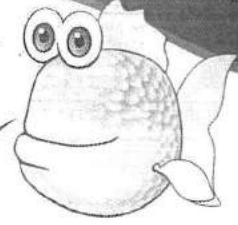


Name _____ Date _____



Tableware

- Show what was found out using tables and diagrams

Count the cups, mugs, dinner plates and drinking glasses that your family uses regularly. Write the totals in the table.

Tableware	Number
Cup	
Mug	
Dinner plate	
Drinking glass	

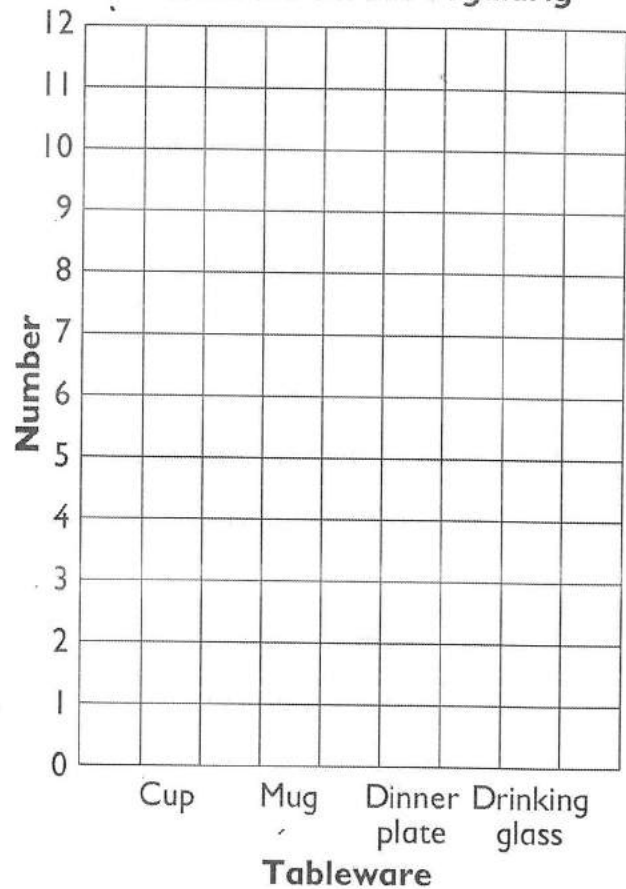
1 Complete the bar chart to show the tableware your family regularly uses.

2 Which are there more of: dinner plates or mugs?

How many more?

3 Write a sentence about the information displayed in your bar chart.

Tableware we use regularly



1 Count the knives, forks, dessert spoons and teaspoons your family uses regularly. Write the totals in a table.

2 Draw a bar chart to show the information.

3 Write a sentence about the information displayed in your bar chart.

You need:

- squared paper
- ruler

Name _____ Date _____

Sport shop data



- Show information in tables, bar charts and pictograms

Count the things for sale in the sport shop. Write the numbers in the table.

