}$ | recognise angles where they meet at a point, are on a straight line, or are vertically opposite, and find missing angles |
|  |  | identify horizontal and vertical lines and pairs of perpendicular and parallel lines |  |  |  |
| POSITION DIRECTION AND MOVEMENT |  |  |  |  |  |
| describe position, direction and movement, including half, quarter and threequarter turns. | use mathematical vocabulary to describe position, direction and movement including movement in a straight line and distinguishing between rotation as a turn and in terms of right angles for quarter, half and threequarter turns (clockwise and anti-clockwise) |  | describe positions on a 2-D grid as coordinates in the first quadrant <br> describe movements between positions as translations of a given unit to the left/right and up/down | identify, describe and represent the position of a shape following a reflection or translation, using the appropriate language, and know that the shape has not changed | describe positions on the full coordinate grid (all four quadrants) <br> draw and translate simple shapes on the coordinate plane, and reflect them in the axes. |
|  |  |  | plot specified points and draw sides to complete a given polygon |  |  |
| PATTERN |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | order and arrange combinations of mathematical objects in patterns and sequences |  |  |  |  |

