

Practice and Revision - Three Dimensional Shapes

Chapter 18: Three Dimensional Shapes · Topic 2

Key Concept

A cube has six equal square faces, while a cuboid has six rectangular faces, both with straight edges and flat surfaces.

A cylinder has two circular flat faces and one curved surface, like a can, while a cone has one circular base and a pointed top.

A sphere is perfectly round with no edges or flat faces, like a ball, having the same distance from its centre to all surface points.

Understanding 3D shapes helps us recognise objects around us and prepares us for calculating their surface area and volume.

Quick Revision Notes

- Cube: 6 equal square faces.
- Cuboid: 6 rectangular faces.
- Both have straight edges, flat surfaces.
- Cylinder: 2 circular faces, 1 curved surface.
- Cone: 1 circular base, pointed top.
- Sphere: perfectly round, no edges/flat faces.
- 3D shapes have length, width, height.
- Understanding them prepares for area/volume calculation.

Practice Questions

- 1 Find examples of a cube, cuboid, cylinder, cone, sphere at home.
- 2 Draw each of the five 3D shapes.
- 3 Count the faces of a cube and cuboid.
- 4 Discuss the difference between a cylinder and cone.
- 5 Discuss why a sphere has no edges.
- 6 Compare 2D and 3D shapes.