**Maths Medium Term Planning**

**Year Six**

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| **WR Block: Geometry: Shape** | **Summer Term** |
| **National Curriculum Objectives** | **Small Steps** | **Prior Learning** | **Future Progression** |
| * Draw 2-D shapes using given dimensions and angles.
* Recognise, describe and build simple 3-D shapes, including making nets.
* Compare and classify geometric shapes based on their properties and sizes and find unknown angles in any triangles, quadrilaterals, and regular polygons.
* Illustrate and name parts of circles, including radius, diameter and circumference andknow that the diameter is twice the radius.
* Recognise angles where they meet at a point, are on a straight line, or are vertically opposite, and find missing angles.
 | * Measure and classify angles
* Calculate angles
* Vertically opposite angles
* Angles in triangle
* Angles in a triangle- special cases
* Angles in a triangle- Missing angles
* Angles in quadrilaterals
* Angles in polygons
* Circles
* Draw shapes accurately
* Nets in 3-D shapes
 | **Y5:*** Identify 3-D shapes, including cubes and other cuboids, from 2-D representations.
* Know angles are measured in degrees: estimate and compare acute, obtuse andreflex angles.
* Draw given angles, and measure them in degrees (o).
* Identify: angles at a point and one whole turn (total 360o), angles at a point on a straight line and a turn (total 180o), other multiples of 90o.
* Use the properties of rectangles to deduce related facts and find missing lengths andangles.
* Distinguish between regular and irregular polygons based on reasoning about equalsides and angles.
 | **KS3:** * Use the properties of faces, surfaces, edges and vertices of cubes, cuboids, prisms, cylinders, pyramids, cones and spheres to solve problems in 3-D.
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| **Key Vocabulary****New Vocabulary:**Dodecahedroncircumference, concentric, Arcintersecting, intersectionplane | **Key Vocabulary:****Previous Year Group:**Octahedronnet, open, closedProtractormaximum/minimum valueoutcomeaxis of symmetry, reflective symmetryCongruentradius, diameter | **Stem Sentences:**There are \_\_\_ degrees in a full turn so there are \_\_\_\_ degrees in a \_\_\_\_\_ turn.There are 90 degrees in a right angle.Angles less than 90 degrees are called acute angles. Angles between 90 degrees and 180 degrees are called obtuse angles.A full turn is 360 degrees and is made up of 4 right angles. Vertically opposite angles are \_\_\_.Angles on a straight line have a sum of 180 degrees.In a regular polygon all angles are \_\_\_\_\_ and all lines are \_\_\_\_.The shape has \_\_\_ faces, \_\_\_ edges and \_\_\_ vertices. In an equilateral triangle, all three angles are \_\_\_°. In an isosceles triangle, two \_\_\_\_ are equal and two \_\_\_\_ are equal. In a right-angled triangle, one of the angles is \_\_\_° |
|  **Concrete, Pictorial, Abstract Models/ Calculations**  |