As outcomes, Year 5 pupils should, for example:

Use, read and write, spelling correctly, the vocabulary from the previous year, and extend to:
congruent…

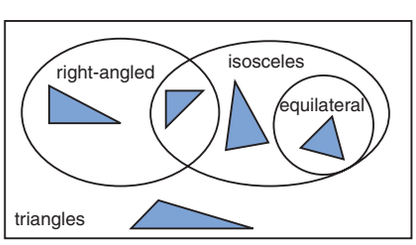
Continue to name and describe shapes, extending to: *scalene triangle… octahedron…*

For example:

3-D shapes
Classify solids according to properties such as:
- the shapes of the faces;
- the number of faces, edges, vertices;
- whether or not any face is right-angled;
- whether the number of edges meeting at each vertex is the same or different.

2-D shapes
Recognise properties of rectangles such as:
- all four angles are right angles;
- opposite sides are equal and parallel;
- the diagonals bisect one another.

Name and classify triangles.



Know some of their properties. For example:
- in an equilateral triangle all three sides are equal in length and all three angles are equal in size;
- an isosceles triangle has two equal sides and two equal angles;
- in a scalene triangle no two sides or angles are equal;
- in a right-angled triangle one of the angles is a right angle.

Use a 'binary tree' computer program to sort and identify a set of 2-D shapes.

See also reflective symmetry (page 107).

As outcomes, Year 6 pupils should, for example:

Use, read and write, spelling correctly, the vocabulary from the previous year, and extend to:
concentric… tangram…
circumference, arc…

Continue to name and describe shapes, extending to: *parallelogram, rhombus, kite, trapezium… dodecahedron…*

For example:

3-D shapes
Describe properties of 3-D shapes, such as parallel or perpendicular faces or edges.

2-D shapes
Name and begin to classify quadrilaterals, using criteria such as parallel sides, equal angles, equal sides, lines of symmetry…

Know properties such as:
- a parallelogram has its opposite sides equal and parallel;
- a rhombus is a parallelogram with four equal sides;
- a rectangle has four right angles and its opposite sides are equal;
- a square is a rectangle with four equal sides;
- a trapezium has one pair of opposite parallel sides;
- a kite has two pairs of adjacent sides equal.

Begin to know properties such as:
- the diagonals of any square, rhombus or kite intersect at right angles;
- the diagonals of any square, rectangle, rhombus or parallelogram bisect one another.

See also reflective symmetry (page 107).