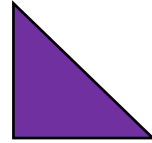
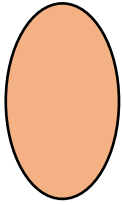


Shape

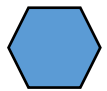
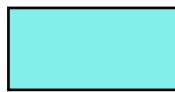
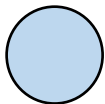
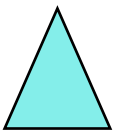
The outline of an object.



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2-D Shape

2-D Shapes are flat. You cannot pick up a 2-D shape.



Triangle

Circle

Square

Rectangle

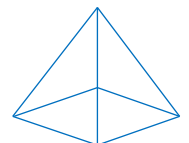
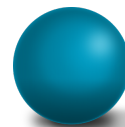
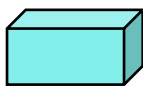
Pentagon

Hexagon

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3-D Shape

3-D Shapes are 3 dimensional. You can pick up a 3-D shape.



Cylinder

Cuboid

Cube

Tetrahedron

Sphere

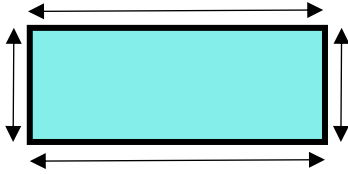
Square-based
Pyramid

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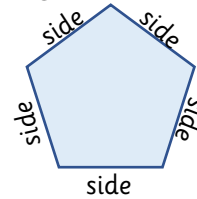
Sides

The lines that make a 2-D shape.

A rectangle has 4 sides.



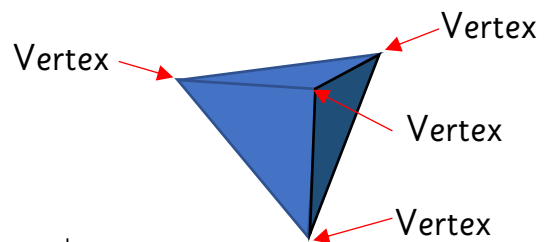
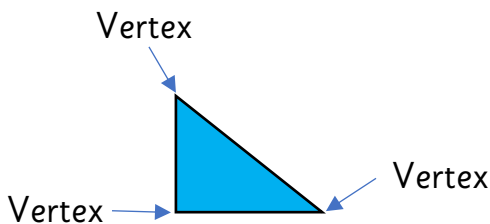
A pentagon has 5 sides.



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Vertex/Vertices

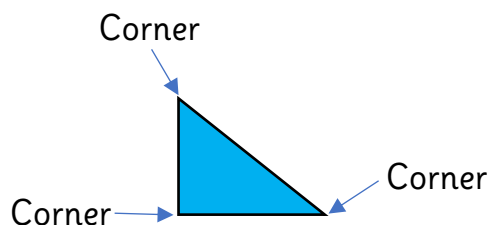
A vertex joins edges in 2D and 3D shapes.



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Corner

A corner joins sides in 2-D shapes.

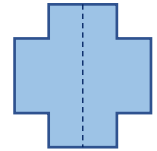
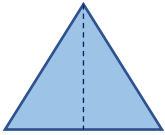


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Symmetrical

A shape is symmetrical if one side is the same as the other.

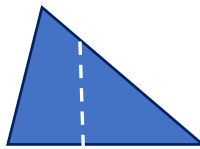
A shape is symmetrical if you can fold it and its one half covers the other half exactly.



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Non-symmetrical

Non-symmetrical shapes will not be equal if you fold it in half.

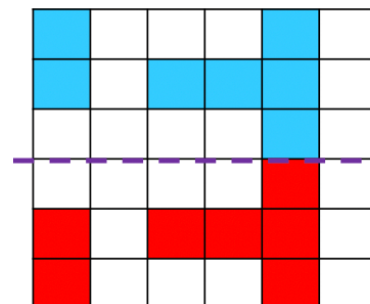


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Symmetric Figure

A figure can mean the shape/outline of something.

If it is symmetric, you would be able to fold it in half and the two halves would match exactly.

