



Success Criteria

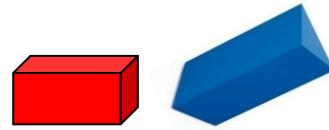
Year 2 Summer 2 Week 5 – Sorting

When using success criteria, some objectives require a process and others are assessed through application of this knowledge and understanding in different contexts or problems.

- **Compare and sort common 2-D and 3-D shapes and everyday objects.**

Process Success Criteria

- Look at the shapes.
- Use shape properties to say what is the same about each shape and what makes each shape different.
- When sorting shapes, find the shapes that match the property you are using to sort.



“Both shapes are 3-D. All the faces on both shapes are flat. Opposite ends have the same size and shape of face. The other faces are rectangles. Both are types of prism. The shape with faces that are all rectangles is a cuboid and the other is a triangular prism.”

- Remember when looking at 2-D shapes to think about:
 - the number of sides the shape has
 - whether the sides are straight or curved
 - the number of vertices the shape has and if any are right angles
 - whether the shape is symmetrical.
- Remember when looking at 3-D shapes to think about
 - the number of surfaces the shape has
 - whether the surfaces are flat or curved
 - what shape(s) the faces are and where they are
 - the number of edges the shape has
 - the number of vertices the shape has.

NB – a vertex is where sides of a 2-D shape or edges of a 3-D shape meet. A face is a flat surface of a 3-D shape.

- **Compare and sort numbers according to their properties.**

Process Success Criteria

- Look at the numbers and identify a property (properties) that only some of them have.

4, 5, 8, 12, 10, 16, 20, 17

“Some are in the 5 times table and some aren’t.”

- Think of a suitable diagram to show how the numbers have been sorted.
- Place the numbers in the correct places on the diagram.

multiple of 5	not multiple of 5

multiple of 5	not multiple of 5
5 10 20	4 8 12 16 17