Reception			
Shape	The shape of an object is its outline.		
Flat	A flat object has a level surface with no ups or downs.		
Curved	A line that is not straight or an object that is not flat.		
Straight	A line or edge which has no curves is straight.		
Round	A round object is shaped like a circle or a ball.		
Corner	Two or more edges or sides meet at a corner. This triangle has 3 corners. This box has 8 corners.		
Face	A face is one of the surfaces of a 3D shape. This pyramid has 5 faces.		
Side	A line in a 2D shape is called a side.		
Edge	An edge is where 2 faces meet in a 3D shape.		
Bigger / Larger	Comparing the size of two objects.		
6 11	The dog is bigger than the cat.		
Smaller	Comparing the size of two objects. The bike is smaller than the car.		
Symmetrical	A shape is symmetrical if we can fold it so that one half covers the other half exactly.		
Match	When you fold a shape and one half covers the other exactly, the two halves match. The two halves of this shape match.		
3D shapes			
3D	An object that has 3 dimensions: length, width and height.		
Cube	A cube has 6 square faces all the same size. It also has 8 corners and 12 edges.		

Pyramid	There are two types of pyramids:			
	square based pyramid (1 square face and 4 triangular faces)			
	triangular based pyramid (4 triangular faces)			
	also called a tetrahedron			
Sphere	A sphere has only one curved face.			
Cone	A cone has a circle as its base, a curved face and a point.			
2D shapes				
2D	Flat shapes are 2 dimensional. They have length and width but no height or thickness.			
Circle	A circle is a shape where it is always the same distance from the edge to the centre.			
Triangle	A triangle has 3 straight sides and 3 corners. Ensure that children see triangles in a variety of forms.			
Square	A square is a special type of rectangle. It has 4 straight sides of the same lengths and 4 right angles. Ensure that children see squares in various rotations.			
Oblong	A rectangle in which one pair of sides is longer than the other - the			
Rectangle	other form of a rectangle is a square. A rectangle has 4 straight sides. Pairs of opposite sides are the same length.			
Star	A star has points coming out of the centre.			

Year One			
Shape	The shape of an object is its outline.		
Flat	A flat object has a level surface with no ups or downs.		
Curved	A line that is not straight or an object that is not flat.		
Straight	A line or edge which has no curves is straight.		
Round	A round object is shaped like a circle or a ball.		
Corner	Two or more edges or sides meet at a corner. This triangle has 3 corners. This box has 8 corners.		
Point, pointed	A sharp part of a shape is a point. The pyramid is pointed.		
Face	A face is one of the surfaces of a 3D shape. This pyramid has 5 faces.		
Side	A line in a 2D shape is called a side.		
Edge	An edge is where 2 faces meet in a 3D shape.		
Bigger / Larger	Comparing the size of two objects. The dog is bigger than the cat.		
Smaller	Comparing the size of two objects. The bike is smaller than the car.		
Symmetrical	A shape is symmetrical if we can fold it so that one half covers the other half exactly.		
Match	When you fold a shape and one half covers the other exactly, the two halves match. The two halves of this shape match.		

3D shapes			
3D	An object that has 3 dimensions: length, width and height.		
Cube	A cube has 6 square faces all the same size. It also has 8 corners and 12 edges.		
Pyramid	There are two types of pyramids: square based pyramid (1 square face and 4 triangular faces) triangular based pyramid (4 triangular faces) also called a tetrahedron		
Cuboid	A cuboid has 6 rectangular faces.		
Sphere	A sphere has only one curved face.		
Cone	A cone has a circle as its base, a curved face and a point.		
Cylinder	A cylinder has circular faces at each end and a curved face.		
2D shapes			
2D	Flat shapes are 2 dimensional. They have length and width but no height or thickness.		
Circle	A circle is a shape where it is always the same distance from the edge to the centre.		
Triangle	A triangle has 3 straight sides and 3 corners. Ensure that children see triangles in a variety of forms.		

Oblong	A rectangle in which one pair of sides is longer than the other - the		
	other form of a rectangle is a square.		
Square	A square is a special type of rectangle. It has 4 straight sides of the		
	same lengths and 4 right angles.		
	Ensure that children see squares in various rotations.		
Rectangle	A rectangle has 4 straight sides. Pairs of opposite sides are the		
	same length.		
Star	A star has points coming out of the centre.		