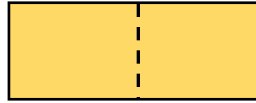
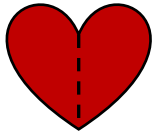
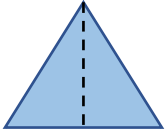


This is called a line of symmetry.

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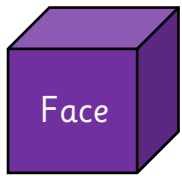
Vertical line of symmetry

This is the line that divides the shape to show the equal parts.
Vertical lines run up and down.



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Faces



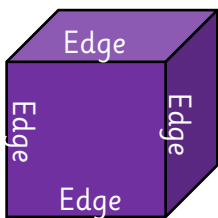
3-D shapes have faces.
They are the flat surfaces on a 3D shape.



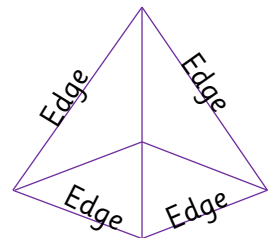
A cylinder has 2 faces
and a curved face.

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Edges



An edge is where 2 faces meet.



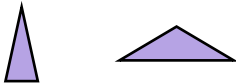


A cube has 12 edges.

A pyramid has 8 edges.

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Classify

To divide into classes- such as classifying triangles based on their properties.

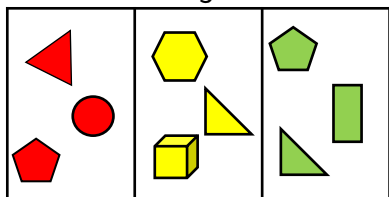
Isosceles	Scalene	Equilateral
		

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Sorting

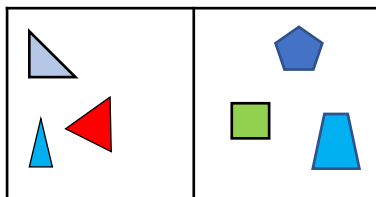
To put objects into groups based on a criteria you have thought of.

Sorted by colour.



3 sides

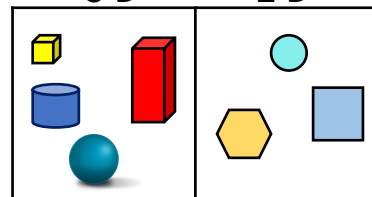
4 or more



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3-D

2-D



Patterns

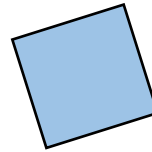
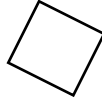
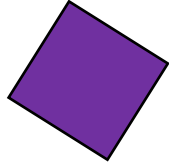
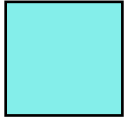
A shape pattern contains shapes that have been repeated.



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Square

Squares are 2-D shapes.
They have 4 equal sides and 4 vertices.

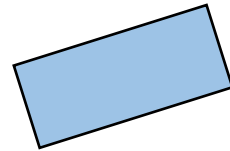
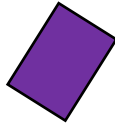
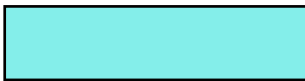


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Rectangle

A rectangle is a 2-D shape.
It has 4 sides and 4 vertices.

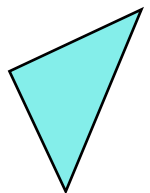
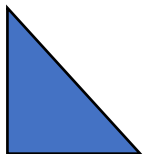
A square can be a rectangle but a rectangle cannot be a square!



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Triangle

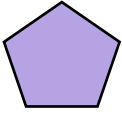
A triangle is a 2-D shape.
It has 3 sides and 3 vertices.



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Pentagon

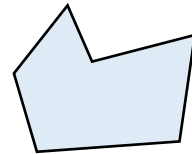
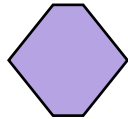
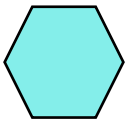
A pentagon is a 2-D shape. It has 5 sides and 5 vertices.



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Hexagon

A hexagon is a 2-D shape. It has 6 sides and 6 vertices.



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Polygon

A 2-D shape with straight sides.



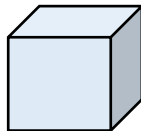
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Cube

A cube is a 3-D shape.

