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CLASS: PRIMARY SCHOOL
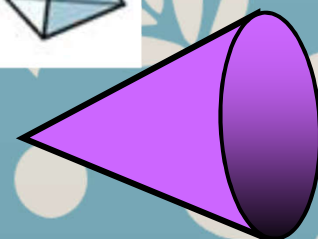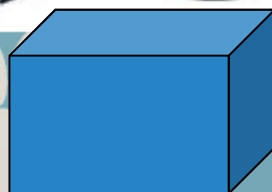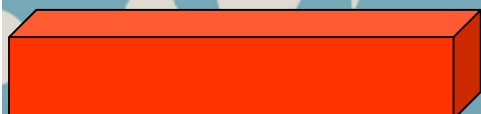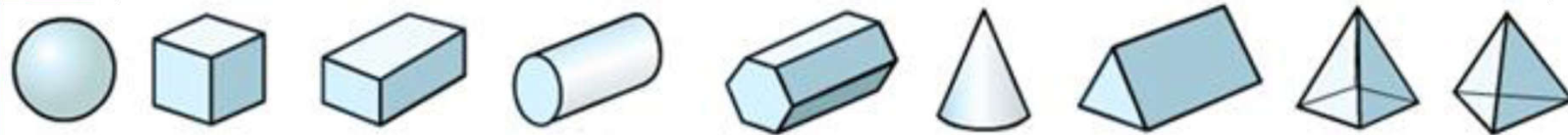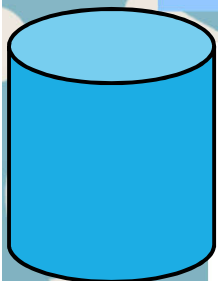
SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS

TOPIC: SHAPES

SUBTOPIC: 3D Shapes
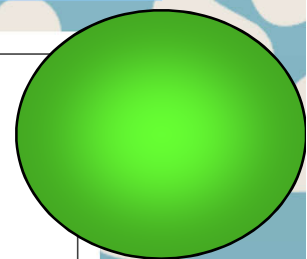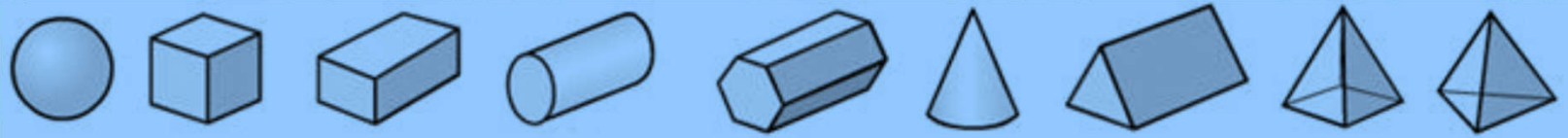
3D SHAPES
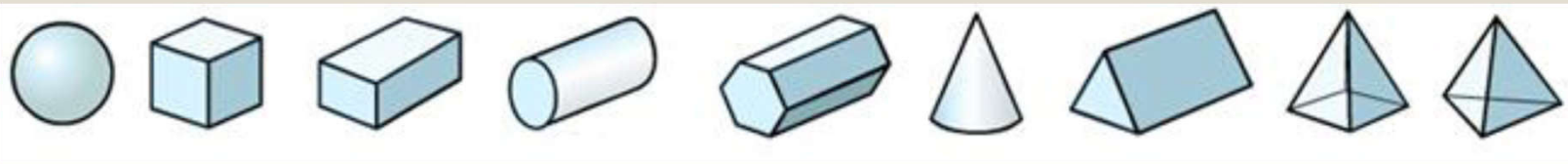
Lesson Objectives

To be able to recognise common 3D shapes.