Year Two				
Shape	The shape of an object is its outline.			
Flat	A flat object has a level surface with no ups or downs.			
Curved	A line that is not straight or an object that is not flat.			
Straight	A line or edge which has no curves is straight.			
Round	A round object is shaped like a circle or a ball.			
Corner	Two or more edges or sides meet at a corner. This triangle has 3 corners. This box has 8 corners.			
Point, pointed	A sharp part of a shape is a point.			
	The pyramid is pointed.			
Face	A face is one of the surfaces of a 3D shape.			
	This pyramid has 5 faces.			
Side	A line in a 2D shape is called a side.			
Edge	An edge is where 2 faces meet in a 3D shape.			
Bigger / Larger	Comparing the size of two objects.			
C II	The dog is bigger than the cat.			
Smaller	Comparing the size of two objects. The bike is smaller than the car.			
Symmetrical	A shape is symmetrical if we can fold it so that one half covers the other half exactly.			
Line of symmetry	The line of symmetry divides a shape into symmetry parts. Th blue line above is the line of symmetry.			
Match	When you fold a shape and one half covers the other exactly, the two halves match. The two halves of this shape			
	match.			

Mirror line	The mirror line is another way of saying line of symmetry.		
Reflection	A mirror view.		
Vertex	A vertex of a shape is a point at which 2 or more edges meet.		
Vertices	More than one vertex.		
3D shapes			
3D	An object that has 3 dimensions: length, width and height.		
Cube	A cube has 6 square faces all the same size. It also has 8 corners and 12 edges.		
Pyramid	There are two types of pyramids:		
	square based pyramid (1 square face and 4 triangular faces) triangular based pyramid (4 triangular faces) also called a tetrahedron		
Cuboid	A cuboid has 6 rectangular faces.		
Sphere	A sphere has only one curved face.		
•			
Cone	A cone has a circle as its base, a curved face and a point.		
Cylinder	A cylinder has circular faces at each end and a curved face.		
Prism	A prism is a solid shape with matching ends. A prism has the same cross-section all across its length.		

Polygon	Any flat shape with three or more straight sides. When all the sides and angles of a polygon are equal, it is called a regular polygon.			
		ygon are equal, it is ca lber of sides	Name of polygon.	
	3		Triangle	
	4		Quadrilateral	
	5		Pentagon	
	6		Hexagon	
	7		Heptagon	
	8		Octagon	
	9		nonagon	
	10		Decagon	
	11		Hendecagon	
	12		dodecagon	
2D shapes	12		dodecagon	
2D shapes	Flat shan	nes are 2 dimensional	They have length and width	
20		eight or thickness.	They have length and width	
Quadrilateral		n with four sides.		
Quadrilateral	// polygor	William Sides.		
	trapezium			
	 parallelogram			
		//		
	rhombus			
	rectangles			
	kite			
	arrowhead	owhead		
	irregular quadrilaterals			
Circle		A circle is a shape where it is always the same distance from the edge to the centre.		

Oblong	A rectangle in which one pair of sides is longer than the other - the other form of a rectangle is a square.		
Triangle	A triangle has 3 straight sides and 3 corners. Ensure that children see triangles in a variety of forms.		
Square	A square is a special type of rectangle. It has 4 straight sides of the same lengths and 4 right angles. Ensure that children see squares in various rotations.		
Rectangle	A rectangle has 4 straight sides. Pairs of opposite sides are the same length.		
Star	A star has points coming out of the centre.		
Pentagon	A pentagon has 5 straight sides and 5 corners. Ensure that children see pentagons in a variety of forms.		
Hexagon	A hexagon has 6 straight sides and 6 corners. Ensure that children see hexagons in a variety of forms.		
Octagon	An octagon has 8 straight sides and 8 corners. Ensure that children see octagons in a variety of forms.		

