

Y3 2d and 3d Shapes

KS2 Maths · Follows the national curriculum

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

1. Worked example

Draw a rectangle 5 cm long and 3 cm wide.

Step 1 · Use a ruler. Start at 0 and draw a 5 cm line

The first side

Step 2 · At each end, draw a 3 cm line going straight up (use a square corner of paper to check)

Two right angles

Step 3 · Join the tops with a ruler

The last side is 5 cm too

Answer: A rectangle with sides 5 cm, 3 cm, 5 cm, 3 cm and four right angles

Check: Measure all four sides and check every corner is a right angle.

2. Now try one with the steps

Name a 2-D shape with 6 straight sides.

Step 1 · Count the sides

Step 2 · 'Hex' means six

Answer:

3. Practice

Have a go at each one. There is space underneath to work it out.

1. How many sides does a pentagon have?

2. How many sides does an octagon have?

3. What do we call a 2-D shape with 4 equal sides and 4 right angles?

4. How many faces does a cube have?

5. How many vertices does a cube have?

6. Name a 3-D shape with no edges and no vertices.

7. What shape are the two flat faces of a cylinder?

8. How many edges does a cube have?

9. How many faces does a square-based pyramid have?

10. How many vertices does a triangular prism have?

11. A 3-D shape has 2 triangular faces and 3 rectangular faces. What is it?

12. Jack makes a cube from straws and modelling clay. Each straw is an edge and each ball of clay is a vertex. How many straws does he need?

13. How many balls of clay does Jack need for the cube's vertices?

14. A square is turned so it stands on one corner. Laila says it is now a different shape. What shape is it?

4. Before you hand it in

Calling a cube a 'square'.

A square is flat (2-D). A cube is solid (3-D) and has 6 square faces.

Saying a square on its corner is a 'diamond'.

Turn it back: it is still a square, with 4 equal sides and 4 right angles.

Counting only the edges you can see in a picture.

Hold a real shape, or count the top, bottom and side edges in groups.

Thinking a shape must look 'regular' to have its name.

Any closed shape with 6 straight sides is a hexagon, even if its sides are different lengths.