

Year 4 - Unit 10: Shape

- L1 - Understanding angles as turns
- L2 - Identifying, comparing and ordering angles
- L3 - Triangles and Quadrilaterals
- L4 - Polygons
- L5 - Lines of Symmetry
- L6 - Symmetrical Figures
- L7 - Hot task

Triangles

Equilateral Triangle
has three equal sides

Isoceles Triangle
has two equal sides

Scalene Triangle
has no equal sides

Triangles have 3 sides and 3 vertices. The total of the angles in a triangle is 180 °C.

Quadrilaterals

Square		• Four equal sides • Opposing sides are parallel	• All equal angles (90°)
Rectangle		• Two pairs of equal sides • Opposing sides are parallel	• All equal angles (90°)
Parallelogram		• Two pairs of equal sides • Opposing sides are parallel	• Two opposing pairs of equal angles
Rhombus		• Four equal sides • Opposing sides are parallel	• Two opposing pairs of equal angles
Kite		• Two pairs of equal sides	• One opposing pair of equal angles
Trapezium		• One pair of parallel sides	• No equal angles

Angles

An angle is created when two straight lines meet at a point or intersect.

Right angle

The intersection of perpendicular lines creates a right angle.



Acute angle

Any angle measuring more than 0 degrees and less than 90 degrees is acute.



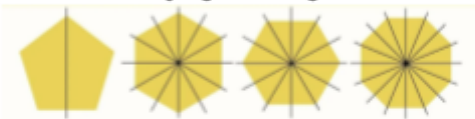
Obtuse angle

Any angle measuring more than 90 degrees but less than 180 degrees is obtuse.



Lines of Symmetry

Lines of symmetry may be horizontal, vertical or diagonal. Some 2D shapes will have no lines of symmetry and some 2D shapes will have multiple lines of symmetry.



A SHAPE CAN HAVE MORE THAN ONE LINE OF SYMMETRY.



Polygons

	Triangle	Quadrilateral	Pentagon	Hexagon	Heptagon	Octagon
Regular Polygon						
Irregular Polygon						

Symmetric Figures

Patterns and shapes can be reflected in a mirror line. Mirror lines can be vertical, horizontal or diagonal.