Year Three				
Shape	The shape of an object is its outline.			
Flat	A flat object has a level surface with no ups or downs.			
Curved	A line that is not straight or an object that is not flat.			
Straight	A line or edge which has no curves is straight.			
Round	A round object is shaped like a circle or a ball.			
Corner	Two or more edges or sides meet at a corner. This triangle has 3 corners. This box has 8 corners.			
Point, pointed	A sharp part of a shape is a point.			
	The pyramid is pointed.			
Face	A face is one of the surfaces of a 3D shape.			
	This pyramid has 5 faces.			
Side	A line in a 2D shape is called a side.			
Edge	An edge is where 2 faces meet in a 3D shape.			
Bigger / Larger	Comparing the size of two objects.			
	The dog is bigger than the cat.			
Smaller	Comparing the size of two objects. The bike is smaller than the car.			
Symmetrical	A shape is symmetrical if we can fold it so that one half covers the other half exactly.			
Non symmetrical	Non-symmetrical if when you fold it in half the 2 halves don't match.			
Line of symmetry	The line of symmetry divides a shape into symmetry parts. The blue			
Match	line above is the line of symmetry.			
iviatui	When you fold a shape and one half covers the other exactly, the two halves match The two halves of this shape match.			

Mirror line	The mirror line is another way of saying line of symmetry.			
Reflection	A mirror view.			
Right-angled	A right angle is $\frac{1}{4}$ of a full turn or 90 degrees.			
	2 right angles = $\frac{1}{2}$ turn 3 right angles = $\frac{3}{4}$ turn			
Vertex	A vertex of a shape is a point at which 2 or more edges meet.			
Vertices	More than one vertex.			
Obtuse	An obtuse angles is more than 90 degrees but less than 180.			
Acute	An acute angle is less than 90 degrees.			
Parallel	Parallel lines never meet. They are the same distance apart from			
	each other all the way along their length.			
	Dispert			
	Our come that			
	perdita finos never intersect			
- "				
Perpendicular	Two lines which meet at right angles to each other.			
Horizontal	Parallel to the plane of the horizon. At right angles to the vertical.			
Vertical	In alignment such that the top is directly above the bottom. At right			
	angles to the horizontal plane.			
3D shapes				
3D	An object that has 3 dimensions: length, width and			
Code	height.			
Cube	A sub-a had C dawara faced			
	A cube has 6 square faces all the same size.			
	It also has 8 corners and 12 edges.			
Pyramid	There are two types of pyramids:			
	square based pyramid			
	(1 square face and 4 triangular faces)			
	triangular based pyramid (4 triangular faces)			
	also called a tetrahedron			

Cuboid	A cuboid has 6 rectangular faces.			
Sphere	A sphere has only one curved face.			
Cone	A cone has a circle as its base, a curved face and a point.			
Cylinder	A cylinder has circular faces at each end and a curved face.			
Prism	A prism is a solid shape with matching ends. A prism has the same cross-section all across its length.			
Polygon	·	Any flat shape with three or more straight sides. When all the sides and angles of a polygon are equal, it is called a regular polygon.		
	and angles o			
		Number of sides	Name of polygon	
		3	Triangle	
		4	Quadrilateral	
		5	Pentagon	
		6	Hexagon	
		8	Heptagon	
		9	Octagon nonagon	
		10	Decagon	
		11	Hendecagon	
		12	dodecagon	
Hemisphere	A hemispher		-	
	A hemisphere is half a sphere. It is made by cutting through the centre of a sphere.			
2D shapes				
2D		Flat shapes are 2 dimensional. They have length and width but no height or thickness.		
Quadrilateral		A polygon with four sides.		

	Trapezium
	Parallelogram
	Rhombus
	Rectangles
	Kites
	Arrowhead
	Irregular auadrilaterals
Circle	A circle is a shape where it is always the same distance from the edge to the centre.
Oblong	A rectangle in which one pair of sides is longer than the other – the other form of a rectangle is a square.
Triangle	A triangle has 3 straight sides and 3 corners. Ensure that children see triangles in a variety of forms.
Square	A square is a special type of rectangle. It has 4 straight sides of the same lengths and 4 right angles. Ensure that children see squares in various rotations.
Rectangle	A rectangle has 4 straight sides. Pairs of opposite sides are the same length.
Star	A star has points coming out of the centre.

