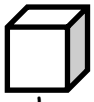
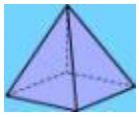
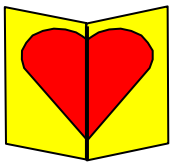
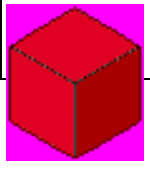
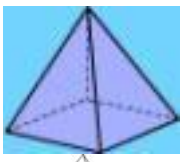
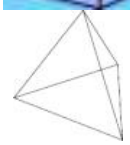
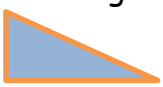
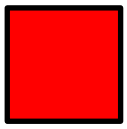
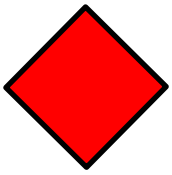
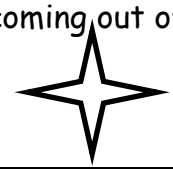
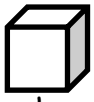
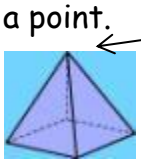
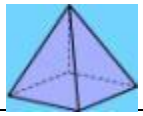
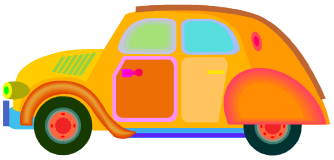
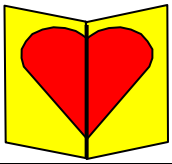
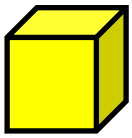
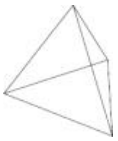
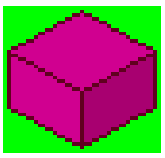
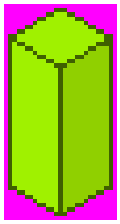
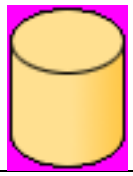
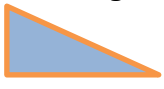
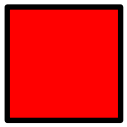
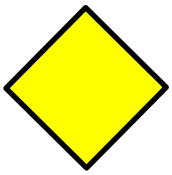
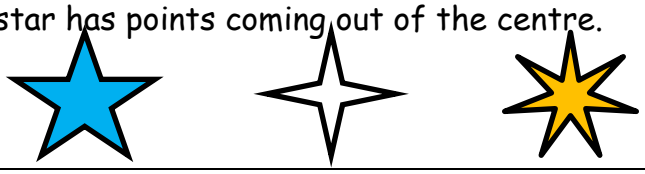
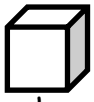
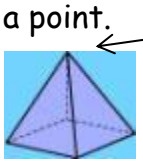
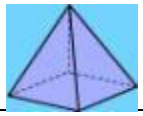
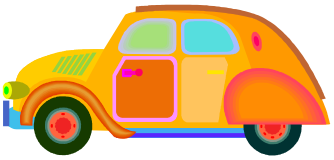
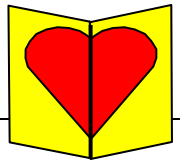
Reception	
Shape	The shape of an object is its outline.
Flat	A flat object has a level surface with no ups or downs.
Curved	A line that is not straight or an object that is not flat.
Straight	A line or edge which has no curves is straight.
Round	A round object is shaped like a circle or a ball.
Corner	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. 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.

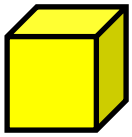
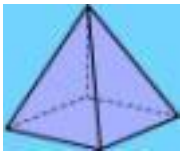
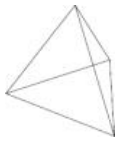
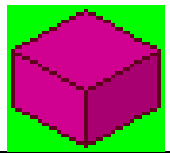
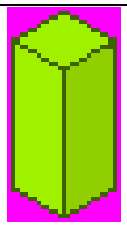
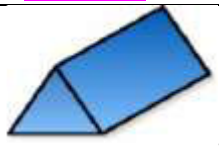
Pyramid	There are two types of pyramids:  square based pyramid (1 square face and 4 triangular faces)  triangular based pyramid (4 triangular faces) also called a tetrahedron
Sphere	A sphere has only one curved face.
Cone	A cone has a circle as its base, a curved face and a point.
2D shapes	
2D	Flat 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 other form of a rectangle is a square.
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 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. 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.

