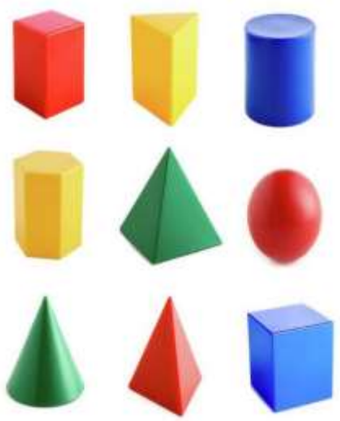
SHAPE

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Year 2

Overview



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.

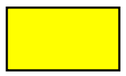
2-D shapes have sides and vertices (where the sides meet).

Square

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

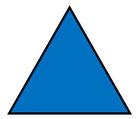
Rectangle

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



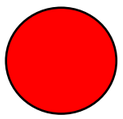
Triangle

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



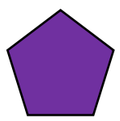
Circle

Circles are round shapes with no vertices.



Pentagon

Squares have 5 straight sides and 5 vertices.

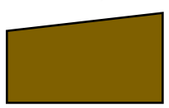


Hexagon

Hexagons have 6 straight sides and 6 vertices.

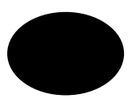
Quadrilateral

Quadrilaterals have 4 straight sides and 4 vertices, but the angles are not equal.



Oval

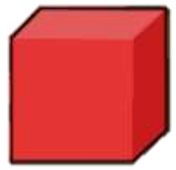
Ovals are shapes with no vertices. They are not perfectly round like circles.



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.

Cube



Cuboid

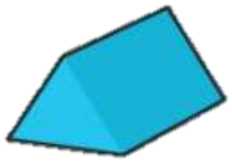
Cylinder

Cone

Sphere

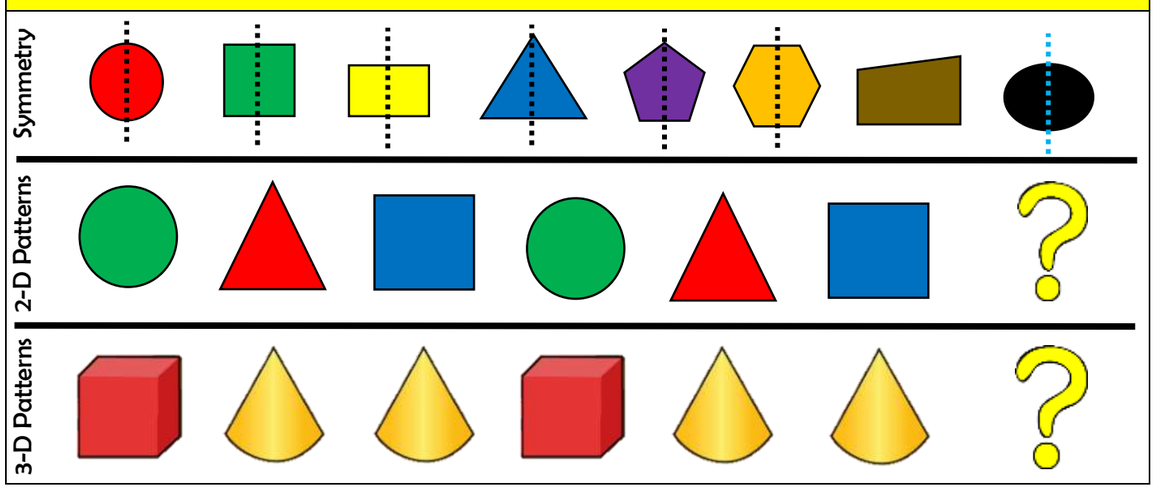
Pyramid

Triangular Prism



Hexagonal Prism

Symmetry and Patterns



Key Vocabulary

2-D	3-D	Vertices	Sides	Face	Apex	Side	Edge	Curved	Straight	Round	Symmetry	Pattern