**Maths Medium Term Planning**

**Year Four**

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| **WR Block: Geometry: Properties of Shape** | | **Summer Term** | |
| **National Curriculum Objectives** | **Small Steps** | **Prior Learning** | **Future Progression** |
| * 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. | * Understand angles as turns * Identify angles * Compare and order angles * Triangles * Quadrilaterals * Polygons * Lines of symmetry * Complete a symmetrical figure | **Y3:**   * Draw 2-D shapes and make 3-D shapes using modelling materials; recognise 3-D shapes in different orientations and describe them. * Recognise angles as a property of shape or a description of a turn. * 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 horizontal and vertical lines and pairs of perpendicular and parallel lines. | **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 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. |
| **Key Vocabulary**  **New Vocabulary:**  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 | **Key Vocabulary:**  **Previous Year Group:**  Perimeter, pentagonal, hexagonal, octagonal  Quadrilateral, right-angled  parallel, perpendicular, hemisphere, prism, triangular prism, compass point  north, south, east, west, N, S, E, W, horizontal, vertical, diagonal  angle ... is a greater/smaller angle than,  acute angle  obtuse angle | **Stem Sentences**  I am now facing \_\_\_. If I make a \_\_\_ clockwise/ anticlockwise turn. I will be facing \_\_\_.  A \_\_\_ turn clockwise is equal to a \_\_\_ turn anti-clockwise.  A quarter turn is called a \_\_\_\_ angle.  An angle less than a quarter turn is called a \_\_\_ angle.  An \_\_\_\_\_ angle is greater than a quarter turn, but less than a half turn.  An equilateral/ scalene/ isosceles triangle has \_\_\_ equal sides and \_\_\_\_ equal angles.  A quadrilateral is a \_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_ sides.  The shape has \_\_\_\_ pairs of parallel lines and \_\_\_\_ pairs of equal sides. It is a \_\_\_\_.  In a regular polygon, all \_\_\_\_ are equal in length and all \_\_\_\_ are equal in size.  Shae A has \_\_\_\_ lines of symmetry.  A regular polygon with \_\_\_\_ sides has \_\_\_\_ lines of symmetry. | |
| **Concrete, Pictorial, Abstract Models/ Calculations** | | | |