Pentagon	A pentagon has 5 straight sides and 5 corners.
	Ensure that children see pentagons in a variety of forms.
Hexagon	A hexagon has 6 straight sides and 6 corners.
	Ensure that children see hexagons in a variety of forms.
Octagon	An octagon has 8 straight sides and 8 corners.
	Ensure that children see octagons in a variety of forms.
Semicircle	A semicircle is one half of a circle made by cutting along a line that goes
	from side to side through the middle of the circle.

Year Four			
Shape	The shape of an object is its outline.		
Flat	A flat object has a level surface with no ups or downs.		
Curved	A line that is not straight or an object that is not flat.		
Straight	A line or edge which has no curves is straight.		
Round	A round object is shaped like a circle or a ball.		
Corner	Two or more edges or sides meet at a corner. This triangle has 3 corners. This box has 8 corners.		
Point, pointed	A sharp part of a shape is a point.		
·	The pyramid is pointed.		
Face	A face is one of the surfaces of a 3D shape.		
	This pyramid has 5 faces.		
Side	A line in a 2D shape is called a side.		
Edge	An edge is where 2 faces meet in a 3D shape.		
Bigger / Larger	Comparing the size of two objects.		
	The dog is bigger than the cat.		
Smaller	Comparing the size of two objects. The bike is smaller than the car.		
Symmetrical	A shape is symmetrical if we can fold it so that one half covers the other half exactly.		
Non symmetrical	Non-symmetrical if when you fold it in half the 2 halves don't match.		
Line of symmetry	The line of symmetry divides a shape into symmetry parts. The blue line above is the line of symmetry.		
Match	When you fold a shape and one half covers the other exactly, the two halves match The two halves of this shape match.		

Mirror line	The mirror line is another way of saying line of symmetry.		
Reflection	A mirror view.		
Right-angled	A right angle is $\frac{1}{4}$ of a full turn or 90 degrees.		
	2 right angles = $\frac{1}{2}$ turn 3 right angles = $\frac{3}{4}$ turn		
	<u> </u>		
Vertex	A vertex of a shape is a point at which 2 or more edges meet.		
Vertices	More than one vertex.		
Obtuse	An obtuse angles is more than 90 degrees but less than 180.		
Acute	An acute angle is less than 90 degrees.		
Parallel	Parallel lines never meet. They are the same distance apart from		
	each other all the way along their length.		
	Majori .		
	Occupant 1		
	positive known court of the cou		
Perpendicular	Two lines which meet at right angles to each other.		
Horizontal	Develor to the plane of the beginning At gight and a the countries.		
	Parallel to the plane of the horizon. At right angles to the vertical.		
Vertical	In alignment such that the top is directly above the bottom. At right		
Reflect	angles to the horizontal plane.		
Translation	To produce a reflection you need to reflect the object in a mirror.		
ITalisiation	A translation moves an object by sliding it in any direction. The shape does not change size.		
	does not change size.		
	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A		
Angle	The angle is made when two straight line cross or meet each other at		
	a point. Its size is measures by the amount one line has been turned		
	in relation to the other.		
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	The state of the s		
Dadius			
Radius	The length of a straight line from the centre of the circle to its		

	circumference (edge).		
Diameter	A line that cuts a circle in half and passes through the centre of the circle. Diameter is 2 x the radius.		
Circumference	The circumference is the distance around the circle - edge.		
Net	A net shows you what a solid shape would look like if you could lay it out flat. This is a net of a triangular prism.		
Regular	A 2D shape has all the sides the same length and all the angles the same. On a 3D shape, all the faces are identical regular polygons. A regular octagon.		
Irregular	Any shape that is not regular. An irregular octagon.		
3D shapes			
3D	An object that has 3 dimensions: length, width and height.		
Cube	A cube has 6 square faces all the same size. It also has 8 corners and 12 edges.		
Pyramid	There are two types of pyramids: square based pyramid (1 square face and 4 triangular faces) triangular based pyramid (4 triangular faces)		

