


## Nets of shapes ks2

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The mesh of a 3D shape is what it looks like if it opens out flat. A mesh can be folded up to make a 3D shape. There may be several possible networks for a 3D shape. You can draw a mesh on paper, then fold it into the mold. Parents and providers who need to contact us please do so by email [office@ske.uk.net](mailto:office@ske.uk.net) Friendly scan and attach material where possible, as the office will be closed and no mail will be immediately opened. All admission questions should be sent to [admissions@ske.uk.net](mailto:admissions@ske.uk.net) These topic-focused SAT issues at the end of a unit will help test and expand students' understanding as well as help them prepare for the SAT next year. These questions have fully worked solutions that can be displayed on a whiteboard that makes feedback with students more effective. Click [-> tes.com/.../KS2-Maths-Questions...](https://www.tes.com/.../KS2-Maths-Questions...) for similar style compilations on the other KS2 topics.<br>This particular compilation is from the GEOMETRY string and contains questions about 3D-Shapes and Nets.<br>I have designed this compilation to be printed as an A4 or A5 booklet that is in the style of the actual SAT paper and is convenient for use in class or as homework. It can also be given to individual students if a parent asks for a little more work! IMPORTANT POINTS: I have given full answers, with comments and work there help. I have maintained the style of the actual SAT issues so that students can become comfortable with the way that SAT issues are presented. Most of the questions are from actual SAT papers, but I've also added questions so that this resource matches the requirements of the current curriculum better than the older resources that are still in general use (note that many of the older resources of this type include questions on topics that are no longer reviewed). I've spent a lot of time arranging the questions so that there's a general increase in the difficulty when students work through them, and so that they fit the pages better – that means less wasted space and significant paper savings when printing.<br>If you like this resource, then please rate it and/or leave a comment. If the rate-resource button on this page doesn't work, then go to your rating page by clicking [-> www.tes.com/.../rate-resources...](https://www.tes.com/.../rate-resources...) Read more<br>Report a problem<br>Free<br>Report a problem<br>This resource is intended for UK teachers. View the U.S. version . A mesh is what a 3D (three-dimensional) shape would look like if it was opened out flat. For example, here's a cube:If this cube was made of paper or card, this is what it would look like opened out flat.This is called the mesh of a cube. When do children learn about networks of forms? Children begin to learn about 2D and 3D shapes in year 1, where they are required to identify 2D shapes such as squares, rectangles, circles and triangles ('flat' shapes) and 3D shapes such as cubes, spheres ('fat' shapes!). 2D shapes<br>Circle<br>Square<br>Triangle<br>Rectangle<br>Pentagon<br>Hexagon<br>Octagon<br>Nonagon<br>3D shapes<br>Cube<br>Cuboid<br>Sphere<br>Square-based pyramid<br>Cylinder<br>Triangular prism<br>Pentagonal pyramid<br>Hexagonal prism<br>In year 2, the children move on to identify how many edges, faces and vertices 3D shapes have. For example: this octagonal-based pyramid has 16 edges, 9 faces and 1 vertex: They will also be prompted to identify 2D shapes on 3D shapes; for example, a cylinder has two circular faces. In year 3, children will go on to draw 2D shapes and make 3D shapes with modeling materials. For example, they can make a cone of a pre-cut piece of plasticine or a cube of wooden blocks. There is less emphasis on teaching 3D forms in Year 4; most learning centers around 2D shapes, such as different types of triangles and angles. In year 5, children must be able to recognize a 3D shape from a 2D representation. For example: they can appear a cube and then a variety of networks, then asked to specify which mesh would make the given cube. This is where learning in previous years will help them: they will need to know how many rectangles and squares form the net of a cube. In year 6, children must be able to recognize, describe and build simple 3D shapes, including making nets. For example: they can appear a cube or cube and then given some square paper as to make a mesh that will make an identical shape. This activity will involve knowing what forms are needed to make the network and knowledge of how it will all fit together. Children will also need to measure the sides of the given shape so that they know how long the lines on their net must last. Bve.

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