12 edges

6 identical faces



8 vertices

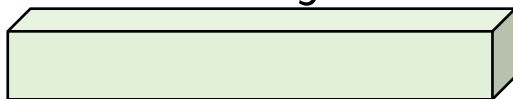
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Cuboid

A cuboid is a 3-D shape.

12 edges

6 faces



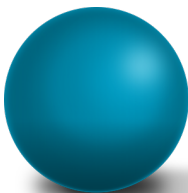
8 vertices

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Sphere

A sphere is a 3-D shape.

1 curved face



0 edges

0 vertices

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Cylinder

A cylinder is a 3-D shape.

3 faces



2 edges

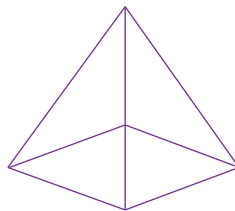
0 vertices

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Pyramid

A pyramid is a 3-D shape. This is a square-based pyramid.

5 faces



5 vertices

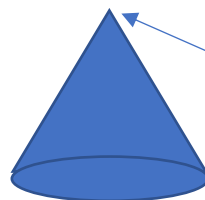
8 edges

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Cone

A cone is a 3-D shape.

2 faces



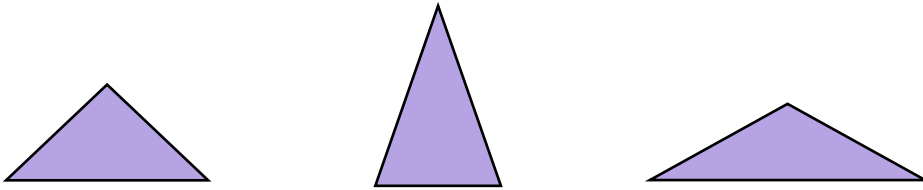
The point is called an apex.

1 edge

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Isosceles

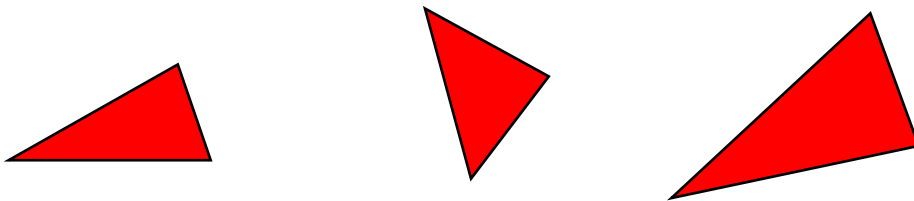
An isosceles triangle has 2 equal sides.



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Scalene

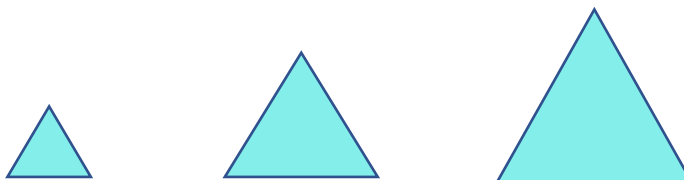
A scalene triangle has sides with 3 different lengths.



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Equilateral

An equilateral triangle has sides with 3 sides of equal length



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Angle

An angle is formed when two straight lines meet.

Angles can be different sizes.

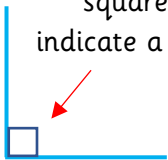


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Right Angle

A right angle is exactly 90 degrees and looks like a corner of a square.

You might see a square used to indicate a right angle.



Even if you turn the right angle, it is still a right angle!



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Acute Angle

Acute angles are angles that are smaller than a right angle.
Look at the acute angles compared with the right angle.

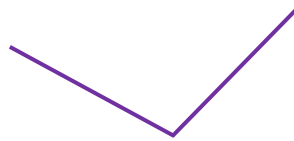
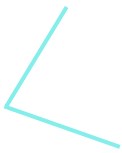


Right angle

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Obtuse Angle

Obtuse angles are angles that are greater than a right angle.
Look at the obtuse angles compared with the right angle.