		also called a tetrahedror	1	
Cuboid	A cuboid ha	A cuboid has 6 rectangular faces.		
Sphere		A sphere l	has only one curved face.	
Cone		A cone has a circle as in point.	ts base, a curved face and a	
Cylinder		A cylinder has circular face.	faces at each end and a curved	
Prism	has the same	A prism is a solid shape e cross-section all across	e with matching ends. A prism its lenath.	
Polygon	<u> </u>	Any flat shape with three or more straight sides. When all the sides		
, ,	•	•	is called a regular polygon.	
		Number of sides	Name of polygon	
		3	Triangle	
		4	Quadrilateral	
		5	Pentagon	
		6	Hexagon	
		7	Heptagon	
		8	Octagon	
		9	nonagon	
		10	Decagon	
		11	Hendecagon	
		12	dodecagon	
Hemisphere	-	A hemisphere is half a sphere. It is made by cutting through the centre of a sphere.		
2D shapes		•		
2D	FI	at shapes are 2 dimension	nal. They have length and width	

	but no height or thickness.	
Quadrilateral	A polygor	with four sides.
	Trapezium	
	Parallelogram	
	r di dilelogi dili	
	Rhombus	
	Rectangles	
	Kites	
	Arrowhead	
	Irregular auadrilaterals	
Kite		ape having 2 sets of equal sides and one set of angles that are equal.
Parallelogram	•	teral with opposite sides that are parallel and of gth and opposite angles that are equal.
Trapezium	A quadrilateral with one pair of parallel sides. An isosceles trapezium has two non-parallel sides the same length.	
Rhombus	A 4-sided flat shape with straight sides where all sides have equal length. Also opposite sides are parallel and opposite angles are equal. It is a type of parallelogram.	
Circle	A circle is a shape where it is always the same distance from the edge to the centre.	
Oblong	A rectangle in which one pair of sides is longer than the other – the other form of a rectangle is a square.	
Triangle	A triangle has 3 straight sides and 3 corners.	
		en see triangles in a variety of forms.
Square	A square is a speci	al type of rectangle. It has 4 straight sides of the

	same lengths and 4 right angles.
	Ensure that children see squares in various rotations.
Rectangle	A rectangle has 4 straight sides. Pairs of opposite sides are the same length.
Star	A star has points coming out of the centre.
Pentagon	A pentagon has 5 straight sides and 5 corners.
	Ensure that children see pentagons in a variety of forms.
Hexagon	A hexagon has 6 straight sides and 6 corners.
	Ensure that children see hexagons in a variety of forms.
Octagon	An octagon has 8 straight sides and 8 corners. Ensure that children see octagons in a variety of forms.
Semicircle	A semicircle is one half of a circle made by cutting along a line that goes
	from side to side through the middle of the circle.
Isosceles triangle	An isosceles triangle has two equal sides and two angles that are equal.
Equilateral	All three sides of an equilateral triangle are the same length and all the
triangle	angles are equal to 60 degrees.

	SAME SAME SAME DEFFERENT
Scalene triangle	In a scalene triangle all the side are different all angles are different.
Heptagon	A heptagon has 7 straight sides and 7 corners. Ensure that children see heptagons in a variety of forms.

Year Five			
Shape	The shape of an object is its outline.		
Flat	A flat object has a level surface with no ups or downs.		
Curved	A line that is not straight or an object that is not flat.		
Straight	A line or edge which has no curves is straight.		
Round	A round object is shaped like a circle or a ball.		
Corner	Two or more edges or sides meet at a corner. This triangle has 3 corners. This box has 8 corners.		
Point, pointed	A sharp part of a shape is a point.		
	The pyramid is pointed.		
Face	A face is one of the surfaces of a 3D shape.		
	This pyramid has 5 faces.		
Side	A line in a 2D shape is called a side.		
Edge	An edge is where 2 faces meet in a 3D shape.		
Bigger / Larger	Comparing the size of two objects.		
	The dog is bigger than the cat.		
Smaller	Comparing the size of two objects. The bike is smaller than the car.		
Symmetrical	A shape is symmetrical if we can fold it so that one half covers the other half exactly.		
Non symmetrical	Non-symmetrical if when you fold it in half the 2 halves don't match.		
Line of symmetry	The line of symmetry divides a shape into symmetry parts. The blue		
	line above is the line of symmetry.		
Match	When you fold a shape and one half covers the other exactly, the two		
	halves match. The two halves of this shape match.		

