







Measure and Interpret Shape and Space

	SHAPES AND TRANSFORMATIONS PROGRESSION	LOCATION PROGRESSION	MEASUREMENT PROGRESSION
	MOST ADULTS WILL BE ABLE TO:	MOST ADULTS WILL BE ABLE TO:	MOST ADULTS WILL BE ABLE TO:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sort and describe objects by their shape attributes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe, name and interpret relative positions in space. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> compare and order objects directly, using attributes of length, area, volume and capacity, weight, angle, temperature and time intervals in order to understand the attributes.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify and describe plane shapes in objects record the results of transformations (flips, turns and slides) on plane shapes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> give and follow instructions for movement that involve distance and directions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use repetition of a single unit to measure length, area, volume and capacity, weight, angle, temperature and time.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> create mental images of plane shapes recognise and represent plane shapes in objects from different perspectives predict and communicate the results of transformations (flips, turns, slides and/or scaling) on plane shapes. 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> define plane shapes and prisms by their spatial features create and describe mental images of prisms, including cylinders make two-dimensional representations of prisms (and vice versa) describe the transformations (flips, turns, slides and/or scaling) that are used to map one object onto another. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use grid co-ordinate systems to specify locations and to describe routes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> select and use sensible units (both informal and standard or formal units) to measure length, area, volume and capacity, weight, angle, temperature, power and time use common benchmarks to select appropriate methods for estimating measurements carry out simple unit conversions within a measurement system.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> define classes of plane shapes by their geometric properties and classes of solid shapes by their surfaces use spatial visualisation to solve problems that involve surface area and volumes of prisms describe sizes, positions and orientations of shapes under transformation (flips, turns, slides and/or scaling). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> communicate and interpret locations, directions and distances, using bearings, grid references and scales. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> select and use sensible units and tools and/or formulas to measure the side lengths, perimeters and areas of rectangles, circles and triangles to appropriate levels of precision carry out conversions within a measurement system.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> visualise three-dimensional objects and spaces from different perspectives and analyse their cross-sections examine the congruence, similarity and line or rotational symmetry of objects, using transformations. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> select and use sensible units and tools and/or formulas to measure surface areas and volumes of prisms, including cylinders, to appropriate levels of precision carry out conversions within and between measurement systems.