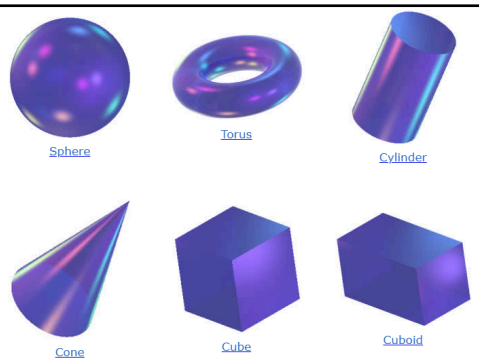
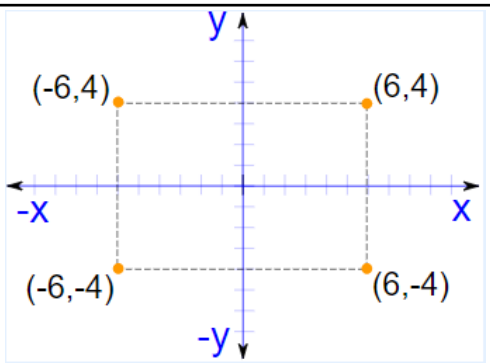
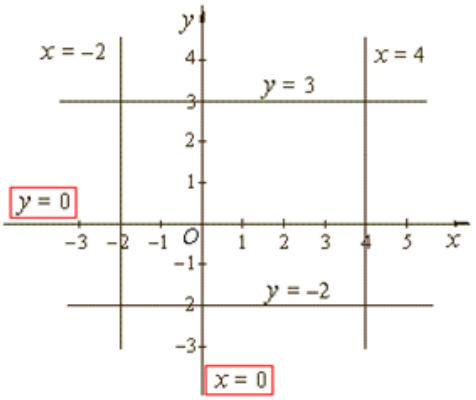
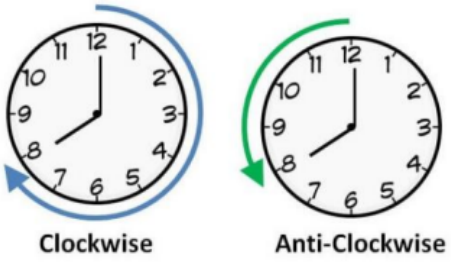
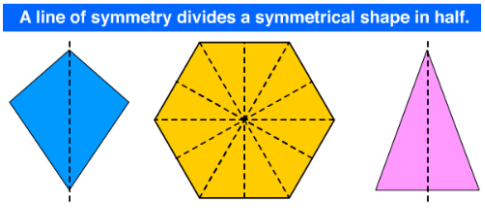
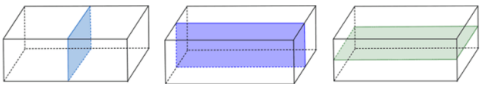
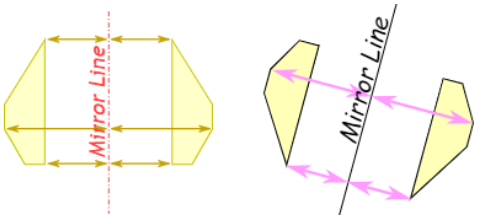
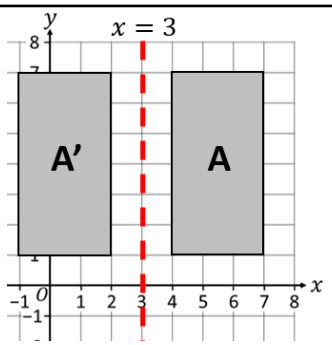
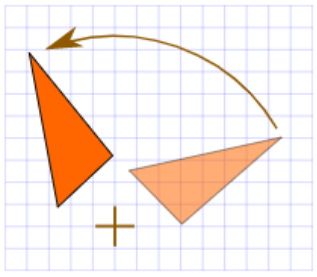
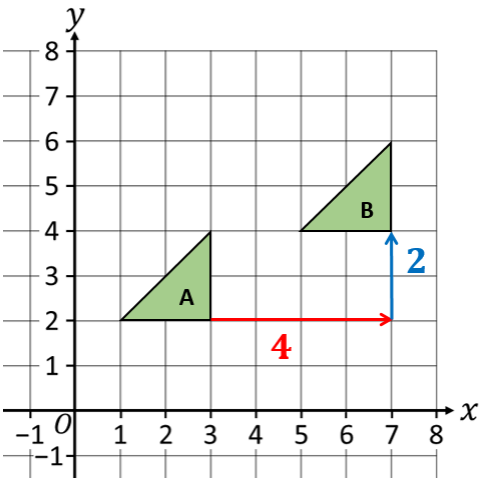
Prior Knowledge			
1	3D Solids		A solid is a 3 dimensional shape, it has length, width and height.
	Coordinate grids		2 perpendicular axes (x and y), intersecting at the origin (0,0). Positions on the grid are referenced by pairs of coordinates.
	Equations of simple lines		y = 3 is the line joining points where the y-coordinate is 3. This line is parallel to the x-axis. x = -2 is the line joining points where the x-coordinate is -2. This line is parallel to the y-axis. Graphs should be drawn to the edge of the grid and labelled with the equation.
	Direction		Clockwise rotates to the right. Anti-clockwise rotates to the left
Core Knowledge			
15	Transformation		A change in position or size. There are 4 types of transformation: ● Reflection ● Rotation ● Translation ● Enlargement
4	Congruent		Shapes are congruent if they are the same shape and size. Corresponding sides and angles are equal.
6	Object		The original shape before a transformation.
7	Image		The shape resulting from a transformation

	Reflection symmetry		A shape has reflection symmetry if one half folds exactly on top of the other half. The mirror line is the line of symmetry.
	Rotational symmetry		A shape has rotational symmetry if it looks the same more than once in a full turn. The order of rotational symmetry is the number of times it looks the same in a full turn.
	Plane of symmetry		A 3D shape can have reflection symmetry, in this case there is a plane of symmetry.
5	Enlargement		An enlargement is a type of transformation, to enlarge a shape you multiply all the side lengths by the same scale factor.
11	Reflection		A reflection is a type of transformation. All points on the image are the same distance from the mirror line as the points on the object but on the opposite side.
12	Line of reflection		On a coordinate grid, the line of reflection is described by its equation.
13	Rotation		A rotation is a type of transformation. The shape is turned around a point (centre of rotation). To describe a rotation you need to state the centre of rotation, the angle and the direction of turn.
14	Translation		A translation is a type of transformation. The shape moves across a flat surface. To describe a translation you need to state the horizontal movement followed by the vertical movement.