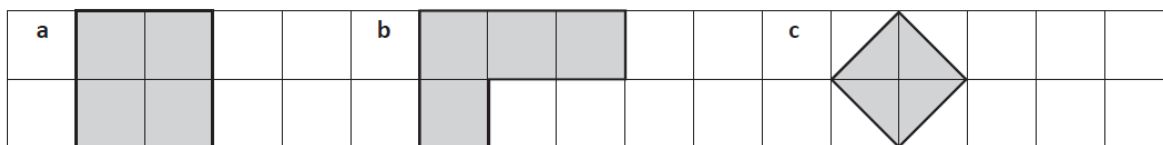


Day 1 tasks

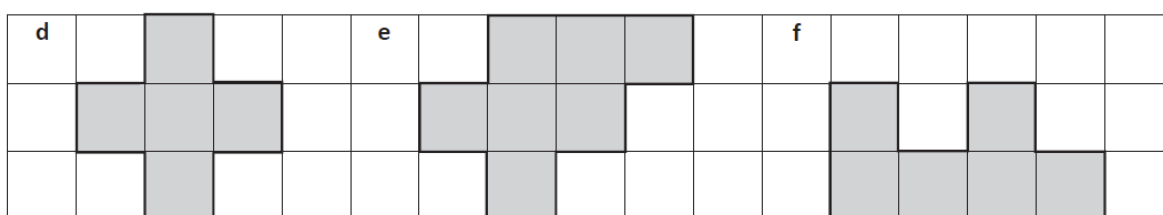
1. What is the area of each shaded shape? Each square has an area of 1 cm^2 .



Area = cm^2

Area = cm^2

Area = cm^2

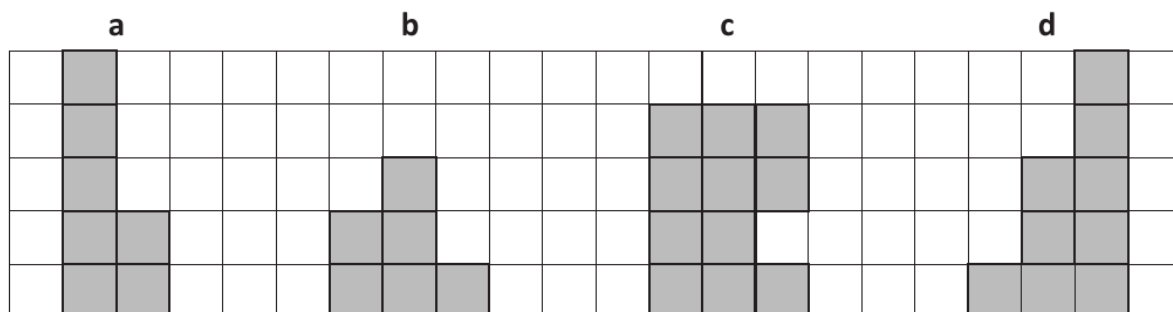


Area = cm^2

Area = cm^2

Area = cm^2

2. Each square covers an area of 1 square centimetre (1 cm^2). Record the area of each shape:



Area = cm^2

Area = cm^2

Area = cm^2

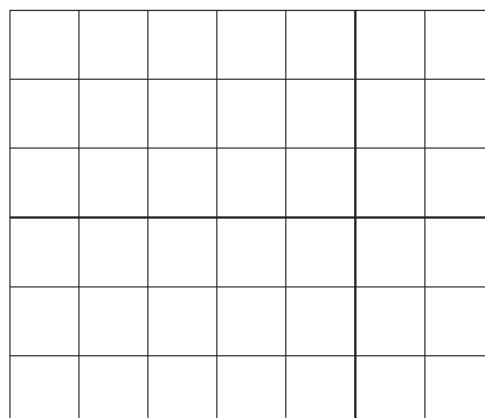
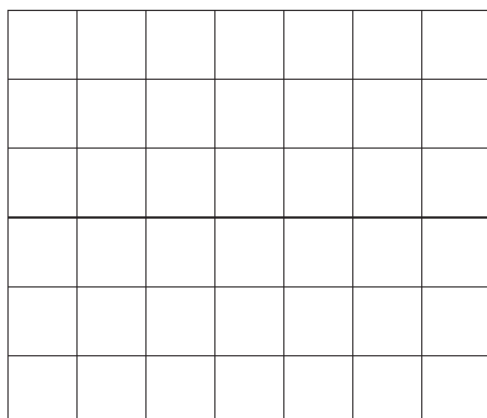
Area = cm^2