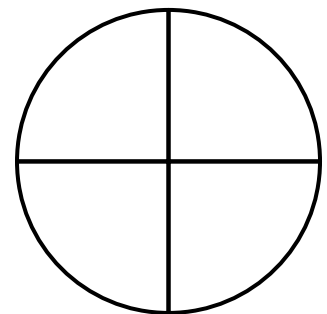


Right angle

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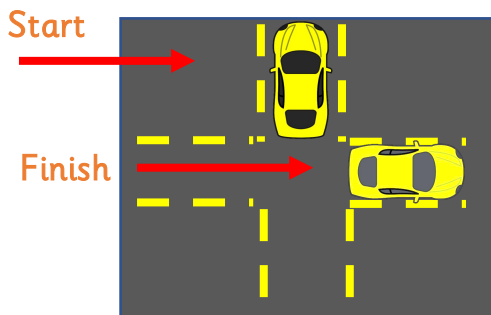
Turns

When we turn, we can use the shape of a circle and our knowledge of right angles.

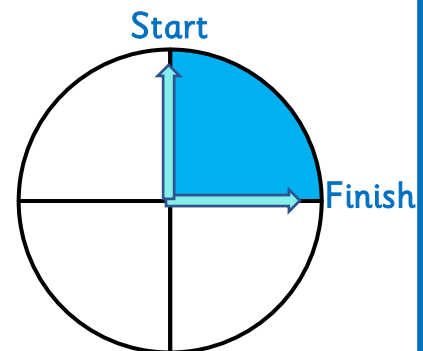


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Quarter Turn

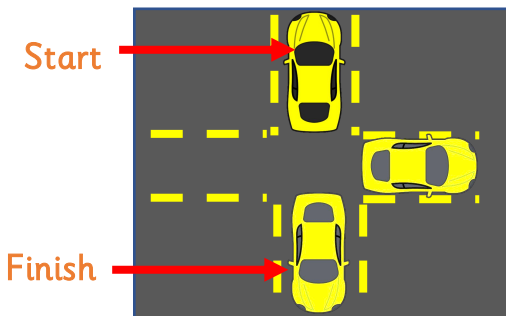


A quarter turn =
1 right angle

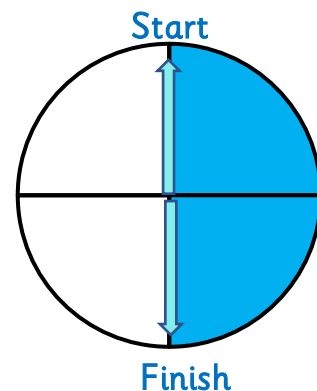


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Half Turn

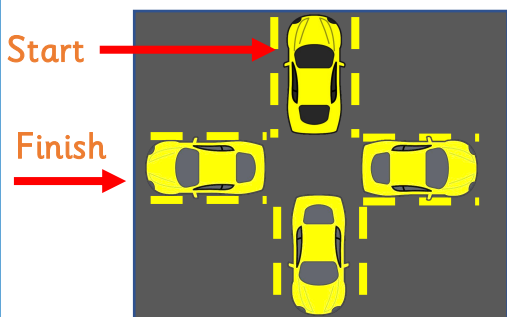


A half turn =
2 right angles

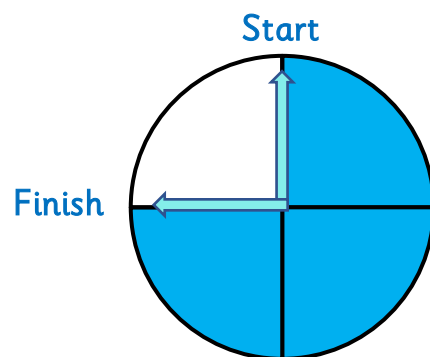


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Three-quarter Turn

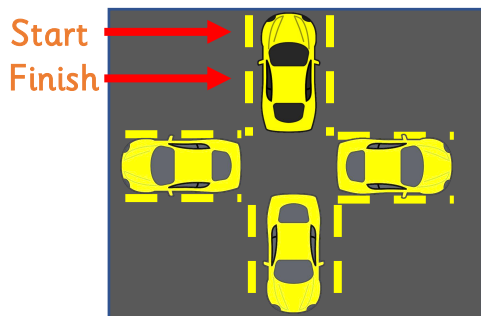


A three-quarter
turn = 3 right
angles

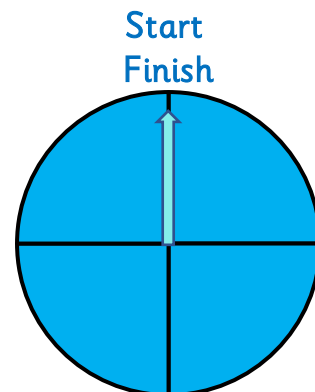


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Full Turn



A full turn = 4 right
angles



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Clockwise

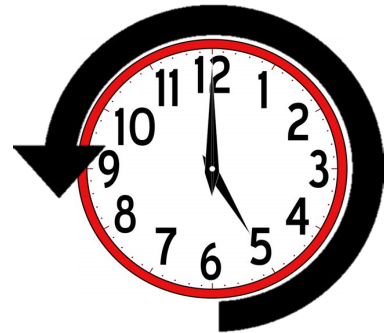
When you turn in the same direction as a clock.



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Anti-clockwise

When you turn in the opposite direction as a clock.



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Orientation

The changed position of a shape.

This shows a square in different orientations.



A right angle in different orientations



A rectangle in different orientations

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Horizontal Line

A horizontal line is a line that goes from left to right.



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Vertical Line

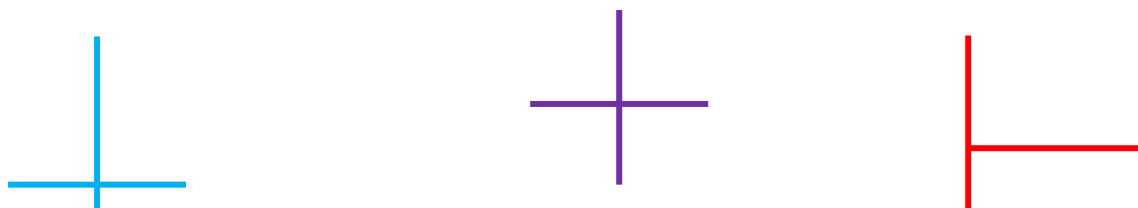
A vertical line is a line that goes up and down.



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Perpendicular Line

A perpendicular line meets at a right angle.



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Geometry - Shape Year 4

Shape

The outline of an object.

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Geometry - Shape Year 4

Sides