To be able to describe the properties of 3D shapes, using mathematical language.
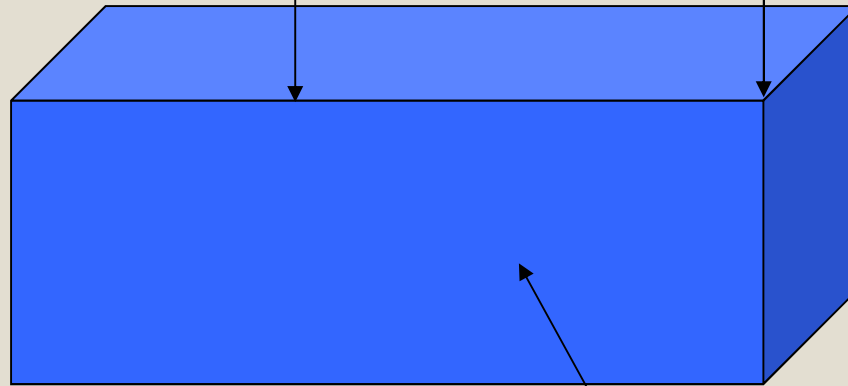
Properties of 3D Shapes

Edge – where 2 faces meet.

Corner or vertex - where 3 edges meet

2 or more corners are called **vertices**.

Face – the flat surface of the shape

All solids are three-dimensional shapes (3-D). A shape has three dimensions if it has length, width and height. 3-D shapes have flat surfaces, edges and vertices.
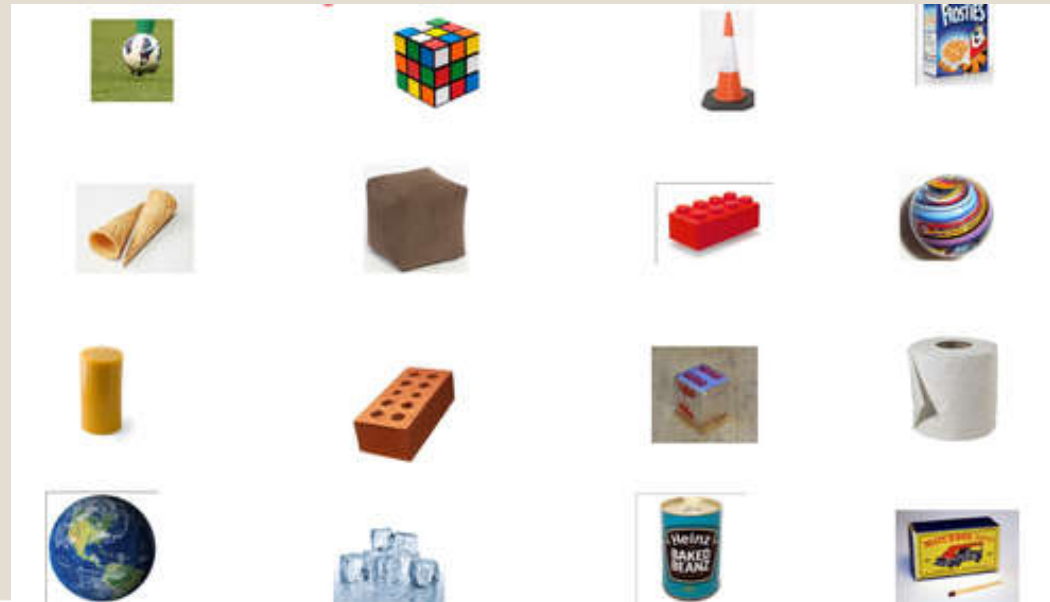
Sphere