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

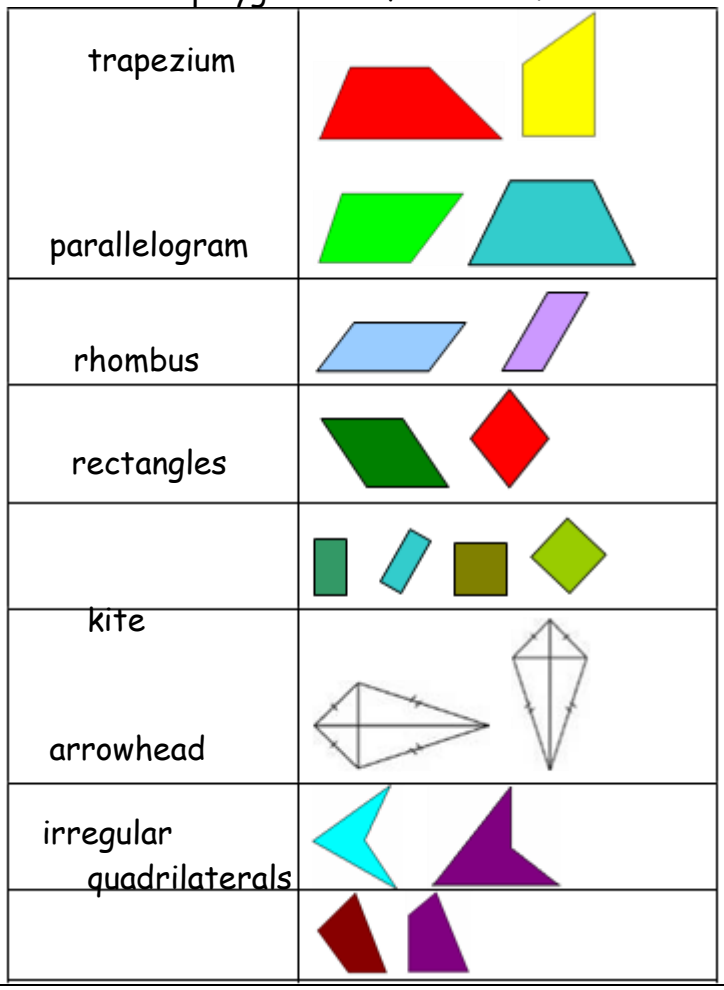
2D shapes

2D

Flat shapes are 2 dimensional. They have length and width but no height or thickness.

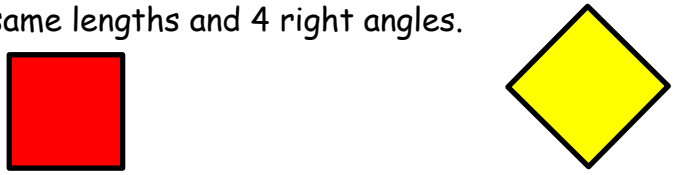
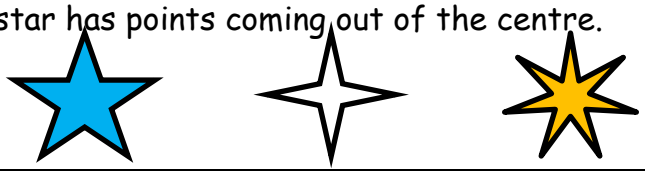
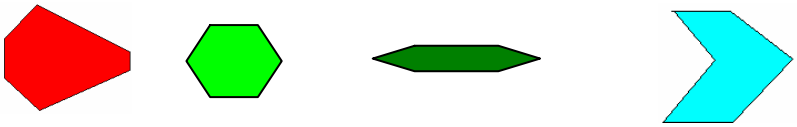
Quadrilateral

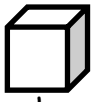
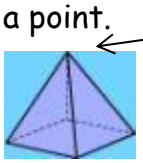
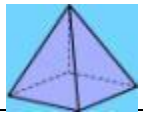
A polygon with four sides.



