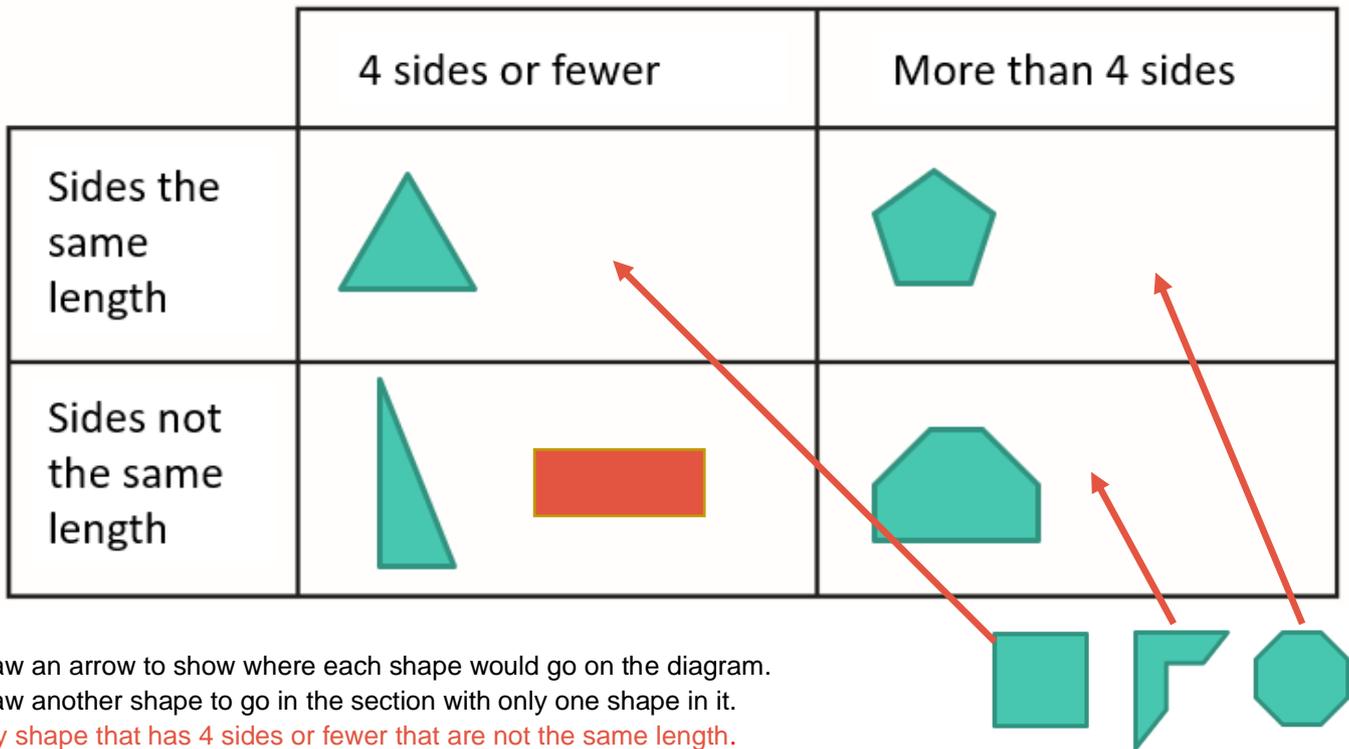


Identifying and classifying shapes by their properties

REHEARSE

Look at the Carroll diagram. Use the labels to convince a partner that the shapes have been sorted correctly.



Draw an arrow to show where each shape would go on the diagram.
 Draw another shape to go in the section with only one shape in it.
 Any shape that has 4 sides or fewer that are not the same length.

APPLY AND EXPLORE

Archie and Katie are talking about using the Carroll diagram above.



Archie

I think some shapes could go in more than one section of the diagram.

I think shapes can only go in one section and all the shapes in that section will have the same name.



Katie

What do you think?

A shape can only go in one section of the diagram.

