# Reasoning and Problem Solving Step 3: Count Vertices on 2D Shapes

# National Curriculum Objectives:

Mathematics Year 2: (2G2a) <u>Identify and describe the properties of 2-D shapes, including</u> the number of sides and line symmetry in a vertical line

# **Differentiation:**

Questions 1, 4 and 7 (Problem Solving)

**Developing** Decide which of two sets of 2D shapes have the highest/lowest number of vertices. All shapes regular and presented with the same orientation. Visual support provided.

**Expected** Decide which of two sets of 2D shapes have the highest/lowest number of vertices. Regular and some irregular shapes, presented with different orientations. Some visual support provided.

Greater Depth Decide which of two sets of 2D shapes have the highest/lowest number of vertices. No visual support provided.

## Questions 2, 5 and 8 (Problem Solving)

Developing Complete a table by counting the number of vertices for a set of shapes. All shapes regular and presented with the same orientation.

**Expected** Complete a table by counting the number of vertices for a set of shapes. Regular and some irregular shapes, presented with different orientations.

Greater Depth Complete a table/sort shapes according to the number of vertices. No visual support provided.

## Questions 3, 6 and 9 (Reasoning)

**Developing** Explain whether a set of shapes has a given total of vertices. All shapes regular and presented with the same orientation. Visual support provided.

**Expected** Explain whether a set of shapes has a given total of vertices. Irregular and some regular shapes, presented with different orientations. Some visual support provided.

Greater Depth Explain whether a set of shapes has a given number of vertices. No visual support provided.

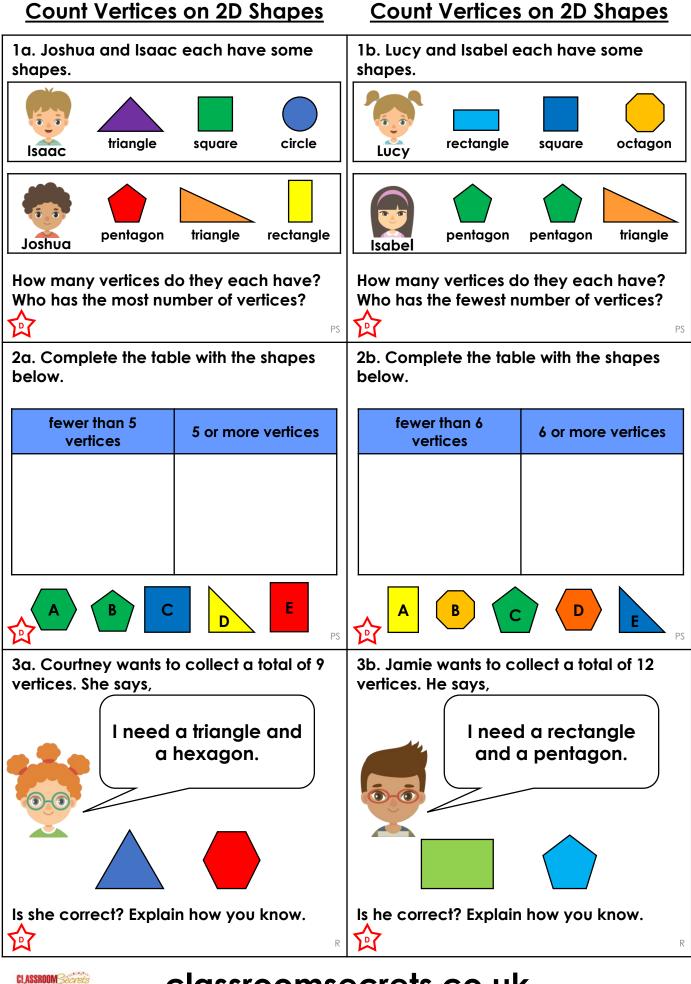
More <u>Year 2 Properties of Shape</u> resources.

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Reasoning and Problem Solving – Count Vertices on 2D Shapes – Teaching Information



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Reasoning and Problem Solving – Count Vertices on 2D Shapes – Year 2 Developing