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.
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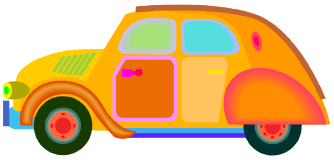
Smaller	Comparing the size of two objects.  The bike is smaller than the car.
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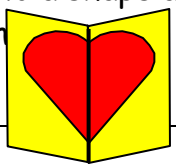
Match	When you fold a shape and one half covers the other exactly, the two halves match  The two halves of this shape match.

Mirror line	The mirror line is another way of saying line of symmetry.
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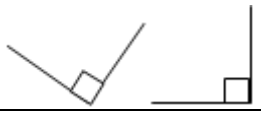
Right-angled	A right angle is $\frac{1}{4}$ of a full turn or 90 degrees. 2 right angles = $\frac{1}{2}$ turn 3 right angles = $\frac{3}{4}$ turn 
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Vertices	More than one vertex.
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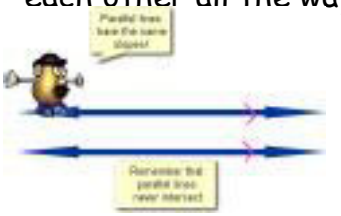
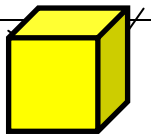
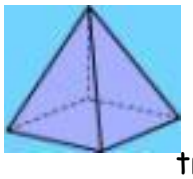
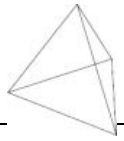
Parallel	Parallel lines never meet. They are the same distance apart from each other all the way along their length. 
Perpendicular	Two lines which meet at right angles to each other.
Horizontal	Parallel to the plane of the horizon. At right angles to the vertical.
Vertical	In alignment such that the top is directly above the bottom. At right angles to the horizontal plane.
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

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 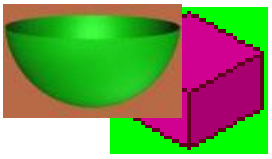 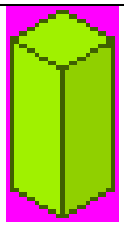 </td></tr>
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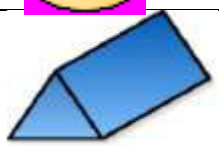
<tr><td>Prism</td><td>  A prism is a solid shape with matching ends. A prism has the same cross-section all across its length.</td></tr>
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 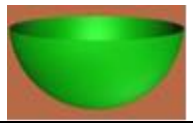 </td></tr>
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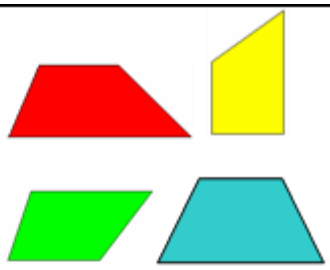
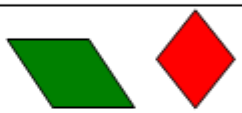
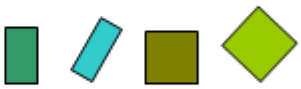
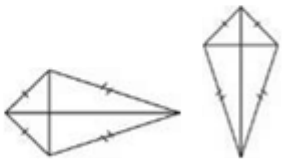
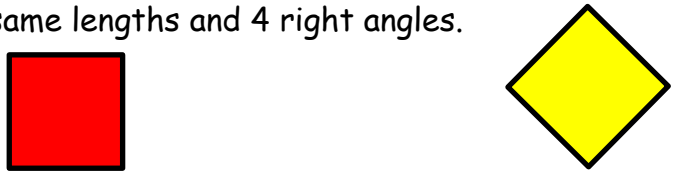
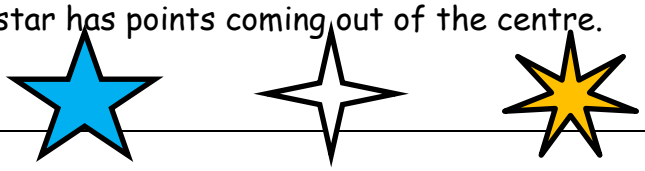
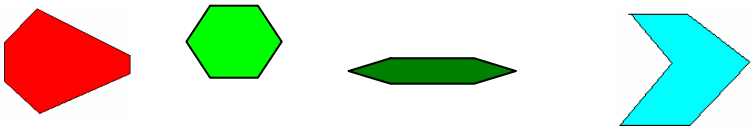
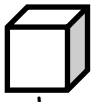
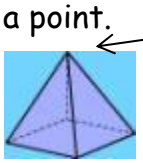
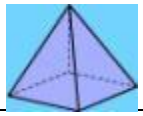
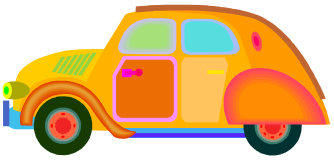
	Trapezium 
	Parallelogram
	Rhombus 
	Rectangles 
	Kites 
	Arrowhead
	Irregular quadrilaterals
Circle	A circle is a shape where it is always the same distance from the edge to the centre.
Oblong	A rectangle in which one pair of sides is longer than the other – the other form of a rectangle is a square.
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.
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.
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Non symmetrical	Non-symmetrical if when you fold it in half the 2 halves don't match.
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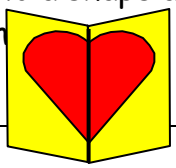
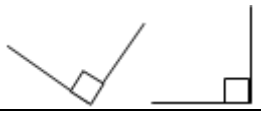
Match	When you fold a shape and one half covers the other exactly, the two halves match  The two halves of this shape match.