The lines that make a 2-D shape.

A rectangle has 4 sides.

A pentagon has 5 sides.

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Geometry - Shape Year 4

Symmetrical

A shape is symmetrical if one side is the same as the other.
A shape is symmetrical if you can fold it and it one half covers the other half exactly.

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Geometry - Shape Year 4

2-D Shape

2-D Shapes are flat. You cannot pick up a 2-D shape.

Triangle Circle Square Rectangle Pentagon Hexagon

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Geometry - Shape Year 4

Vertex/Vertices

A vertex joins edges in 2D and 3D shapes.

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Geometry - Shape Year 4

Non-symmetrical

Non-symmetrical shapes will not be equal if you fold it in half.

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Geometry - Shape Year 4

3-D Shape

3-D Shapes are 3 dimensional. You can pick up a 3-D shape.

Cylinder Cuboid Cube Tetrahedron Sphere Square-based Pyramid

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Geometry - Shape Year 4

Corner

A corner joins sides in 2-D shapes.

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Geometry - Shape Year 4

Symmetric Figure

A figure can mean the shape/outline of something.
If it is symmetric, you would be able to fold it in half and the two halves would match exactly.

This is called a line of symmetry.

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Geometry - Shape Year 4

Classify

To divide into classes- such as classifying triangles based on their properties.

Isosceles	Scalene	Equilateral

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Geometry - Shape Year 4

Square

Squares are 2-D shapes.
They have 4 equal sides and 4 vertices.

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Geometry - Shape Year 4

Pentagon

A pentagon is a 2-D shape. It has 5 sides and 5 vertices.

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Geometry - Shape Year 4

Sorting

To put objects into groups based on a criteria you have thought of.

