## <u>Reasoning and Problem Solving</u> <u>Step 6: Parallel and Perpendicular</u>

### National Curriculum Objectives:

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

## Differentiation:

### Questions 1, 4 and 7 (Problem Solving)

**Developing** Complete a table showing the relationship between a set of vertical and horizontal lines, considering parallel and perpendicular.

**Expected** Complete a table showing the relationship between a set of vertical, horizontal or diagonal lines, considering parallel and perpendicular.

Greater Depth Complete a table showing the relationship between a set of more than 2 vertical, horizontal or diagonal lines, considering parallel and perpendicular.

#### Questions 2, 5 and 8 (Reasoning)

Developing Explain whether a statement is correct using knowledge of parallel and perpendicular. Shapes used include a rhombus and a rectangle in 'standard' orientation. Expected Explain whether a statement is correct using knowledge of parallel and perpendicular. Regular shapes and irregular quadrilaterals used and may not be in 'standard' orientation.

Greater Depth Explain whether a statement is correct using knowledge of parallel and perpendicular. Irregular and compound shapes used and may not be in 'standard' orientation.

### Questions 3, 6 and 9 (Problem Solving)

**Developing** Identify both sets of parallel or perpendicular lines that can be made by joining dots. Horizontal or vertical lines only.

**Expected** Identify all of the sets of parallel or perpendicular lines that can be made by joining dots. Most parallel or perpendicular lines are horizontal or vertical.

Greater Depth Identify all of the sets of 3 parallel or perpendicular lines that can be made by joining dots. Most parallel or perpendicular lines are diagonal.

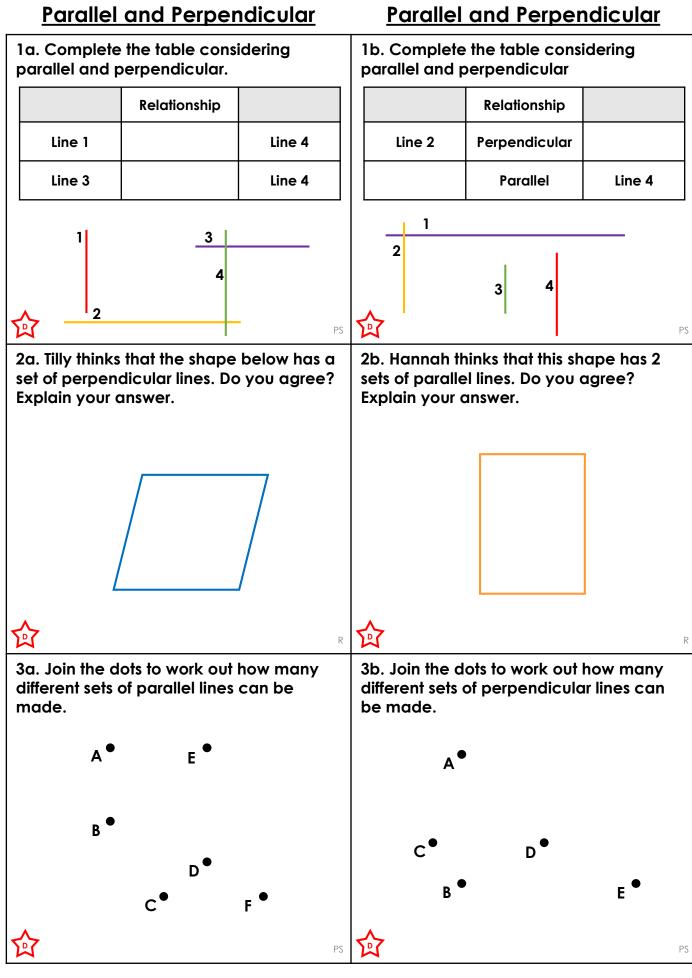
### More <u>Year 3 Properties of Shapes</u> resources.

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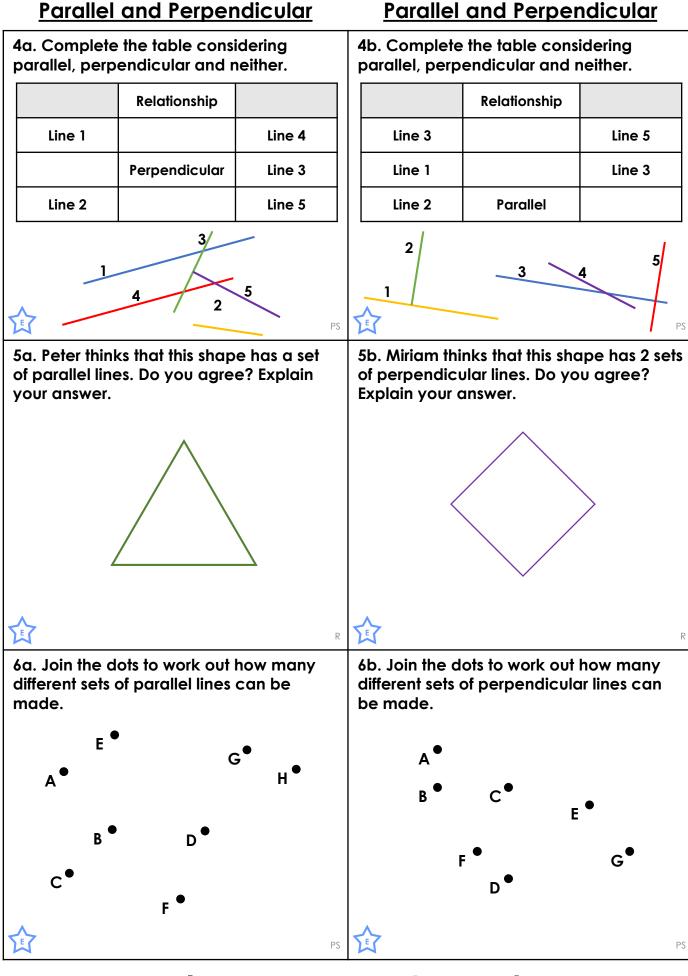
Reasoning and Problem Solving – Parallel and Perpendicular – Teaching Information