Item	Number
footballs	
rackets	
bats	
goggles	



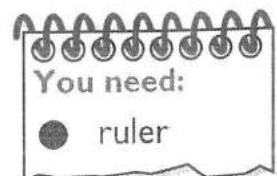
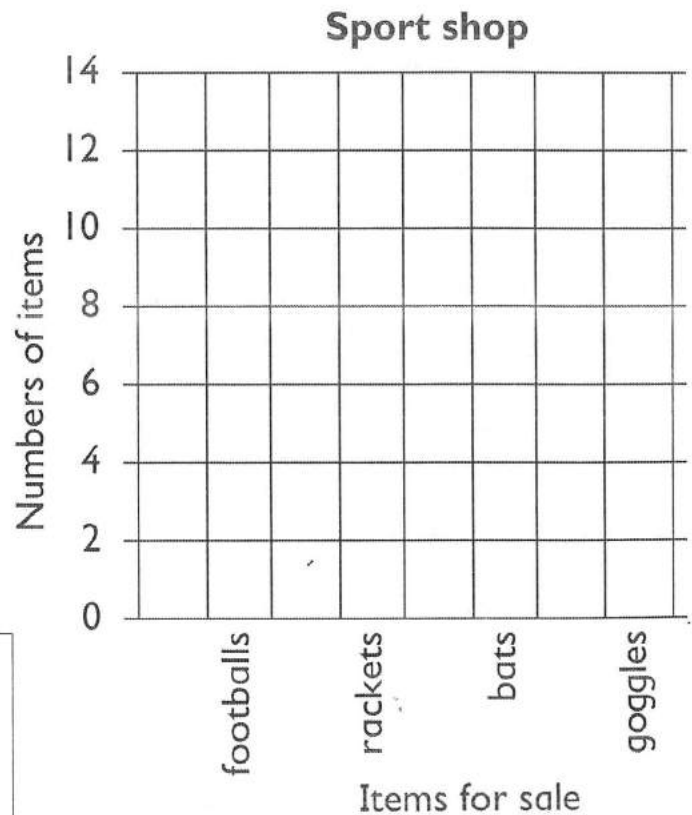
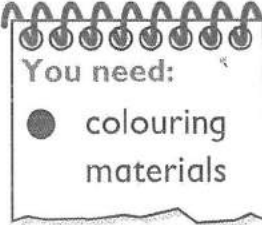
Using the information above, complete the bar chart. Now answer these questions.

a What is the most common item for sale?

b How many more footballs than bats are there?

c If the shop sells half the rackets, how many will it have left?

2 Write two sentences about the information presented in the bar chart.



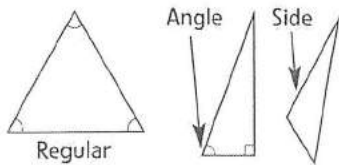
On the back of this sheet, draw a pictogram for the data.

Polygons

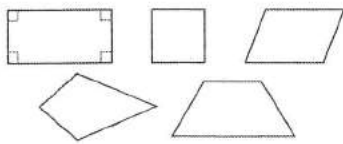
2-dimensional shapes

A **polygon** is any *two dimensional* (2-D) shape made up of *three or more straight sides*.

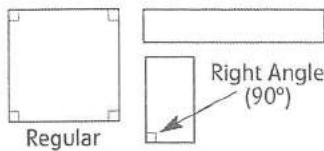
We are going to look at some polygons and their properties:



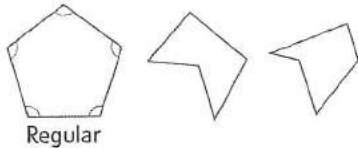
A **triangle** has 3 sides and 3 angles.
A regular triangle, where the 3 sides are the same length, and its angles are the same, is called an **equilateral triangle**.



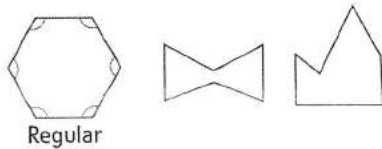
A **quadrilateral** is a 4-sided shape.
A rectangle, square, oblong, trapezium, rhombus, kite, and parallelogram are all quadrilaterals.



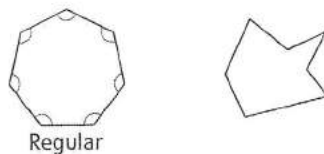
A **rectangle** has 4 sides and 4 right angles.
A rectangle that has two longer sides and two shorter sides is called an **oblong**. If all its sides are of equal length, it is called a **square**.



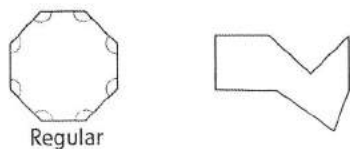
A **pentagon** has 5 sides and 5 angles.
A **regular pentagon** has 5 equal sides and 5 equal angles.



A **hexagon** has 6 sides and 6 angles.



A **heptagon** has 7 sides and 7 angles.



An **octagon** has 8 sides and 8 angles.

Test

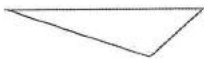
27

Polygons

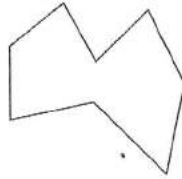
When you are ready to try this, cover the left-hand page.