Sorted by colour.

3 sides 4 or more

3-D 2-D

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Geometry - Shape Year 4

Rectangle

A rectangle is a 2-D shape.
It has 4 sides and 4 vertices.
A square can be a rectangle but a rectangle cannot be a square!

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Geometry - Shape Year 4

Hexagon

A hexagon is a 2-D shape. It has 6 sides and 6 vertices.

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Geometry - Shape Year 4

Patterns

A shape pattern contains shapes that have been repeated.

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Geometry - Shape Year 4

Triangle

A triangle is a 2-D shape.
It has 3 sides and 3 vertices.

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Geometry - Shape Year 4

Polygon

A 2-D shape with straight sides.

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Geometry - Shape Year 4

Cube

A cube is a 3-D shape.

12 edges

6 identical faces

8 vertices

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Geometry - Shape Year 4

Cylinder

A cylinder is a 3-D shape.

3 faces

2 edges

0 vertices

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Geometry - Shape Year 4

Isosceles

An isosceles triangle has 2 equal sides.

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Geometry - Shape Year 4

Cuboid

A cuboid is a 3-D shape.

12 edges

6 faces

8 vertices

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Pyramid

A pyramid is a 3-D shape. This is a square-based pyramid.

5 faces

5 vertices

8 edges

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Scalene

A scalene triangle has sides with 3 different lengths.

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Sphere

A sphere is a 3-D shape.

0 edges

1 curved face

0 vertices

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Cone

A cone is a 3-D shape.

2 faces

1 edge

The point is called an apex.

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Equilateral

An equilateral triangle has sides with 3 sides of equal length

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Vertical line of symmetry

This is the line that divides the shape to show the equal parts.
Vertical lines run up and down.

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Obtuse Angle

Obtuse angles are angles that are greater than a right angle.
Look at the obtuse angles compared with the right angle.

Right angle
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Angle

An angle is formed when two straight lines meet.
Angles can be different sizes.

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Faces

3-D shapes have faces.
They are the flat surfaces on a 3D shape.

A cylinder has 2 faces and a curved face.

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Turns

When we turn, we can use the shape of a circle and our knowledge of right angles.

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Right Angle

A right angle is exactly 90 degrees and looks like a corner of a square.

You might see a square used to indicate a right angle.

Even if you turn the right angle, it is still a right angle!

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Edges

An edge is where 2 faces meet.

A cube has 12 edges.
A pyramid has 8 edges.

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Quarter Turn

A quarter turn = 1 right angle

Start Finish

Start Finish

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Acute Angle

Acute angles are angles that are smaller than a right angle.
Look at the acute angles compared with the right angle.

Right angle
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Half Turn

A half turn = 2 right angles

Start Finish

Start Finish

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Clockwise

When you turn in the same direction as a clock.

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Horizontal Line

A horizontal line is a line that goes from left to right.

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Three-quarter Turn

A three-quarter turn = 3 right angles

Start Finish

Start Finish

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Anti-clockwise

When you turn in the opposite direction as a clock.

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Vertical Line

A vertical line is a line that goes up and down.

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Full Turn

A full turn = 4 right angles

Start Finish

Start Finish

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Orientation

The changed position of a shape.
This shows a square in different orientations.

A right angle in different orientations
A rectangle in different orientations

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Perpendicular Line

A perpendicular line meets at a right angle.

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Year 4 - Geometry – Shape Vocabulary Assessment

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Shape		2-D Shape		3-D Shape	
Sides		Vertex/Vertices		Corner	
Symmetrical		Non-symmetrical		Symmetric Figures	
Vertical line of symmetry		Faces		Edges	
Classify		Sorting		Patterns	
Square		Rectangle		Triangle	
Pentagon		Hexagon		Polygon	
Cube		Cuboid		Sphere	
Cylinder		Pyramid		Cone	
Isosceles		Scalene		Equilateral	
Angle		Right Angle		Acute Angle	
Obtuse Angle		Turns		Quarter Turn	
Half Turn		Three-quarter Turn		Full Turn	
Clockwise		Anti-clockwise		Orientation	
Horizontal Line		Vertical Line		Perpendicular Line	