- It has **no** edges or vertices (corners)
- It has one **surface**
- It has no flat faces
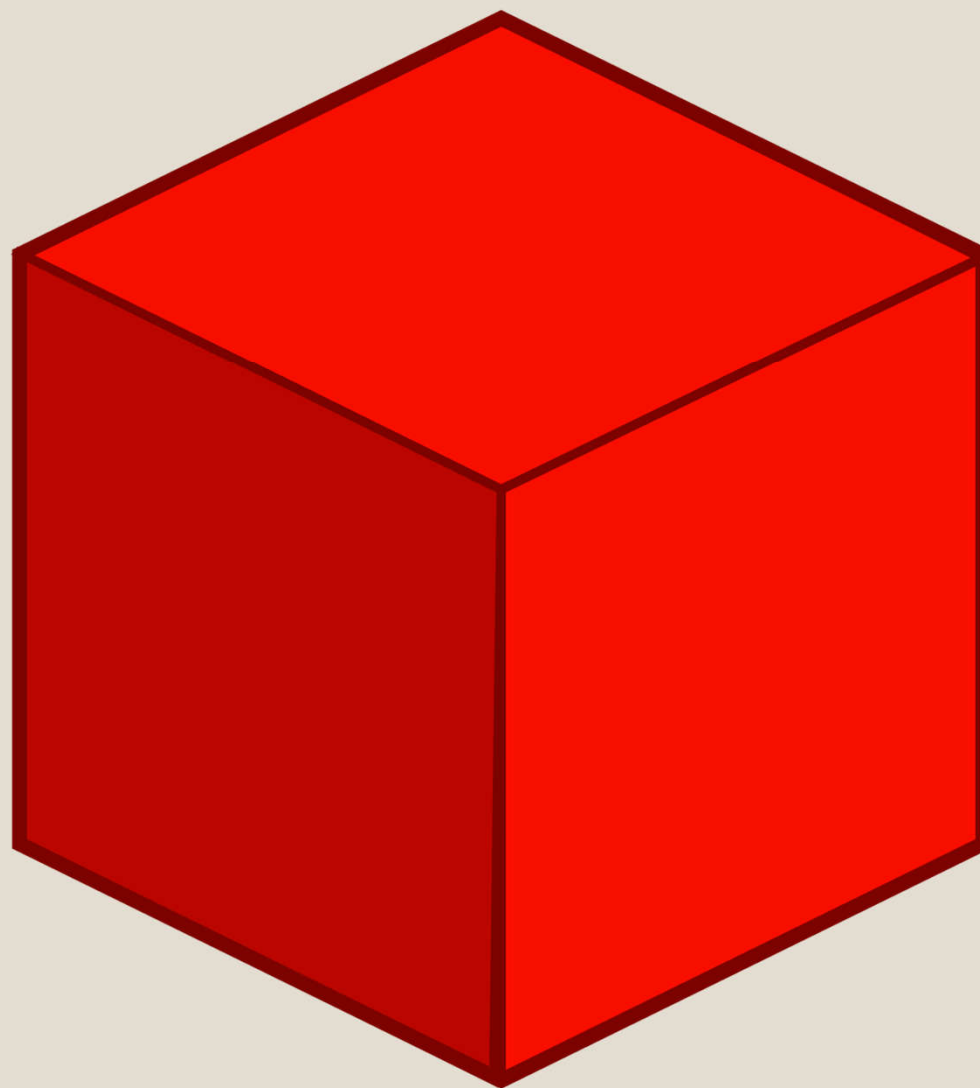
Cube

It has 6 Faces

Each face has 4 edges (and is a square)