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 
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Vertices	More than one vertex.
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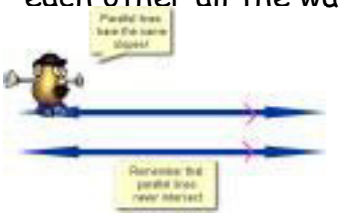
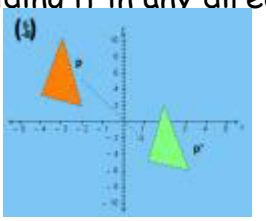
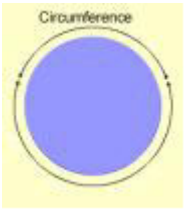
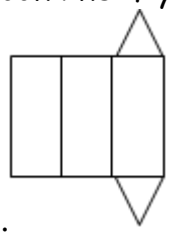
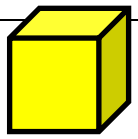
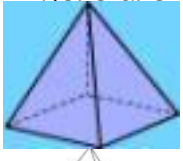
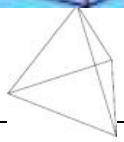
Parallel	Parallel lines never meet. They are the same distance apart from each other all the way along their length. 
Perpendicular	Two lines which meet at right angles to each other.
Horizontal	Parallel to the plane of the horizon. At right angles to the vertical.
Vertical	In alignment such that the 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.
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)