Next to each shape write its correct name:

a.



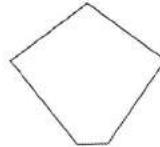
d.



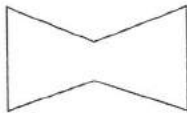
b.



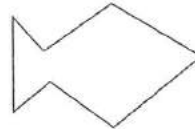
e.



c.



f.



Complete these statements:

g. A square is a regular _____ .

h. An octagon has ___ sides and ___ angles.

i. A regular hexagon has ___ sides which are the same/of different length.

Look around you – where can you see:

j. A square? _____

k. A triangle? _____

l. An oblong? _____

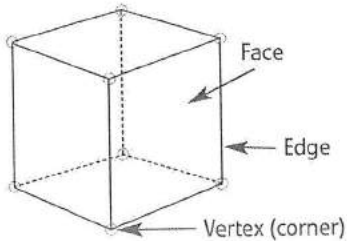
m. A hexagon? _____



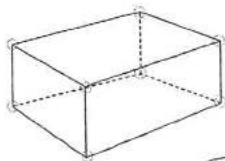
3-D shapes

3-D means *three dimensional*. 3-D shapes have *length*, *width* and *height*. They are sometimes called solids. They are found all around us.

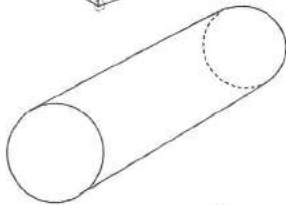
We will now look at some 3-D shapes and their properties:



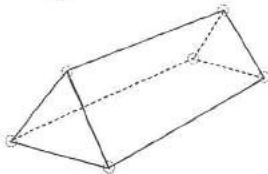
A **cube** has 6 faces, 8 vertices and 12 edges. Each face is a square.



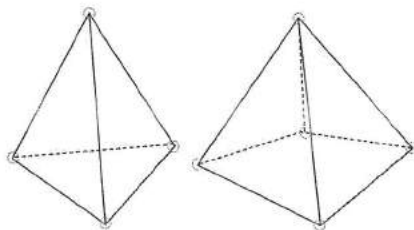
A **cuboid** has the same properties as a cube, except that its faces are all rectangles. Opposite faces are the same size.



A **cylinder** has 2 flat faces (circles) and one curved face. If we flattened it out it would be a rectangle. It is sometimes called a **circular prism** because any slice of it (the cross section) is always a circle.



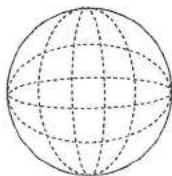
A **triangular prism** has 5 faces, 6 vertices and 9 edges. It has the cross section of a triangle.



A **tetrahedron** is a **triangular-based pyramid**. It has 4 triangular faces, 4 vertices and 6 edges. You may also see **square-based pyramids** or even **hexagonal-based pyramids**.



A **cone** is similar to a pyramid. It has one flat face (circle) and one curved face. It has one vertex.



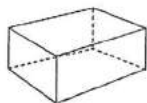
A **sphere** is a circular solid, where any point on its surface is always the same distance from its centre.

3-D shapes

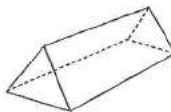
When you are ready to try this, cover the left-hand page.

Name these shapes:

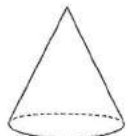
a.



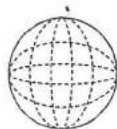
d.



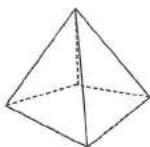
b.



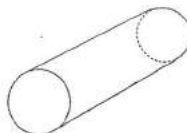
e.



c.



f.



Complete these statements:

g. A cube has ___ faces. Each face is the shape of a _____.

h. A tetrahedron has ___ faces. They are all _____-shaped.

i. A cone has ___ vertex.

j. A triangular prism has ___ edges.

Look around you – where can you see:

k. A cuboid? _____

l. A cylinder? _____

m. A triangular prism? _____

n. A sphere? _____



