

Progression in Geometry: Properties of Shapes @HCAS

| IDENTIFYING SHAPES AND THEIR PROPERTIES | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----|---|--|--------|--|--|---|
| Nursery | Reception | ELG | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 |
| Talk about and explore 2D and 3D shapes (for example, circles, rectangles, triangles and cuboids) using informal and mathematical language: 'sides', 'corners', 'straight', 'flat', 'round'. | Select, rotate and manipulate shapes in order to develop spatial reasoning skills. | | recognise and name common 2-D and 3-D shapes, including: * 2-D shapes [e.g. rectangles (including squares), circles and triangles] * 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 | | 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) |
| Select shapes appropriately: flat surfaces for a building, a triangular pattern for a roof, etc. | | | | identify and describe the properties of 3-D shapes, including the number of edges, vertices and faces | | | | illustrate and name parts of circles, including radius, diameter and circumference and know that the diameter is twice the radius |
| | | | | identify 2-D shapes on the surface of 3-D shapes, [for example, a circle on a cylinder and a triangle on a pyramid] | | | | |

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| DRAWING AND CONSTRUCTING | | | | | | | | |
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| Combine shapes to make new ones – an arch, a bigger triangle, etc. | Select, rotate and manipulate shapes in order to develop spatial reasoning skills. | | | | 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 recognise, describe and build simple 3-D shapes, including making nets (appears also in Identifying Shapes and Their Properties) |

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| COMPARING AND CLASSIFYING | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|-----|--------|---|--------|--|--|--|
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| | Compose and decompose shapes so that children can recognise a shape can have other shapes within it, just as numbers can | | | 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 | compare and classify geometric shapes based on their properties and sizes and find unknown angles in any triangles, quadrilaterals, and regular polygons |
| | | | | | | | distinguish between regular and irregular polygons based on reasoning about equal sides and angles | |

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| ANGLES | | | | | | | | |
|---------|-----------|-----|--------|--------|--|--|---|--|
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| | | | | | 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: * 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° | 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 | | | |