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 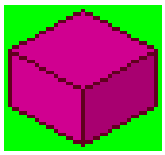 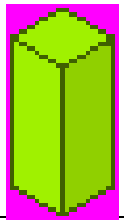 </td></tr>
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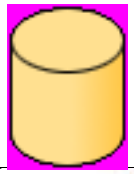
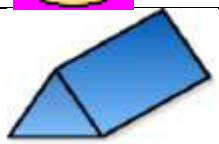
<tr><td>Cylinder</td><td>  A cylinder has circular faces at each end and a curved face.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Prism</td><td>  A prism is a solid shape with matching ends. A prism has the same cross-section all across its length.</td></tr>
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 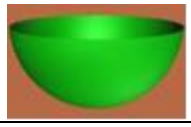 </td></tr>
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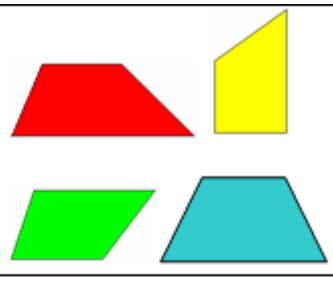
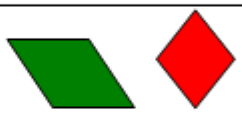
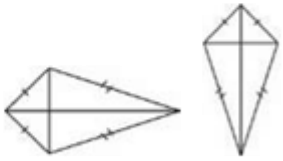
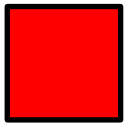
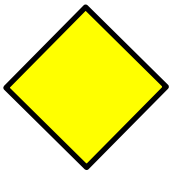
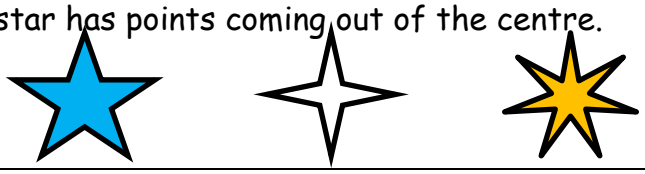
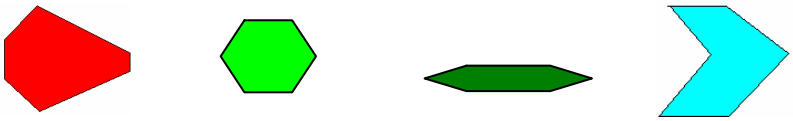
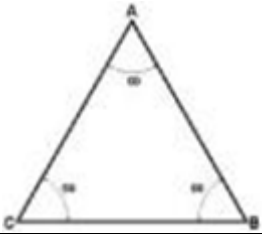
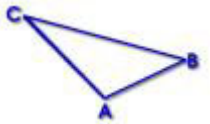
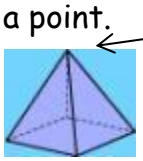
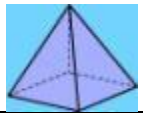
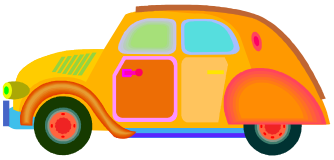
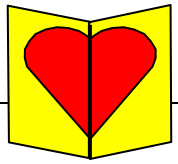
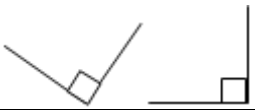
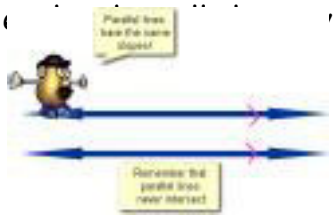
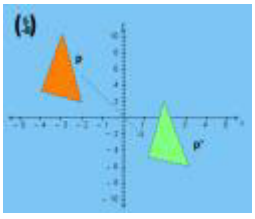
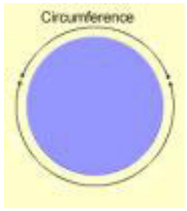
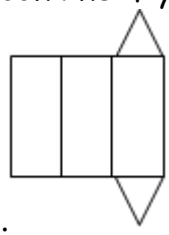
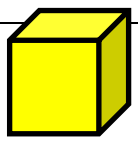
Quadrilateral	A polygon with four sides. Trapezium  Parallelogram Rhombus  Rectangles Kites  Arrowhead Irregular quadrilaterals
Kite	A flat shape having 2 sets of equal sides and one set of opposite angles that are equal.
Parallelogram	Quadrilateral with opposite sides that are parallel and of equal 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

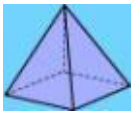
	same lengths and 4 right angles.   Ensure that children see squares in various rotations.
Rectangle	A rectangle has 4 straight sides. Pairs of opposite sides are the same length.
Star	A star has points coming out of the centre. 
Pentagon	A pentagon has 5 straight sides and 5 corners. Ensure that children 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 triangle	All three sides of an equilateral triangle are the same length and all the angles are equal to 60 degrees.

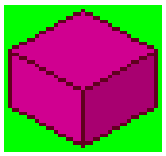
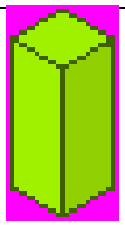
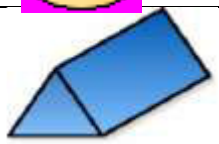
Scalene triangle	In a scalene triangle all the side are different all angles are different. 
Heptagon	A heptagon has 7 straight sides and 7 corners. Ensure that children see heptagons in a variety of forms.

