



KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Overview

In our unit on shape we learn to:

-Recognise 2-D & 3-D Shapes -Count Sides on 2-D Shapes

-Count Vertices on 2-D Shapes -Make Patterns with 2-D/3-D Shapes

-Lines of Symmetry -Sort 2-D Shapes -Draw 2-D Shapes

Count Faces/Edges/Vertices on 3-D Shapes -Sort 3-D Shapes

This learning is important because...

...it helps us to understand and organise the things that we see in the world around us. Shapes help us to describe the similarities and differences between objects.

2-D Shapes 2-D shapes have 2 dimensions: height and width. They are flat.

2-D shapes have sides and vertices (where the sides meet).

Square

Squares have 4 equal sides and 4 vertices (right angles).



Pentagon

Squares have 5 straight sides and 5 vertices.



Rectangle

Rectangles also have 4 sides, but they are not all equal. They have four vertices (right angles).



Hexagon

Hexagons have 6 straight sides and 6 vertices.



Triangle

Triangles are 3-sided shapes. They have 3 vertices.



Quadrilateral

Ouadrilaterals have 4 straight sides and 4 vertices, but the angles





are not equal.



Circle

Circles are round shapes with no vertices.



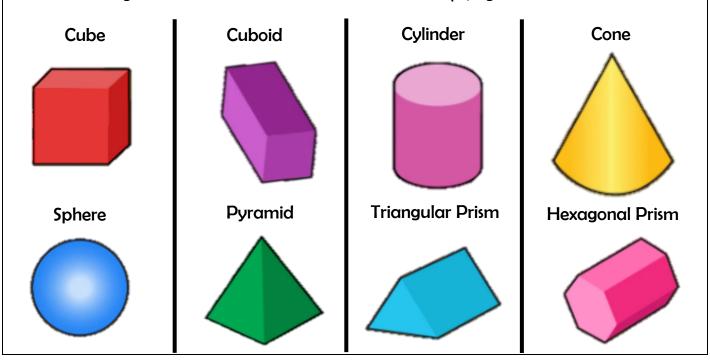
Oval

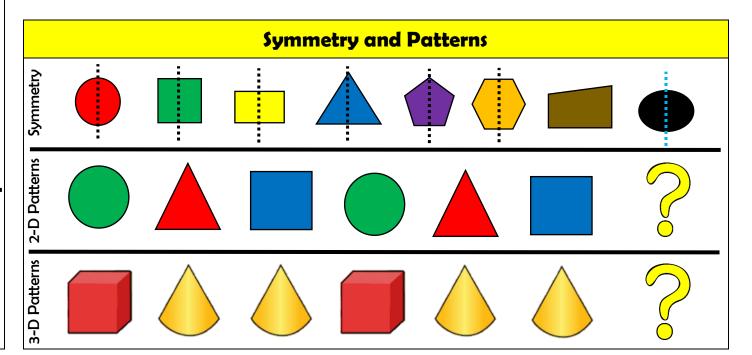
Ovals are shapes with no vertices. They are not perfectly round like circles.



3-D Shapes

3-D shapes have 3 dimensions: height, width and depth. They are not flat. The have faces, vertices and edges. A face is a flat or curved surface on a 3-D shape, e.g. a cube has 6 faces.





Key Vocabulary

2-D 3-D **Vertices** Sides

Face

Apex

Side

Edge

Curved

Straight

Round

Symmetry

Pattern