It has 12 Edges

Cuboid

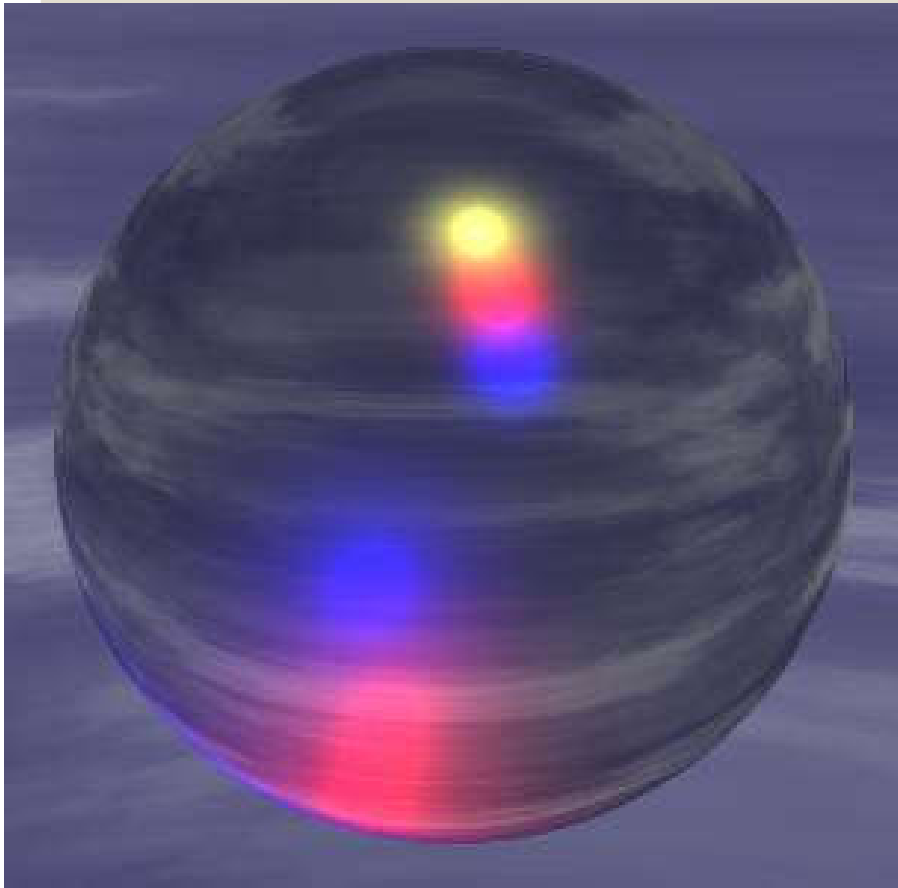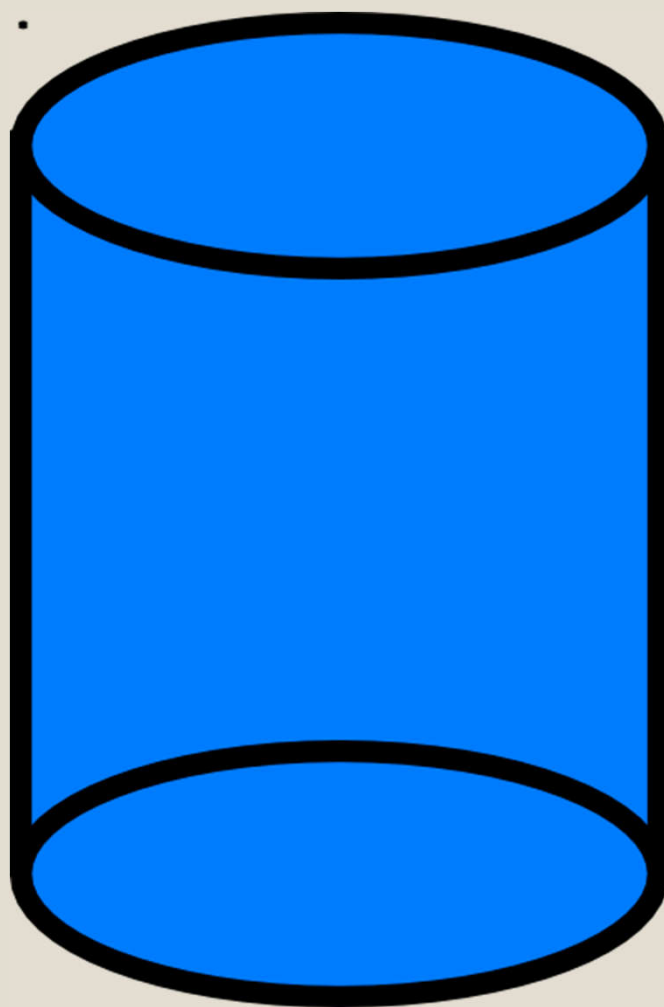- It has 6 flat faces and all angles are right angles.
- All of its faces are rectangles.
- It has 12 straight edges and 8 corners

Cylinder

- It has a flat base and a flat top
- The base is the same as the top
- From base to top the shape stays the same
- It has one curved side

Cone

•It has a circle at one end
•And a point at the other end
•And a curved side

- I can identify common 3D shapes.

- I know what an edge, a face and a vertex are.

- I can build a range of different 3D shapes.

Assignment

Draw and name each 3-D shape described below.

(a). I have a round base and come to a point at the top.

(b). I am the shape of a tube with circles at both ends.

(c). I am the shape of a round ball.