



1. 3D Shapes		2. Sorting 3D shapes		3. 2D Shapes	
· recognise & name common 3-D shapes, e.g., cuboids (including cubes), pyramids, spheres Fluency: Match the shape to its name. cube cylinder cuboid pyramid cone sphere Complete the sentences to describe the model. There are ____ cuboids. There are ____ cylinders. There are ____ pyramids. There are ____ cubes.		· recognise & name common 3-D shapes, e.g., cuboids (including cubes), pyramids and spheres Fluency: Circle the odd one out in each group. Sort the shapes into the groups.		· recognise & name common 2-D shapes e.g. rectangles (including squares), circles, triangles Fluency: Match the 2-D shapes to their names. Rectangle Circle Square Triangle Circle the triangles, tick the rectangles and draw a circle and a square.	
Problem solving: The bottom of a 3-D shape is hidden.		Reasoning: Put a selection of 3-D shapes in a feely bag. Choose a shape. What do you think it is? Explain how you know.		Problem solving: Part of a shape is hidden. What shape could it be? Is there more than one possibility?	
· Recognise common 2D and 3D shapes presented in different orientations, and know that rectangles, triangles, cuboids and pyramids are not always similar to one another.		· Compose 2D and 3D shapes from smaller shapes to match an example, including manipulating shapes to place them in particular orientations.		· Recognise common 2D and 3D shapes presented in different orientations, and know that rectangles, triangles, cuboids and pyramids are not always similar to one another.	

4. Sorting 2D shapes		5. Patterns with 2D and 3D shapes		Vocabulary	
· recognise & name common 2-D shapes e.g. rectangles (including squares), circles, triangles Fluency: How are the shapes grouped? Label each group. Circle the odd one out in each group.		Fluency: Name the missing shapes in each pattern.		2D 2D shapes are flat and include squares, rectangles, circles, triangle 3D 3D shapes are not flat and include spheres, cubes and pyramids base the bottom face of a 3D shape circle a round 2D shape which has 1 side and no corners cone a 3D shape with a circular base, a curved face and one vertex (point) cube a 3D shape with 6 square faces, 12 edges and 8 vertices cuboid a 3D shape with 6 rectangular faces, 12 edges and 8 vertices curved an edge or a face which bends cylinder a 3D shape with 2 circular faces at each end, 1 curved side. no edges or vertices. edge where 2 faces meet face a flat or curved surface on a 3D shape flat a surface of a 3D shape which is not curved pyramid a 3D shape with a square or triangular base and either 3 or 4 more triangular faces rectangle a 2D shape with 4 straight side and 4 vertices (all of which are right angles) side the line between 2 vertices on a 2D shape sphere a 3D shape with 1 curved face, no edges and no corners straight a side or edge of a shape which is not curved square a 2D shape with 4 equal straight sides and 4 vertices (all of which are right angles) triangle a 2D shape with 3 sides and 3 vertices vertices the corner of a 2D shape, or the point of a 3D shape	
Problem solving: Use a selection of triangles, rectangles, squares and circles. Put your shapes into groups. Ask a partner to label your groups. How many different groups can you create?		Reasoning: Eva has sorted some shapes. Squares Not Squares Has she sorted them correctly? Explain how you know.		Problem solving: Whitney is making a pattern in a circle. Is Whitney's pattern correct? Explain why. Can you make your own circular pattern using 3-D shapes?	
· Compose 2D and 3D shapes from smaller shapes to match an example, including manipulating shapes to place them in particular orientations.		· Develop fluency in addition and subtraction facts within 10			