**Maths Medium Term Planning**

**Year Five**

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| **WR Block: Geometry: Shape** | | **Summer Term** | |
| **National Curriculum Objectives** | **Small Steps** | **Prior Learning** | **Future Progression** |
| * Identify 3-D shapes, including cubes and other cuboids, from 2-D representations. * Know angles are measured in degrees: estimate and compare acute, obtuse and reflex 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 and angles. * Distinguish between regular and irregular polygons based on reasoning about equal sides and angles. | * Understand and use degrees * Classify angles * Estimate angles * Measure angles up to 180 degrees * Draw lines and angles accurately * Calculate angles around a point * Calculate angles on a straight line * Lengths and angles in shapes * Regular and irregular polygons * 3-D shapes | **Y4:**   * Compare and classify geometric shapes, including quadrilaterals and triangles**,** based on their properties and sizes. * Identify acute and obtuse angles and compare and order angles up to two right angles by size. * Identify lines of symmetry in 2-D shapes presented in different orientations. * Complete a simple symmetric figure with respect to a specific line of symmetry. | **Y6:**   * 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 and know 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. |
| **Key Vocabulary**  **New Vocabulary:**  Octahedron  net, open, closed  Protractor  maximum/minimum value  outcome  axis of symmetry, reflective symmetry  Congruent  radius, diameter | **Key Vocabulary:**  **Previous Year Group:**  Line, Construct, Sketch, Centre  angle, right-angled  base, square-based  reflect, reflection  regular, irregular  2-D, two-dimensional  oblong  rectilinear  equilateral triangle, isosceles triangle,  scalene triangle  Heptagon  parallelogram, rhombus, trapezium  polygon | **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.  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. | |
| **Concrete, Pictorial, Abstract Models/ Calculations** | | | |