Mirror line	The mirror line is another way of saying line of symmetry.		
Reflection	A mirror view.		
Reflective symmetry	If a shape is symmetrical about a line, it has reflective symmetry.		
Right-angled	A right angle is $\frac{1}{4}$ of a full turn or 90 degrees.		
	2 right angles = ½ turn 3 right angles = ¾ turn		
Vertex	A vertex of a shape is a point at which 2 or more edges meet.		
Vertices	More than one vertex.		
Obtuse	An obtuse angles is more than 90 degrees but less than 180.		
Acute	An acute angle is less than 90 degrees.		
Reflex	A reflex angles is greater than 180 degrees.		
Parallel	Parallel lines never meet. They are the same distance apart from along their length.		
Perpendicular	Two lines which meet at right angles to each other.		
Horizontal	Parallel to the plane of the horizon. At right angles to the vertical.		
Vertical	In alignment such that the top is directly above the bottom. At right angles to the horizontal plane.		
Reflect	To produce a reflection you need to reflect the object in a mirror.		
Translation	A translation moves an object by sliding it in any direction. The shape does not change size.		
Angle	The angle is made when two straight line cross or meet each other at a point. Its size is measures by the amount one line has been turned in relation to the other.		

130.		
RADIUS	The length of a straight line from the centre of the circle to its	
circumference (edge).		
Diameter A line that cuts a circle in half and passe circle. Diameter is 2 x the radius.		
Circumference The circumference is the distance aroun	nd the circle - edge.	
Net A net shows you what a solid shape would out flat. This is a net of a triangular pris		
Regular A 2D shape has all the sides the same lessame. On a 3D shape, all the faces are identical A regular octagon.	ngth and all the angles the	
Irregular Any shape that is not regular. An irregular octagon.		
3D shapes		
3D An object that has 3 dimension height.	ons: length, width and	
Cube A cube has 6 square faces all the same size. It also has 8 corners and 12 e	edges.	
Pyramid There are two types of pyramids:		

		square based pyramid (1 square face and 4 triangu	lar faces)
	f	riangular based pyramid (4 tr aces) Ilso called a tetrahedron	riangular
Cuboid	A cuboid has 6 rectangular faces.		
Sphere	A sphere has only one curved face.		
Cone	A cone has a circle as its base, a curved face and a point.		
Cylinder	A cylinder has circular faces at each end and a curved face.		
Prism	A prism is a solid shape with matching ends. A prism has the same cross-section all across its length.		
Polygon	Any flat shape with three or more straight sides. When all the sides		
	and angles of a polygon are equal, it is called a regular polygon.		
		Number of sides	Name of polygon
		3	Triangle
		4	Quadrilateral
		5	Pentagon
		6	Hexagon
		7	Heptagon
		8	Octagon
		9	nonagon
		10	Decagon
		11	Hendecagon
Hamile Co.	A.1	12	dodecagon
Hemisphere	A hemisphere is half a sphere. It is made by cutting through the		

	centre of a sphere.
2D shapes	,
2D	Flat shapes are 2 dimensional. They have length and width
	but no height or thickness.
Quadrilateral	A polygon with four sides.
	Trapezium
	Parallelogram
	Rhombus
	Rectangles
	Kites
	Arrowhead
	Irregular auadrilaterals
Kite	A flat shape having 2 sets of equal sides and one set of opposite angles that are equal.
Parallelogram	Quadrilateral with opposite sides that are parallel and of equal length and opposite angles that are equal.
Trapezium	A quadrilateral with one pair of parallel sides. An isosceles trapezium has two non-parallel sides the same length.
Rhombus	A 4-sided flat shape with straight sides where all sides have equal length. Also opposite sides are parallel and opposite angles are equal. It is a type of parallelogram.
Circle	A circle is a shape where it is always the same distance from the edge to the centre.
Oblong	A rectangle in which one pair of sides is longer than the other - the

