**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-Dshapes 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 greaterthan 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 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.
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| **Key Vocabulary****New Vocabulary:**Line, construct, sketch, centreangle, right-angled, base, square-based, reflect, reflectionregular, irregular, 2-D, two-dimensional, oblongrectilinear, equilateral triangle, isosceles triangle, scalene triangle, heptagonparallelogram, rhombus, trapezium, polygon | **Key Vocabulary:****Previous Year Group:**Perimeter, pentagonal, hexagonal, octagonalQuadrilateral, right-angledparallel, perpendicular, hemisphere, prism, triangular prism, compass pointnorth, south, east, west, N, S, E, W, horizontal, vertical, diagonalangle ... is a greater/smaller angle than, acute angleobtuse 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**   |