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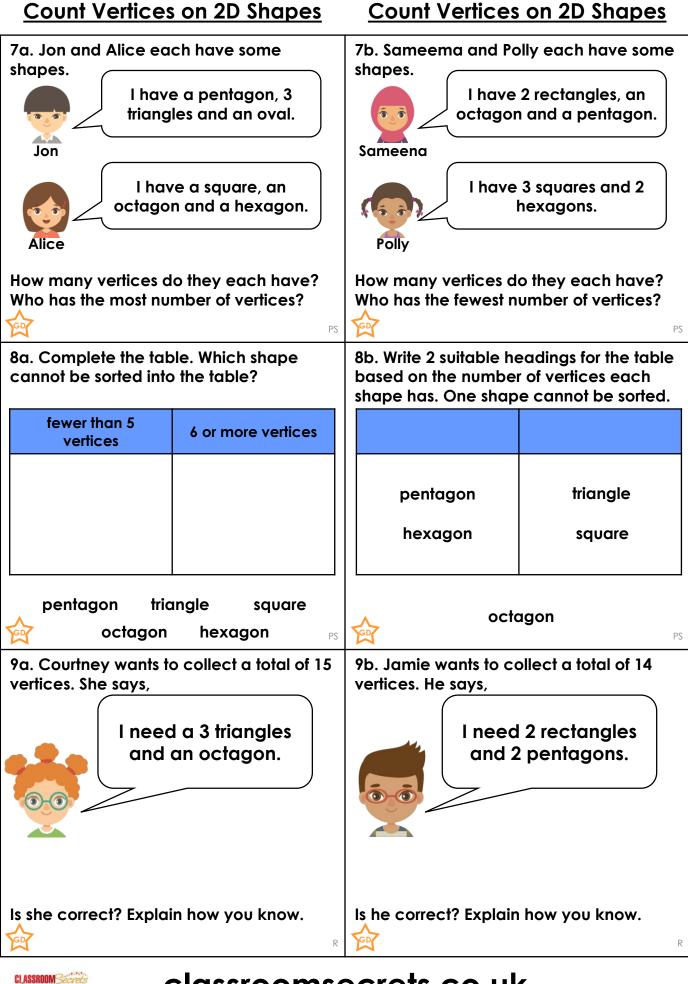
| Count Vertices on 2D Shapes  | Count Vertices on 2D Shapes  |
|--|--|
| 4a. Gabriel and Sean each have some shapes.                                  | 4b. Lily and Karen each have some shapes.                                      |
| Gabriel  |  |
| Sean   | Karen  |
| How many vertices do they each have?<br>Who has the most number of vertices? | How many vertices do they each have?<br>Who has the fewest number of vertices? |
| 5a. Complete the table with the shapes below.                                | 5b. Complete the table with the shapes below.                                  |
| fewer than 5<br>vertices 5 or more vertices                                  | fewer than 5<br>vertices 6 or more vertices                                    |
|  |  |
| B C D E  | A B C D E  |
| 6a. Cian wants to collect a total of 9<br>vertices. He says,                 | 6b. Jal wants to collect a total of 11<br>vertices. He says,                   |
| I need 2 triangles and<br>a pentagon.  | I need 2 rectangles<br>and a triangle.   |
| Is he correct? Explain how you know.   | Is he correct? Explain how you know.   |

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Reasoning and Problem Solving – Count Vertices on 2D Shapes – Year 2 Expected



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Reasoning and Problem Solving – Count Vertices on 2D Shapes – Year 2 Greater Depth

# <u>Reasoning and Problem Solving</u> <u>Count Vertices on 2D Shapes</u>

#### Developing

1a. Isaac has 3 + 4 + 0 = 7 vertices.
Joshua has 5 + 3 + 4 = 12 vertices. Joshua has the most number of vertices.
2a. Fewer than 5 vertices: C, D and E
5 or more vertices: A and B
3a. Courtney is correct. A triangle has 3 vertices and a hexagon has 6 vertices.
3 + 6 = 9

# **Expected**

4a. Gabriel has 4 + 5 + 0 = 9 vertices.
Sean has 3 + 4 + 3 = 10 vertices. Sean has the most number of vertices.
5a. Fewer than 5 vertices: A and E
5 or more vertices: B, C and D
6a. Cian is incorrect. A triangle has 3 vertices and a pentagon has 5 vertices.
3 + 3 + 5 = 11

### <u>Greater Depth</u>

7a. Jon has 5 + 9 + 0 = 14 vertices.
Alice has 4 + 8 + 6 = 18 vertices. Alice has the most number of vertices.
8a. Fewer than 5 vertices: triangle and square; 7 or more vertices: hexagon, octagon; pentagon cannot be sorted.
9a. Courtney is incorrect. A triangle has 3 vertices and an octagon has 8 vertices.
3 + 3 + 3 + 8 = 17

# <u>Reasoning and Problem Solving</u> <u>Count Vertices on 2D Shapes</u>

#### Developing

1b. Lucy has 4 + 4 + 8 = 16 vertices.
Isabel has 5 + 5 + 3 = 13 vertices. Isabel has the fewest number of vertices.
2b. Fewer than 6 vertices: A, C and E 6 vertices or more: B and D
3b. Jamie is not correct. A rectangle has 4 vertices and a pentagon has 5 vertices.
4 + 5 = 9

### **Expected**

4b. Lily has 8 + 5 + 0 = 13 vertices.
Karen has 4 + 3 + 4 = 11 vertices. Karen has the fewest number of vertices.
5b. Fewer than 6 vertices: A, C and E
6 or more vertices: B and D
6b. Jal is correct. A rectangle has 4
vertices and a triangle has 3 vertices.
4 + 4 + 3 = 11

### Greater Depth

7b. Sameena has 8 + 8 + 5 = 21 vertices.
Polly has 12 + 12 = 24 vertices. Sameena has the fewest number of vertices.
8b. Various answers, for example: fewer than 5 vertices; more than 4 vertices and fewer than 7 vertices.
9b. Jamie is incorrect. A rectangle has 4

vertices and a pentagon has 5 vertices. 4 + 4 + 10 = 18



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