	other form of a rectangle is a square.		
Triangle	A triangle has 3 straight sides and 3 corners.		
	Ensure that children see triangles in a variety of forms.		
Square	A square is a special type of rectangle. It has 4 straight sides of the		
	same lengths and 4 right angles.		
	Ensure that children see squares in various rotations.		
Rectangle	A rectangle has 4 straight sides. Pairs of opposite sides are the		
	same length.		
Star	A star has points coming out of the centre.		
Pentagon	A pentagon has 5 straight sides and 5 corners.		
rentagon	A pentagon has 3 straight states and 3 corners.		
	Ensure that children see pentagons in a variety of forms.		
Hexagon	A hexagon has 6 straight sides and 6 corners.		
	Ensure that children see hexagons in a variety of forms.		
Octagon	An octagon has 8 straight sides and 8 corners.		
	Engine that shildren are extraord in a variative of forms		
Semicircle	Ensure that children see octagons in a variety of forms. A semicircle is one half of a circle made by cutting along a line that goes		
Semicircic	from side to side through the middle of the circle.		
Isosceles triangle	An isosceles triangle has two equal sides and two angles that are equal.		
	^		
	/		
	c B		
Equilateral	All three sides of an equilateral triangle are the same length and all the		

triangle	angles are equal to 60 degrees.
	SAME SAME SAME
Scalene triangle	In a scalene triangle all the side are different all angles are different.
Heptagon	A heptagon has 7 straight sides and 7 corners. Ensure that children see heptagons in a variety of forms.

Year Six			
Shape	The shape of an object is its outline.		
Flat	A flat object has a level surface with no ups or downs.		
Curved	A line that is not straight or an object that is not flat.		
Straight	A line or edge which has no curves is straight.		
Round	A round object is shaped like a circle or a ball.		
Corner	Two or more edges or sides meet at a corner. This triangle has 3 corners. This box has 8 corners.		
Point, pointed	A sharp part of a shape is a point.		
	The pyramid is pointed.		
Face	A face is one of the surfaces of a 3D shape.		
	This pyramid has 5 faces.		
Side	A line in a 2D shape is called a side.		
Edge	An edge is where 2 faces meet in a 3D shape.		
Bigger / Larger	Comparing the size of two objects.		
	The dog is bigger than the cat.		
Smaller	Comparing the size of two objects. The bike is smaller than the car.		
Symmetrical	A shape is symmetrical if we can fold it so that one half covers the		
	other half exactly.		
Non symmetrical	Non-symmetrical if when you fold it in half the 2 halves don't match.		
Line of symmetry	The line of symmetry divides a shape into symmetry parts. The blue line above is the line of symmetry.		
Match	When you fold a shape and one half covers the other exactly, the two halves match. The two halves of this shape match.		

Mirror line	The mirror line is another way of saying line of symmetry.		
Reflection	A mirror view.		
Reflective symmetry	If a shape is symmetrical about a line, it has reflective symmetry.		
Right-angled	A right angle is $\frac{1}{4}$ of a full turn or 90 degrees.		
	2 right angles = $\frac{1}{2}$ turn 3 right angles = $\frac{3}{4}$ turn		
Vertex	A vertex of a shape is a point at which 2 or more edges meet.		
Vertices	More than one vertex.		
Obtuse	An obtuse angles is more than 90 degrees but less than 180.		
Acute	An acute angle is less than 90 degrees.		
Reflex	A reflex angles is greater than 180 degrees.		
Parallel	Parallel lines never meet. They are the same distance apart from each other all the way along their length.		
Perpendicular	Two lines which meet at right angles to each other.		
Horizontal	Parallel to the plane of the horizon. At right angles to the vertical.		
Vertical	In alignment such that the top is directly above the bottom. At right angles to the horizontal plane.		
Reflect	To produce a reflection you need to reflect the object in a mirror.		
Translation	A translation moves an object by sliding it in any direction. The shape does not change size.		
Angle	The angle is made when two straight line cross or meet each other at a point. Its size is measures by the amount one line has been turned in relation to the other.		

