**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 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.
 | * 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 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.
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| **Key Vocabulary****New Vocabulary:**Octahedronnet, open, closedProtractormaximum/minimum valueoutcomeaxis of symmetry, reflective symmetryCongruentradius, diameter | **Key Vocabulary:****Previous Year Group:**Line, Construct, Sketch, Centreangle, right-angledbase, square-basedreflect, reflectionregular, irregular2-D, two-dimensionaloblongrectilinearequilateral triangle, isosceles triangle,scalene triangleHeptagonparallelogram, rhombus, trapeziumpolygon | **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**  |