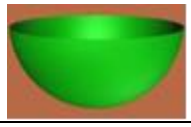
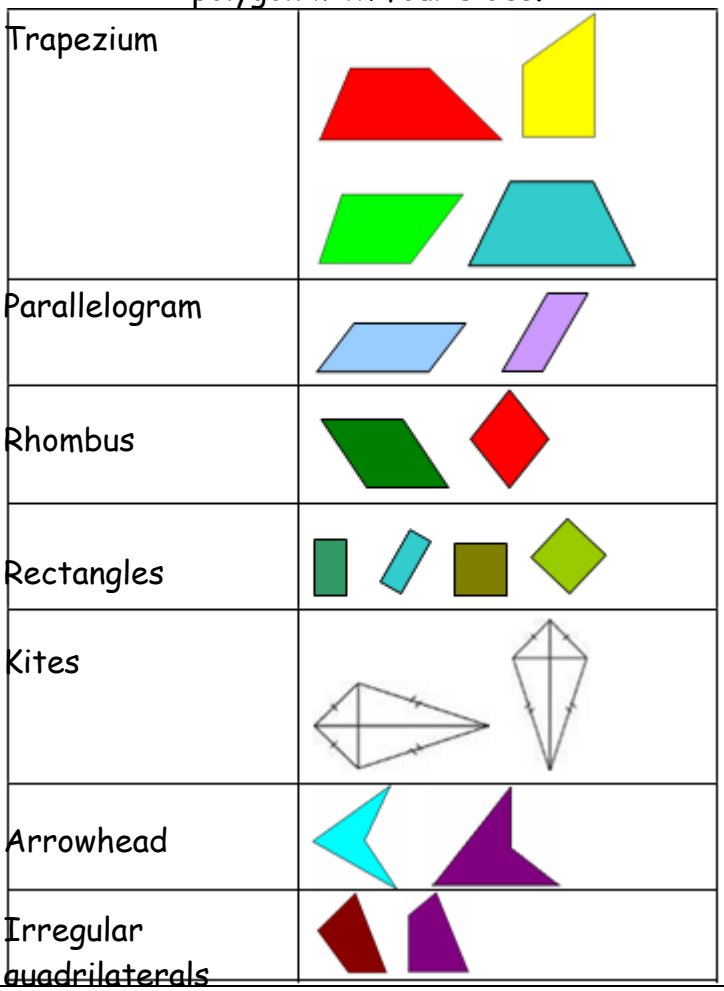
Year Five	
Shape	The shape of an object is its outline.
Flat	A flat object has a level surface with no ups or downs.
Curved	A line that is not straight or an object that is not flat.
Straight	A line or edge which has no curves is straight.
Round	A round object is shaped like a circle or a ball.
Corner	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 = $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 ' 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.

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:

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>  square based pyramid
(1 square face and 4 triangular faces)

 triangular based pyramid (4 triangular faces)
also called a tetrahedron</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cuboid</td><td>A cuboid has 6 rectangular faces.
   </td></tr>
<tr><td>Sphere</td><td> A sphere has only one curved face.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cone</td><td> A cone has a circle as its base, a curved face and a point.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cylinder</td><td> A cylinder has circular faces at each end and a curved face.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Prism</td><td>  A prism is a solid shape with matching ends. A prism has the same cross-section all across its length.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Polygon</td><td>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.
<table>
<tr><th>Number of sides</th><th>Name of polygon</th></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Triangle</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Quadrilateral</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Pentagon</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>Hexagon</td></tr>
<tr><td>7</td><td>Heptagon</td></tr>
<tr><td>8</td><td>Octagon</td></tr>
<tr><td>9</td><td>nonagon</td></tr>
<tr><td>10</td><td>Decagon</td></tr>
<tr><td>11</td><td>Hendecagon</td></tr>
<tr><td>12</td><td>dodecagon</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Hemisphere</td><td>A hemisphere is half a sphere. It is made by cutting through the</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>centre of a sphere.
  </td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">2D shapes</td></tr>
<tr><td>2D</td><td>Flat shapes are 2 dimensional. They have length and width but no height or thickness.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Quadrilateral</td><td>A polygon with four sides.
 