	130.	
Radius	The length of a straight line from the centre of the circle to its circumference (edge).	
Diameter	A line that cuts a circle in half and passes through the centre of the circle. Diameter is 2 × the radius.	
Circumference	The circumference is the distance around the circle - edge.	
Net	A net shows you what a solid shape would look like if you could lay it out flat. This is a net of a triangular prism.	
Regular	A 2D shape has all the sides the same length and all the angles the same. On a 3D shape, all the faces are identical regular polygons. A regular octagon.	
Irregular	Any shape that is not regular. An irregular octagon.	
Intersecting	If 2 more line cross, they are said to be intersecting. These lines intersect.	
Intersection	A crossing point or place. 2 or more lines intersect at a point.	
Congruent	Two shapes are congruent if they are exactly the same. One shape can be places exactly on the other. The sides must be the same	

	length and the angles must be equal.		
3D shapes			
3D	An object that has 3 dimensions: length, width and height.		
Cube	A cube has 6 square faces all the same size. It also has 8 corners and 12 edges.		
Pyramid	There are two types of pyramids: square based pyramid (1 square face and 4 triangular faces) triangular based pyramid (4 triangular faces) also called a tetrahedron		
Cuboid	A cuboid has 6 rectangular faces.		
Sphere	A sphere has only one curved face.		
Cone	A cone has a circle as its base, a curved face and a point.		
Cylinder	A cylinder has circular faces at each end and a curved face.		
Prism	A prism is a solid shape with matching ends. A prism has the same cross-section all across its length.		
Polygon	Any flat shape with three or more straight sides. When all the sides and angles of a polygon are equal, it is called a regular polygon. Number of sides Name of polygon Triangle Quadrilateral		

	5	Pentagon
	6	Hexagon
	7	
	8	Heptagon
		Octagon
	9	nonagon
	10	Decagon
	11	Hendecagon
	12	dodecagon
Hemisphere	A hemisphere is he centre of a spher	nalf a sphere. It is made by cutting through the e.
2D shapes		
2D	Flat sha	pes are 2 dimensional. They have length and width
	but no h	neight or thickness.
Quadrilateral	A polygo	on with four sides.
	Trapezium	
	Parallelogram Rhombus	
	Rectangles	
	Kites	
	Arrowhead	
	Irregular	
Kite	quadrilaterals A flat sl	hane having 2 sets of equal sides and one set of
KILE		hape having 2 sets of equal sides and one set of
Darallalagra		e angles that are equal.
Parallelogram		ateral with opposite sides that are parallel and of
-		ngth and opposite angles that are equal.
Trapezium	A quadr	ilateral with one pair of parallel sides. An isosceles

	trapezium has two non-parallel sides the same length.	
Rhombus	A 4-sided flat shape with straight sides where all sides	
	have equal length. Also opposite sides are parallel and	
	opposite angles are equal. It is a type of parallelogram.	
Circle	A circle is a shape where it is always the same distance	
	from the edge to the centre.	
Oblong	A rectangle in which one pair of sides is longer than the other - the	
	other form of a rectangle is a square.	
Triangle	A triangle has 3 straight sides and 3 corners.	
Carrage	Ensure that children see triangles in a variety of forms.	
Square	A square is a special type of rectangle. It has 4 straight sides of the	
	same lengths and 4 right angles.	
	Ensure that children see squares in various rotations.	
Rectangle	A rectangle has 4 straight sides. Pairs of opposite sides are the	
	same length.	
Star	A star has points coming out of the centre.	
	V V	
Pentagon	A pentagon has 5 straight sides and 5 corners.	
	Ensure that children see pentagons in a variety of forms.	
Hexagon	A hexagon has 6 straight sides and 6 corners.	
0-1	Ensure that children see hexagons in a variety of forms.	
Octagon	An octagon has 8 straight sides and 8 corners.	
	Ensure that children see octagons in a variety of forms.	
Semicircle	A semicircle is one half of a circle made by cutting along a line that goes	

	from side to side through the middle of the circle.
Isosceles triangle	An isosceles triangle has two equal sides and two angles that are equal.
Equilateral	All three sides of an equilateral triangle are the same length and all the
triangle	angles are equal to 60 degrees.
	SAME SAME SAME DEFFERENT
Scalene triangle	In a scalene triangle all the side are different all angles are different.
Heptagon	A heptagon has 7 straight sides and 7 corners. Ensure that children see heptagons in a variety of forms.