3. Use the 1 square centimetre grid paper to shade some irregular shapes with the following areas:

If working on the computer, do this on squared paper by hand

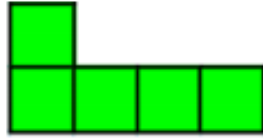
a 4 square centimetres

b 6 square centimetres



Year 4 Maths Home Learning
Finding the area of rectilinear shapes
Summer 2, Week 2

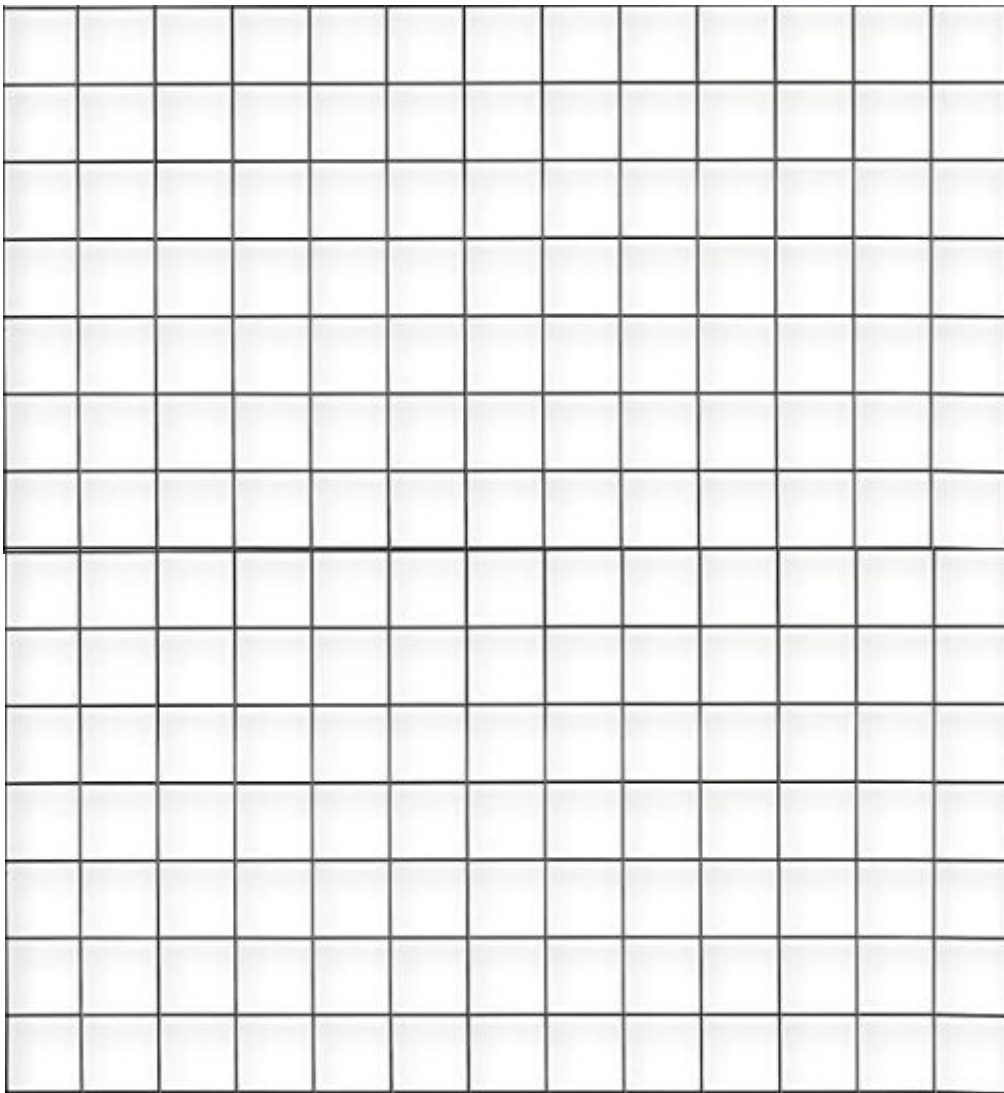
4. Here is a rectilinear shape.



