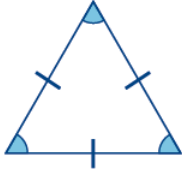
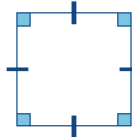
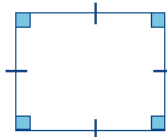
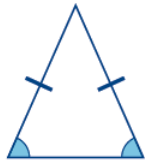

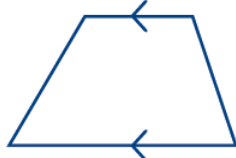
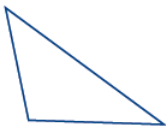

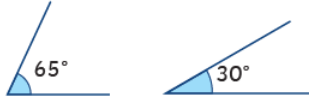
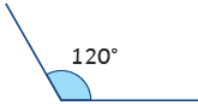
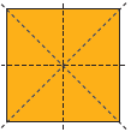
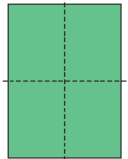
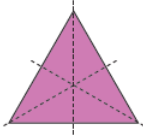
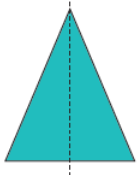
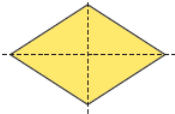
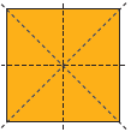
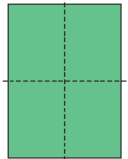
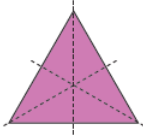
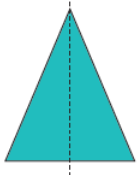
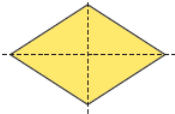
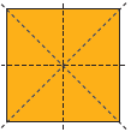
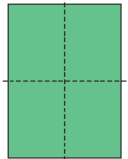
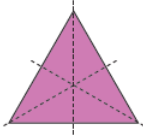
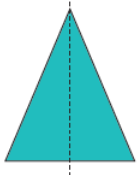
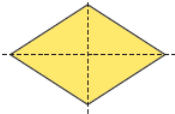


# In maths we are learning about...

Properties of Shape		Knowledge Organiser		
Key Vocabulary	Triangles	Quadrilaterals		
angle	<p>Triangles have 3 sides and 3 vertices. The total of the angles in a triangle is 180°.</p>  <p>An equilateral triangle is a regular polygon. It has sides of equal length and each angle is 60°.</p>	<p>A quadrilateral is a polygon with four sides.</p>  <p>A square has four sides of equal length and four right angles (90°). A square is also a rectangle, a rhombus and a parallelogram.</p>	 <p>A rectangle has two pairs of parallel, equal sides and four right angles. A rectangle is also a parallelogram.</p>	
right angle				<p>An isosceles triangle has two sides of equal length and two angles of equal size.</p> 
acute		<p>A right-angled triangle always has one 90° angle. It can be isosceles or scalene.</p> 	 <p>A trapezium only has one pair of opposite parallel sides.</p>	
obtuse				<p>A scalene triangle has no equal sides or angles.</p> 
horizontal				
vertical				
diagonal				
parallel				
perpendicular				
two-dimensional				
polygon				
line of symmetry				
reflection				
mirror line				
isosceles				
equilateral				
scalene				
quadrilateral				
rhombus				
parallelogram				
trapezium				

Properties of Shape		Knowledge Organiser						
Angles	Lines of Symmetry							
<p>An angle is created when two straight lines meet at a point or intersect.</p> <p><b>Right angle</b> The intersection of perpendicular lines creates a right angle.</p>  <p><b>Acute angle</b> Any angle measuring more than 0 degrees and less than 90 degrees is acute.</p>  <p><b>Obtuse angle</b> Any angle measuring more than 90 degrees but less than 180 degrees is obtuse.</p> 	<p>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.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td> <p>A square has four lines of symmetry.</p>  </td> <td> <p>A rectangle has two lines of symmetry.</p>  </td> <td> <p>An equilateral triangle has three lines of symmetry.</p>  </td> <td> <p>An isosceles triangle has one line of symmetry.</p>  </td> <td> <p>A rhombus has two lines of symmetry.</p>  </td> </tr> </table>			<p>A square has four lines of symmetry.</p> 	<p>A rectangle has two lines of symmetry.</p> 	<p>An equilateral triangle has three lines of symmetry.</p> 	<p>An isosceles triangle has one line of symmetry.</p> 	<p>A rhombus has two lines of symmetry.</p> 
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	Symmetric Figures							
	<p>Patterns and shapes can be reflected in a mirror line. Mirror lines can be vertical, horizontal or diagonal.</p> 