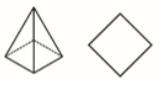
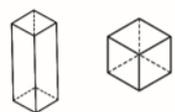
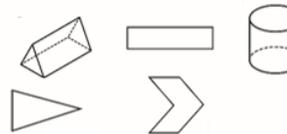
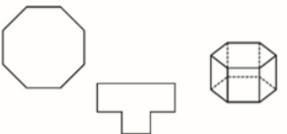
For example, shapes will either have 4 sides or fewer or more than 4 sides. Shapes will either have sides the same length or sides that are not the same length.

Shapes in the same section could have different names. For example, a triangle and a rectangle both have 4 sides or fewer and sides that are not all the same length.

A pentagon could be drawn in the 'sides the same length' row or the 'sides not the same length' row depending on whether it is regular or irregular.

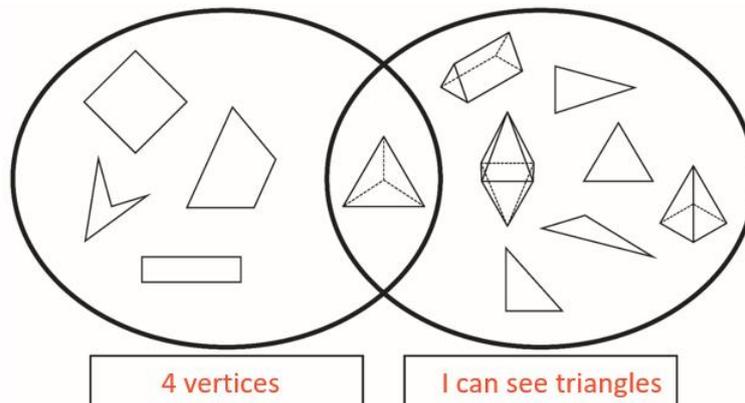
REHEARSE

Sort the shapes using the Carroll diagram.

	Fewer than 8 vertices	8 or more vertices
Squares		
No squares		

APPLY AND EXPLORE

Look at the Venn diagram. What could the labels be?



Explain what you know about the shape in the middle of the diagram.
 The shape in the middle has 4 vertices AND includes triangles.

RETRIEVE

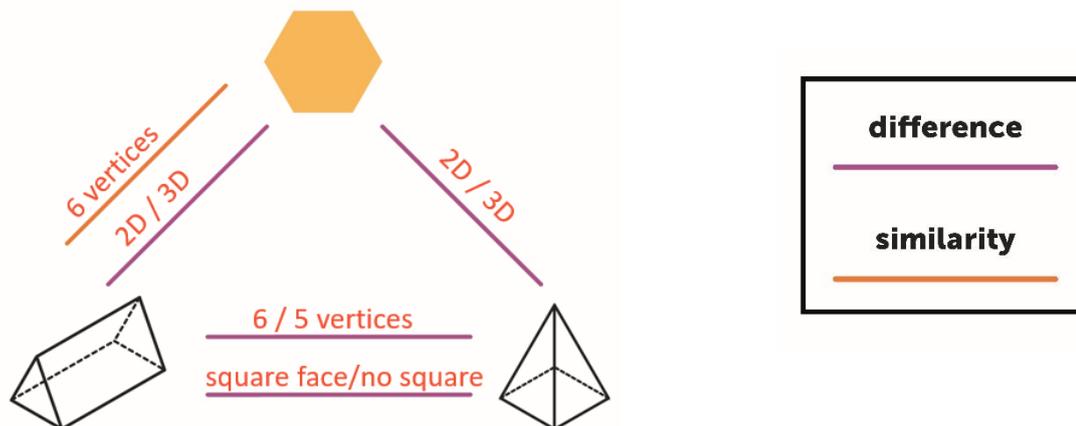
Can I still combine coins and find change?

What is the total of the coins? 37p How much more to make £1? 63p



REHEARSE

Complete the diagram to show what is the same and different when comparing these shapes.



Any appropriate responses which identify relevant similarities and differences. Examples given above.