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Kite</td><td>A flat shape having 2 sets of equal sides and one set of opposite angles that are equal.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Parallelogram</td><td>Quadrilateral with opposite sides that are parallel and of equal length and opposite angles that are equal.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Trapezium</td><td>A quadrilateral with one pair of parallel sides. An isosceles trapezium has two non-parallel sides the same length.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rhombus</td><td>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.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Circle</td><td>
A circle is a shape where it is always the same distance from the edge to the centre.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Oblong</td><td>A rectangle in which one pair of sides is longer than the other – the</td></tr>
</table>

	other form of a rectangle is a square.
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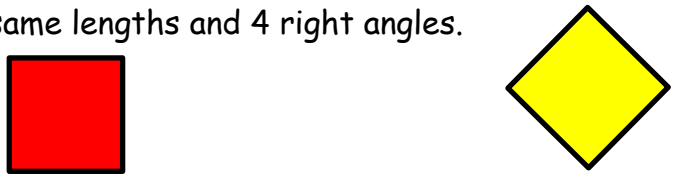
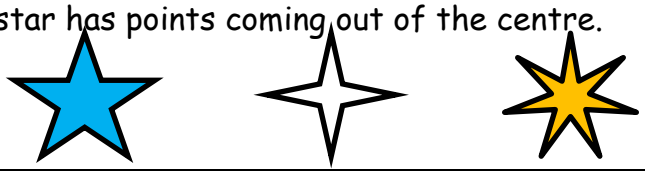
Square	A square is a special type of rectangle. It has 4 straight sides of the same lengths and 4 right angles.  Ensure that children see squares in various rotations.
Rectangle	A rectangle has 4 straight sides. Pairs of opposite sides are the same length.
Star	A star has points coming out of the centre. 
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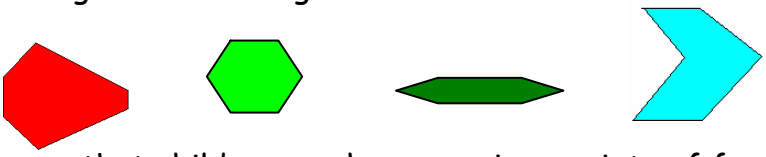
Hexagon	A hexagon has 6 straight sides and 6 corners.  Ensure that children see hexagons in a variety of forms.
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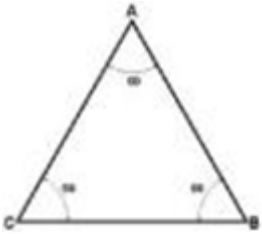
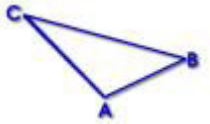
Isosceles triangle	An isosceles triangle has two equal sides and two angles that are equal. 
Equilateral	All three sides of an equilateral triangle are the same length and all the

triangle	angles are equal to 60 degrees.
Scalene triangle	In a scalene triangle all the side are different all angles are different. 
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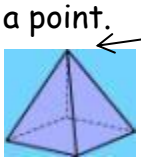
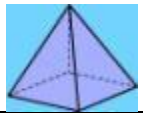
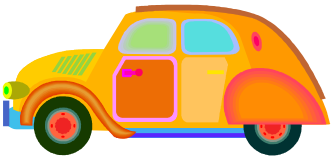
Year Six	
Shape	The shape of an object is its outline.
Flat	A flat object has a level surface with no ups or downs.
Curved	A line that is not straight or an object that is not flat.
Straight	A line or edge which has no curves is straight.
Round	A round object is shaped like a circle or a ball.
Corner	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.
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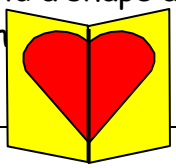
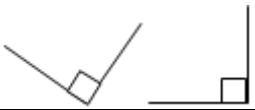
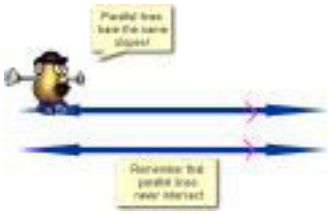
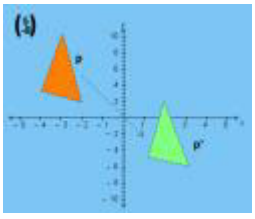
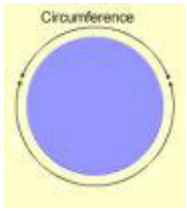
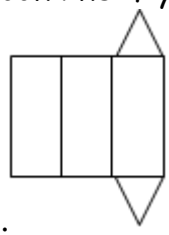
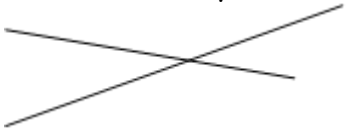
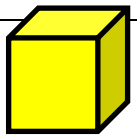
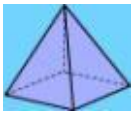
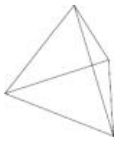
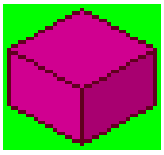
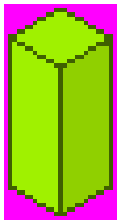
Match	When you fold a shape and one half covers the other exactly, the two halves match  The two halves of this shape match.