Using 7 more squares, can you make a rectangle?

Can you find more than one way?

If working on the computer, do this on squared paper by hand



Day 2

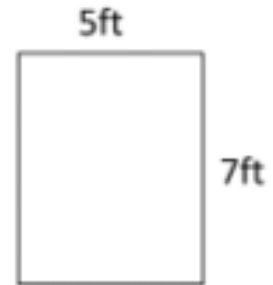
1. Work out the area of the following rectangles. They are not to scale.

1)



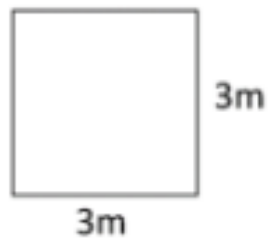
Area = square cm

2)



Area = square ft

3)



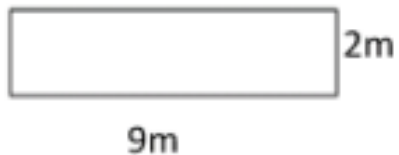
Area = square m

4)



Area = square in

5)



Area = square m

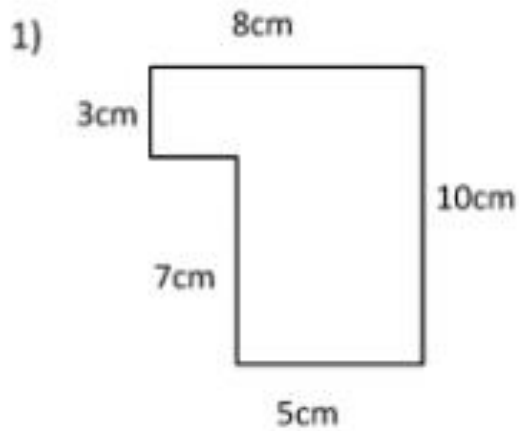
6)



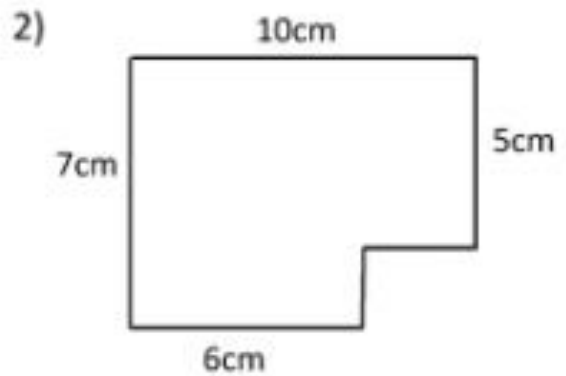
Area = square cm

Year 4 Maths Home Learning
Finding the area of rectilinear shapes
Summer 2, Week 2

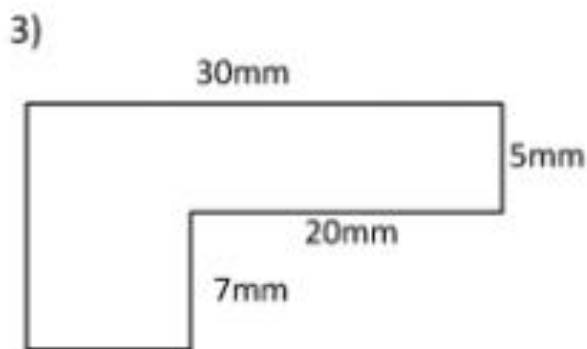
2.



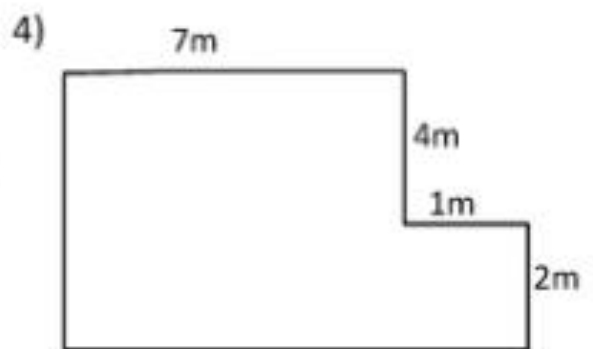
Area = square cm (cm²)



Area = square cm (cm²)



Area = square mm (mm²)



Area = square m (m²)

3. Dexter has taken a bite of the chocolate bar.

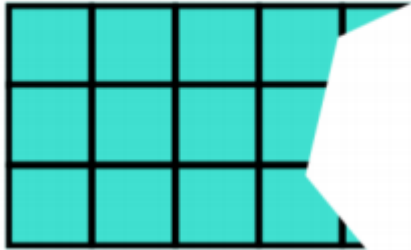


The chocolate bar was a rectangle.
Can you work out how many squares of
chocolate there were to start with?

