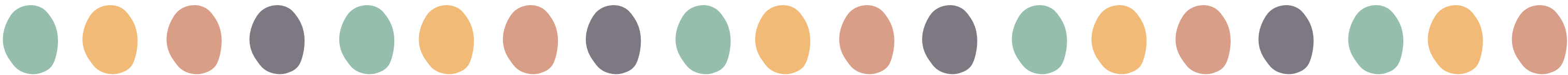


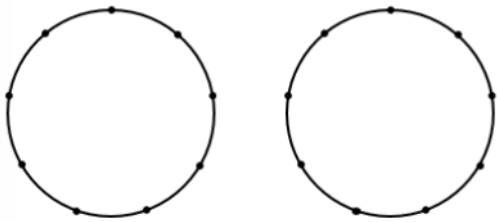
Y3- Overview

	Autumn 1		Autumn 2		Spring 1		Spring 2		Summer 1		Summer 2			
Unit	1	2			3	4	5	6	7	8		9	10	11

	Number and place value
	Number facts
	Addition and subtraction
	Multiplication and division
	Fractions
	Geometry
	Other

Summer 2	Parallel and perpendicular sides in polygons (2 weeks)
Ready to progress	3G-2 Draw polygons by joining marked points, and identify parallel and perpendicular sides.
NCETM documents	
Small steps	- To make compound shapes by joining two polygons in different ways. - To decompose a polygon in different ways and identify its properties. - To draw polygons accurately on isometric paper. - To construct quadrilaterals with and without parallel and perpendicular sides using appropriate tools. - To make and draw compound shapes with and without parallel and perpendicular sides. - To identify and extend parallel lines within polygons. - To make and draw triangles on circular geoboards. - To make and draw quadrilaterals on circular geoboards and name them by their properties. - To draw quadrilaterals and other polygons with given properties. - To draw shapes with given properties on a range of geometric grids.
Links	NCETM https://view.officeapps.live.com/op/view.aspx?src=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.ncetm.orguk%2Fmedia%2Fqpncqv-at%2Fcp-year-3-unit-10-parallel-and-perpendicular-sides-in-polygons.pptx&wdOrigin=BROWSELINK OAK https://www.thenationalacademy/teachers/programmes/maths-primary-ks2/units/parallel-and-perpendicular-sides-in-polygons-and-perimeter/lessons?sid-fl17ce=7dfwNBKoyR&sm=0&src=3 WHITE ROSE https://assets.whiteroseeducation.com/new-schemes/Y3%20Summer%20Block%204%20SOL%20Shape.pdf Mastery with greater depth https://www.ncetm.orguk/media/oaqfcvjq/mastery_assessment_y3.pdf
Reasoning	What's the same, what's different? What is the same and different about these three 2-D shapes? Can you describe their sides, angles, and lines of symmetry? How could you join them to make a compound shape? Visualising I am thinking of a 3-D shape that has faces that are triangles and squares. What could my shape be? Can you draw it on isometric paper and name its properties? Other possibilities One face of a 3-D shape looks like this triangle. What 3-D shapes could it belong to? Can you sketch and name at least two possible 3-D shapes? Always, sometimes, never Is it always, sometimes or never true that all sides of a hexagon are the same length? What about all angles in a quadrilateral? Can you prove your answer by drawing examples? Other possibilities Can you find shapes that fit the set with this label: "Have straight sides that are different lengths"? Can you make and name compound shapes using these? Convince me Which capital letters have perpendicular and/or parallel lines? Convince me. Can you use what you know about polygons to explain your reasoning? Can you draw a compound shape that includes some of these letter shapes?



	Parallel and perpendicular sides in polygons (2 weeks)
Problem solving	 Click on me
Glossary	• Polygon - A 2D shape made up of three or more straight lines. • Quadrilateral - Polygons with four straight sides and four vertices. • Parallel - Parallel lines are straight lines that are always the same distance apart. They never get closer together or further apart. • Decompose - To decompose means to break something into parts that are the same as the original when you put them back together. • Perpendicular - Two lines which meet at a right angle are perpendicular. • Compound - A compound shape is one created using two or more basic shapes. • Vertex / vertices - A vertex is the point where two lines meet. The plural is vertices. • Property / properties - A property is a character or quality something has.
Stem sentences	Two lines are parallel because they are always the same distance apart. They will never meet no matter how far we extend them. Two lines are perpendicular because they are at right angles to each other.
Representations	9-pin circular geoboards  12-pin circular geoboards 