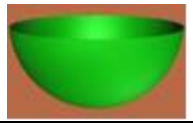
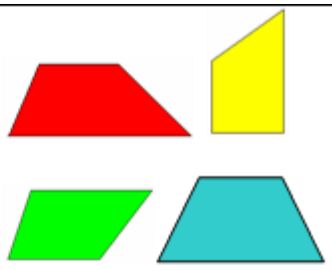
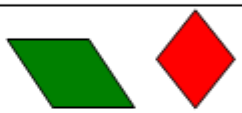
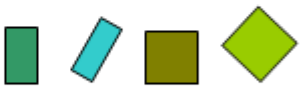
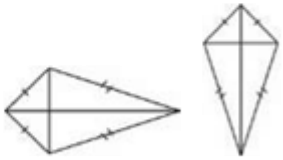
Mirror line	The mirror line is another way of saying line of symmetry.
Reflection	A mirror view.
Reflective symmetry	If a shape is symmetrical about a line, it has reflective symmetry.
Right-angled	A right angle is $\frac{1}{4}$ of a full turn or 90 degrees. 2 right angles = $\frac{1}{2}$ turn 3 right 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.

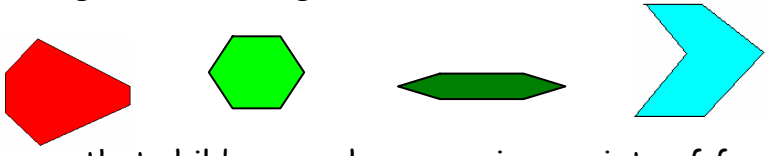
Radius	The length of a straight line from the centre of the circle to its circumference (edge).
Diameter	A line that cuts a circle in half and passes through the centre of the circle. Diameter is 2 x the radius.
Circumference	The circumference is the distance around the circle – edge. 
Net	A net shows 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.
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

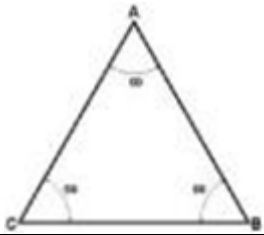
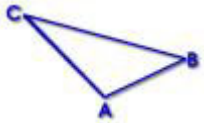
<table>
<tr><td></td><td>length and the angles must be equal.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">3D shapes</td></tr>
<tr><td>3D</td><td>An object that has 3 dimensions: length, width and height.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cube</td><td>A cube has 6 square faces all the same size.
It also has 8 corners and 12 edges.
  </td></tr>
<tr><td>Pyramid</td><td>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</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cuboid</td><td>A cuboid has 6 rectangular faces.
 
  </td></tr>
<tr><td>Sphere</td><td>

A sphere has only one curved face.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cone</td><td>
A cone has a circle as its base, a curved face and a point.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cylinder</td><td>
A cylinder has circular faces at each end and a curved face.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Prism</td><td>
A prism is a solid shape with matching ends. A prism has the same cross-section all across its length.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Polygon</td><td>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.
<table>
<tr><td>Number of sides</td><td>Name of polygon</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Triangle</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Quadrilateral</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

		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	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 quadrilaterals			
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. 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 triangle	All three sides of an equilateral triangle are the same length and all the angles are equal to 60 degrees.
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.