

Canonbury Home Learning  
**Year 3 Maths**  
**Steppingstone activity**



**Lesson 21**

**LO: To recognise 2D shapes**

**Success Criteria:**

1. Make up tricks to remember the names of each 2D shape and how many sides they have.
2. Look around your house for examples of each 2D shape.
3. Draw or take a photo of each shape you find – can you find an example of all of them?

**Model:**



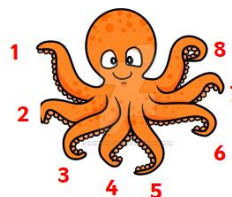
If you can, watch this BBC bitesize clip about 2D shapes:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zjv39j6/articles/ztpwdmn>

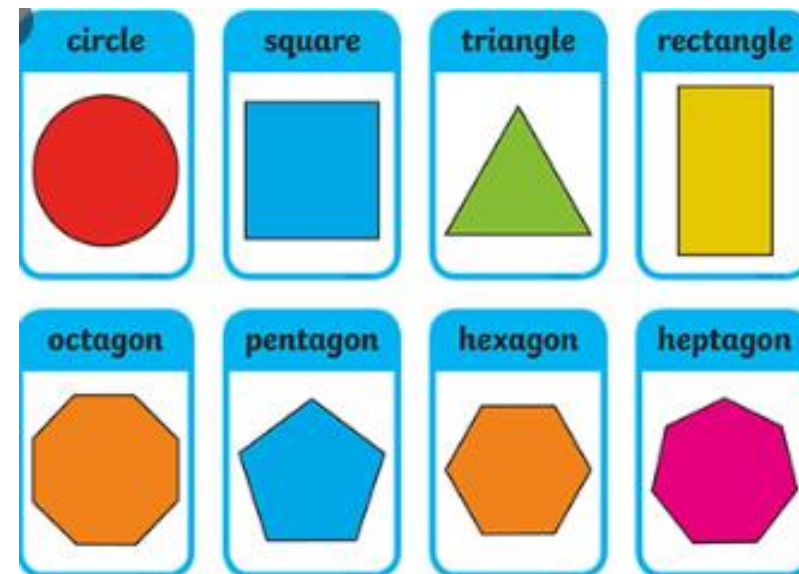
Here are the names of some common 2D shapes. 2D means that they are flat shapes.

It can be hard to remember the names. Can you make up tricks to remember them?

e.g. An **octagon** has **8** sides  
and an **octopus** has **8** legs



**Task 1:** Make up your own ways to memorise the names and number of sides of each of these 2D shapes.



**Task 2:** Go on a shape hunt and see how many of each 2D shape you can find around your house. You could take photos or draw where you find each shape.

e.g. **hexagon**



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**Year 3 Maths**

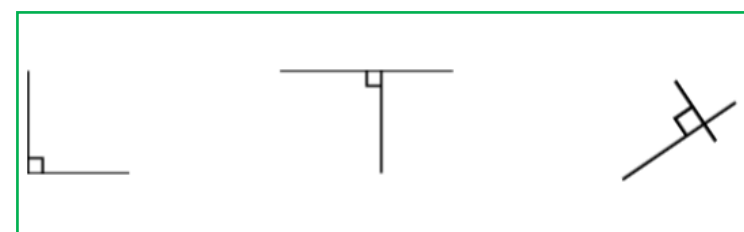
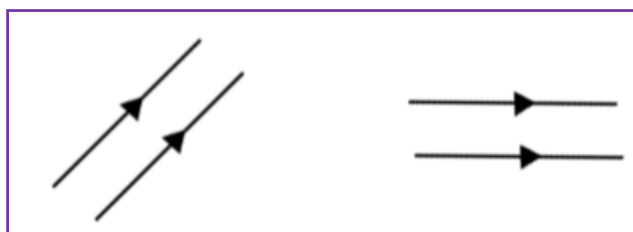
**Lesson 21**

**LO: Identify parallel and perpendicular lines**

**Success Criteria:**

1. Use a ruler to check if two lines are the same distance apart all the way along – if so, they are parallel lines.
2. Use the corner of your book to see if two lines meet at a right angle – if so, they are perpendicular lines.

