Varied Fluency Step 6: Parallel and Perpendicular

National Curriculum Objectives:

Mathematics Year 3: (3G2) Identify horizontal and vertical lines and pairs of perpendicular and parallel lines

Differentiation:

Developing Questions to support identifying a set of parallel and perpendicular lines, both discretely and within shapes. Lines are horizontal and vertical only. Regular quadrilaterals used and presented in standard orientation.

Expected Questions to support identifying a set of parallel and perpendicular lines, both discretely and within shapes. Lines may be horizontal, vertical or diagonal. Regular shapes and irregular quadrilaterals may be used and may be presented in different orientations. Greater Depth Questions to support identifying a set of more than 2 parallel and perpendicular lines, both discretely and within shapes. Most lines are diagonal but may be horizontal or vertical. Irregular and compound shapes used.

More <u>Year 3 Properties of Shapes</u> resources.

Did you like this resource? Don't forget to <u>review</u> it on our website.



CLASSROOM Secrets

Varied Fluency – Parallel and Perpendicular – Teaching Information



Classroom Secrets Limited 2018

Varied Fluency – Parallel and Perpendicular – Year 3 Developing



CLASSROOM Secrets

Varied Fluency – Parallel and Perpendicular – Year 3 Expected



© Classroom Secrets Limited 2018

Varied Fluency – Parallel and Perpendicular – Year 3 Greater Depth

Varied Fluency Parallel and Perpendicular

Developing 1a. Parallel 2a. 3, parallel 3a. True 4a.



Expected

- 5a. Parallel 6a. 2, perpendicular
- 7a. True
- 8a.



Greater Depth

9a. A – B and B – C B – C and C – D

C – D and D – E

10a. 3 and 1, parallel and perpendicular 11a. False, a square has 2 sets of parallel lines and 4 sets of perpendicular lines.



Varied Fluency Parallel and Perpendicular

Developing

- 1b. Neither
- 2b. perpendicular, 1

3b. False, a parallelogram does not have any sets of perpendicular lines.



Expected **5b. Perpendicular** 6b. perpendicular, 1 7b. False, a regular hexagon has no perpendicular lines.



Greater Depth 9b. A – B and D – E

10b. 1 and 4; neither and parallel 11b. False, a regular hexagon has 3 sets of parallel lines and no sets of perpendicular lines.







