

Key Vocabulary

Polygon – A 2D shape with straight sides

Irregular – A polygon with sides and angles that are all not the same.

Regular – A polygon with sides and angles of the same size.

2D – ‘2 Dimensional’ – having a length and width.

Congruent – Two shapes that are exactly the same.

Parallel – Two straight lines that never meet, running across from one another (like a train track).

Perpendicular – Two straight lines that meet at a right angle (90 degrees)

Year 4 Geometry - 3D Shape

A polygon can have three or more sides.

Regular Polygons
all sides are equal length and all internal angles are equal

Examples of
Irregular Polygons
any polygon that is not regular

3 sides
Triangle



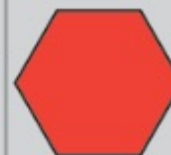
4 sides
Quadrilateral



5 sides
Pentagon



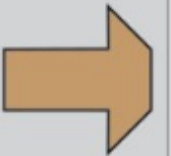
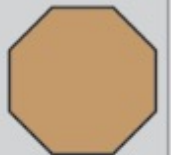
6 sides
Hexagon



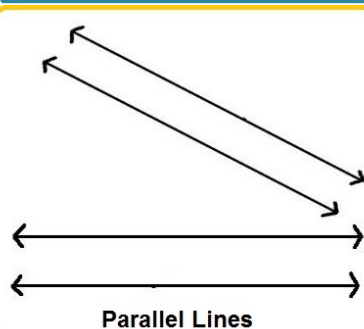
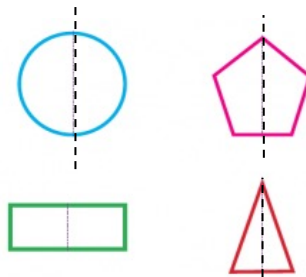
7 sides
Heptagon



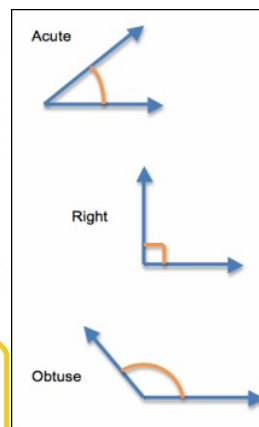
8 sides
Octagon



Lines of symmetry



Angles



Obtuse

An angle that is between 90 degrees and 180 degrees.

Acute

An angle that is smaller than 90 degrees.

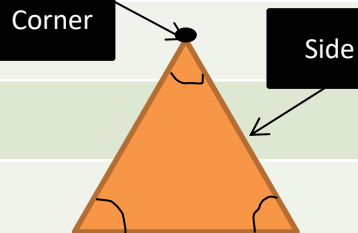
Right Angle

An angle measuring exactly 90 degrees.

Straight line

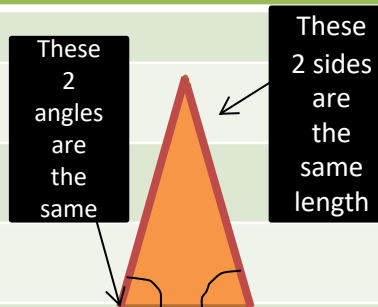
180 degrees

Equilateral triangle – all the sides are the same length and all of the angles are the same size.



All of the angles are the same size

Isosceles triangle – 2 Sides are the same length, as well as 2 angles. 1 of the sides is a different length.



The side along the bottom is different to the other 2.

Concave Polygons
have at least one internal angle greater than 180°



Convex Polygons
have no internal angles greater than 180°. All regular polygons are convex.