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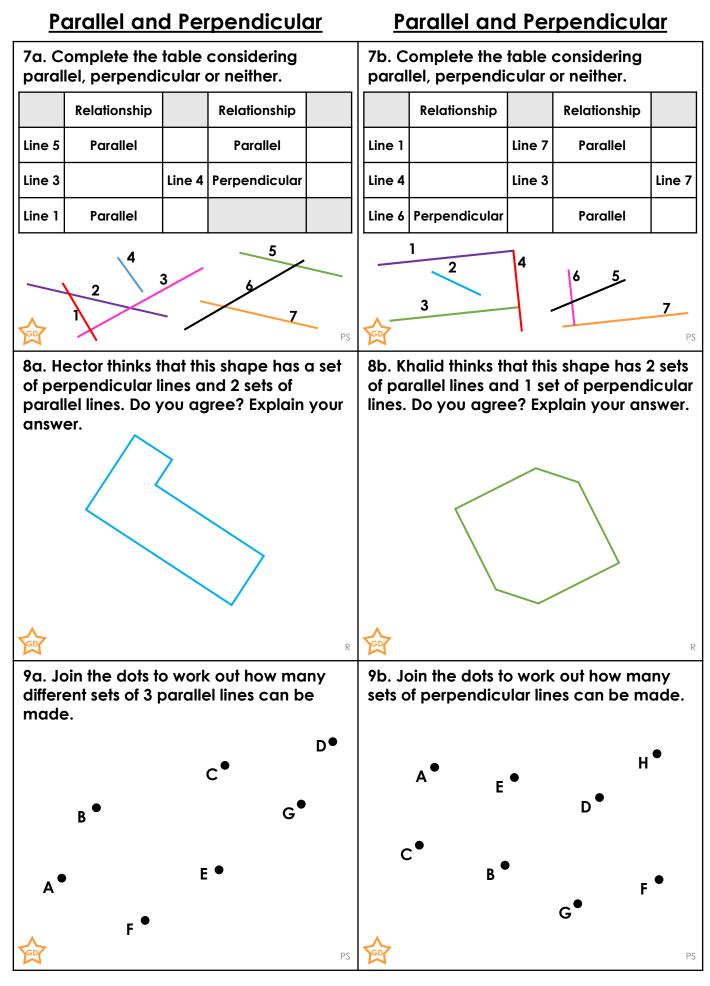
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Reasoning and Problem Solving – Parallel and Perpendicular – Year 3 Expected

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Reasoning and Problem Solving – Parallel and Perpendicular – Year 3 Greater Depth

## <u>Reasoning and Problem Solving</u> <u>Parallel and Perpendicular</u>

### **Developing**

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	Relationship	
Line 1	Parallel	Line 4
Line 3	Perpendicular	Line 4

2a. Tilly is incorrect. A rhombus does not have any perpendicular lines as they do not meet at a right angle.

3a. There are 2 sets of parallel lines: A – B and E – D A – E and C – F

#### **Expected**

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4a.		Relationship	
	Line 1	Parallel	Line 4
	Line 5	Perpendicular	Line 3
	Line 2	Neither	Line 5

5a. Peter is incorrect. A triangle does not have any parallel lines as all the lines join together.

- 6a. There are 2 sets of parallel lines:
- A H and B D
- A B and E D

#### Greater Depth

a.		Relationship		Relationship	
	Line 5	Parallel	Line 7	Parallel	Line 2
	Line 3	Neither	Line 4	Perpendicular	Line 1
	Line 1	Parallel	Line 4		

8a. Hector is incorrect as the compound shape has 6 sets of perpendicular lines. He is correct that there are 2 sets of parallel lines (3 lines in each set).

9a. There are 2 sets of 3 parallel lines:

A – B and F – C and G – D

A – F and B – E and C – G

## <u>Reasoning and Problem Solving</u> <u>Parallel and Perpendicular</u>

## Developing

•		Relationship		
	Line 2	Perpendicular	Line 1	
	Line 2 and 3	Parallel	Line 4	

2b. Hannah is correct. A rectangle has 2 sets of parallel lines.
3b. There are 2 sets of perpendicular lines: A – B and B – E

A – B and C – D

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4b.

	Relationship	
Line 3	Perpendicular	Line 5
Line 1	Parallel	Line 3
Line 2	Parallel	Line 5

5b. Miriam is incorrect. A square has 4 sets of perpendicular lines as it has 4 right angles.

6b. There are 3 sets of perpendicular lines: A – B and B – C B – C and C – D C – D and F – G

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

7b.		Relationship		Relationship	
	Line 1	Parallel	Line 7	Parallel	Line 3
	Line 4	Perpendicular	Line 3	Neither	Line 7
	Line 6	Perpendicular	Line 7	parallel	Line 3 or 1

8b. Khalid is incorrect as the shape has 3 sets of parallel lines and 2 sets of perpendicular lines.

9b. There are 3 sets of perpendicular lines:

- A B and C E
- A B and B D
- B D and D F
- B G and G H

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