Answer:

Day 3 tasks

1. This rectangle has been ripped.



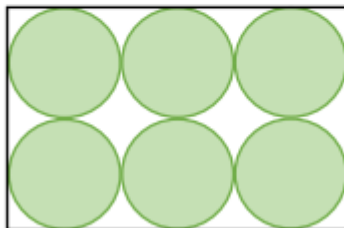
What is the smallest possible area of the original rectangle?

What is the largest possible area if the length of the rectangle is less than 10 squares?

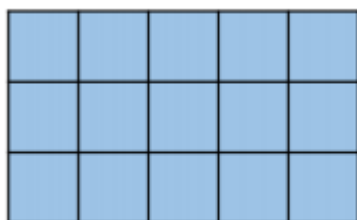
Answer:

2. Teddy and Eva are measuring the area of the same rectangle.

Teddy uses circles to find the area.



Eva uses squares to find the area.



Whose method do you think is more reliable?

Explain why.

Answer:

3. Two children have measured the top of their desk. They used different sized squares.



Dora

The area of the table top is 6 squares.

The area of the table top is 9 squares.



Alex

Who used the largest squares?
How do you know?

Answer:

4.



Look at the shapes. Can you spot the pattern and explain how the area is changing each time?

Draw the next shape. What is its area?

Can you predict what the area of the 6th shape would be?

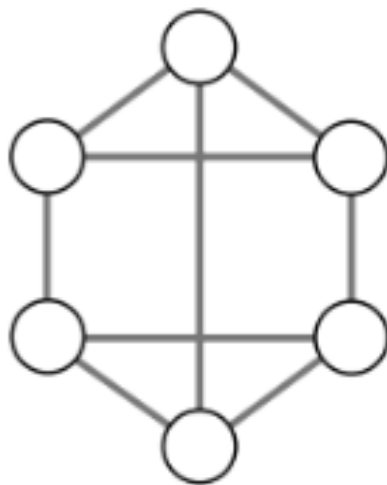
Can you spot any patterns in your answers?

Answer:

Extra challenge!

Neighbours

Use each of the numbers 1 to 6 once.
Write one in each circle.



Numbers next to each other must not be joined.
For example, 3 must not be joined to 2 or 4.

1 2 3 4 5 6

Answers.

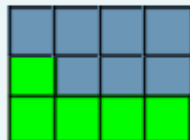
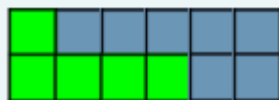
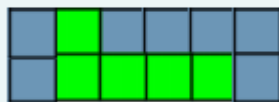
Day 1

1. a) 4 b) 4 c) 2
 d) 5 e) 7 f) 6

2. a) 7 b) 6 c) 11 d) 9

3. Various solutions

4. Possible answers
include:



Day 2

1. a) 24 b) 35 c) 9
 d) 40 e) 18 f) 40

2. a) $24 + 35 = 59$ b) $12 + 50 = 62$
 c) $150 + 70 = 210$ d) $28 + 16 = 44$

Year 4 Maths Home Learning
Finding the area of rectilinear shapes
Summer 2, Week 2

3. There were 20 squares. You know this because two sides of the rectangle are shown.

Day 3.

1. Smallest area – 15 squares.
Largest area – 30 squares.
2. Possible answer:
Eva's method is more reliable than Teddy's because her squares cover the whole surface of the rectangle whereas the circles leave some of the surface uncovered.
3. Dora needed fewer squares to cover the space, so her squares must have been the larger ones. If the squares are smaller, you need more of them.
4. The area increases by 2 each time.

The next shape will have an area of 9.

The 6th shape will have an area of 13.

The answers are all odd numbers and increase by 2 each time.