

- In this unit, I will:**
- name and identify 2D shapes
  - name and identify 3D shapes
  - Count the sides and vertices on 2D shapes
  - Find lines of symmetry of 2D shapes
  - Make patterns using 2D and 3D shapes
  - Count the faces, vertices and edges on 3D shapes

- How does this unit build upon prior learning
- Before they start this unit, it is expected that children:
  - know the names of basic 2D and 3D shapes
  - understand that shapes are classified based on specific properties
  - know that shapes can be sorted by different criteria.

- National Curriculum Link - Year 2 multiplication and division**
- Recognise and name common 2D and 3D shapes, including: 2D shapes [for example, rectangles (including squares), circles and triangles]; 3D shapes [for example, cuboids (including cubes), pyramids and spheres].
  - Compare and sort common 2D and 3D shapes and everyday objects.
  - Identify and describe the properties of 2D shapes, including the number of sides and line symmetry in a vertical line.
  - Order and arrange combinations of mathematical objects in patterns and sequences.
  - Identify and describe the properties of 3D shapes, including the number of edges, vertices and faces.

# Year 2 – properties of shape

**Recognise and Describe 2D Shapes**

square

triangle, rectangle, circle, pentagon, hexagon, quadrilateral

**2D Patterns**

**Recognise and Describe 3D Shapes**

cube

apex or vertex, cone, cuboid, cylinder, curved surface, sphere, triangular prism, square-based pyramid

**3D Patterns**

Word	Definition
vertices	A corner where edges meet.
face	A flat or curved surface on a 3D shape.
edge	Where two faces, on a shape, come together.
symmetry	If a line can be drawn through it and either side is a reflection of the other.
2D	A flat shape.
3D	A shape that is not flat.

**Lines of Symmetry**

These 2D shapes have a vertical line of symmetry.