

3-D Figures.

1-D, 2-D and 3-D

- A line has one dimension; 1-D (length)
- Plane (flat) shapes are two dimensional 2-D (length and breadth/width)
- Solid shapes that have length, breadth/width and depth/height are three dimensional 3-D

3-D Shapes

- Cube
- Cuboid
- Triangular prism
- Hexagonal prism
- Square-based pyramid
- Triangular pyramid
- Sphere
- Cone
- Cylinder

Prisms – are 3-D shapes with the same shape all the way through i.e. the same cross section.

Pyramids – are 3-D shapes which stand on a flat base but whose sides taper to meet at a point. Pyramids are named according to the shape of their base. A triangular based pyramid is also known as a tetrahedron.

Polyhedrons – are 3-D shapes whose sides (faces) are all plane (flat).

Drawing 3-D shapes – practise drawing 3-d shapes on isometric and/or squared paper.

Nets – a net is the shape you get if you open out a 3-d shape and lay it flat.

Symmetry

- **An axis** or line **of symmetry** divides a shape into two identical halves. It is often called a **mirror line**.
- **A plane of symmetry** divides a 3-D shape into two identical halves.