**Model:**



If you can, watch the BBC bitesize clip about parallel and perpendicular lines

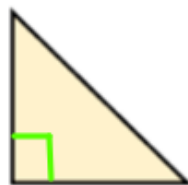
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zb6tyrd/articles/zp327hv>

These lines that never meet are called **parallel** lines. We draw arrows on the lines to make it clear they are **parallel**.

These lines that meet at a right angle are called **perpendicular** lines. We draw a square in the right angle to make it clear they are **perpendicular**.

**Now Try:** Use arrows to show all the parallel lines in these shapes and a square in the right angle to show the perpendicular lines:

e.g.

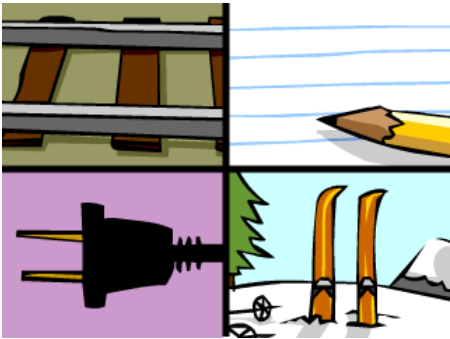
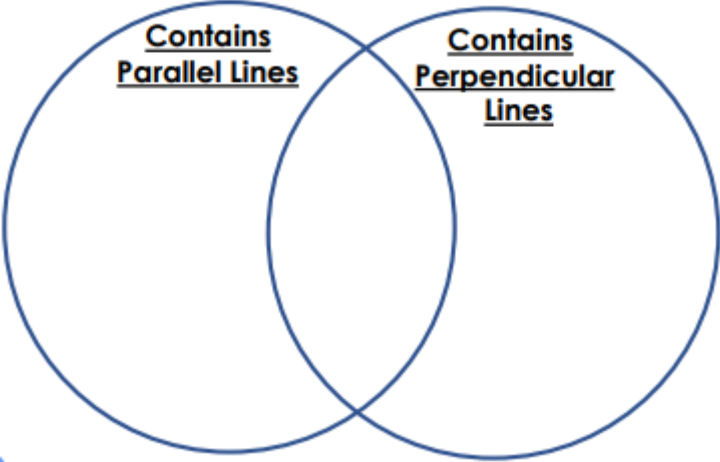
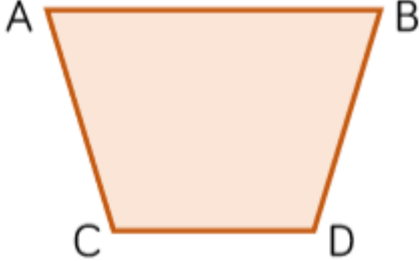



**one set of perpendicular lines**



Canonbury Home Learning  
**Year 3 Maths - Main activity**

Complete at least 2 columns, more if you can!

| Task 1   | Task 2  | Task 3  | Task 4  |
|--|---|---|---|
| <p><b><u>Practice</u></b><br/>Look around your room for <b>examples of parallel lines</b> and <b>perpendicular lines</b>.</p> <p>Try to find at least 4 examples of each.</p>  | <p><b><u>Practice</u></b><br/>Sort the capital letters into the Venn diagram below:</p>  <p><b>A H F G</b><br/><b>O S L N</b></p> | <p><b><u>Reasoning</u></b><br/><b>True or False?</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Line AB is parallel to line CD.</li> <li>• Line AC is parallel to line BD.</li> <li>• Line AC is perpendicular to line CD.</li> </ul> <p><b>Redraw the shape so that line BD is perpendicular to line CD.</b></p> | <p><b><u>Problem solving</u></b></p> <p>Find 3 sets of parallel lines and 3 sets of perpendicular lines in this flag.</p>  <p><b>Design your own flag containing parallel and perpendicular lines.</b></p> |