

Year 4 Maths 14.1.21

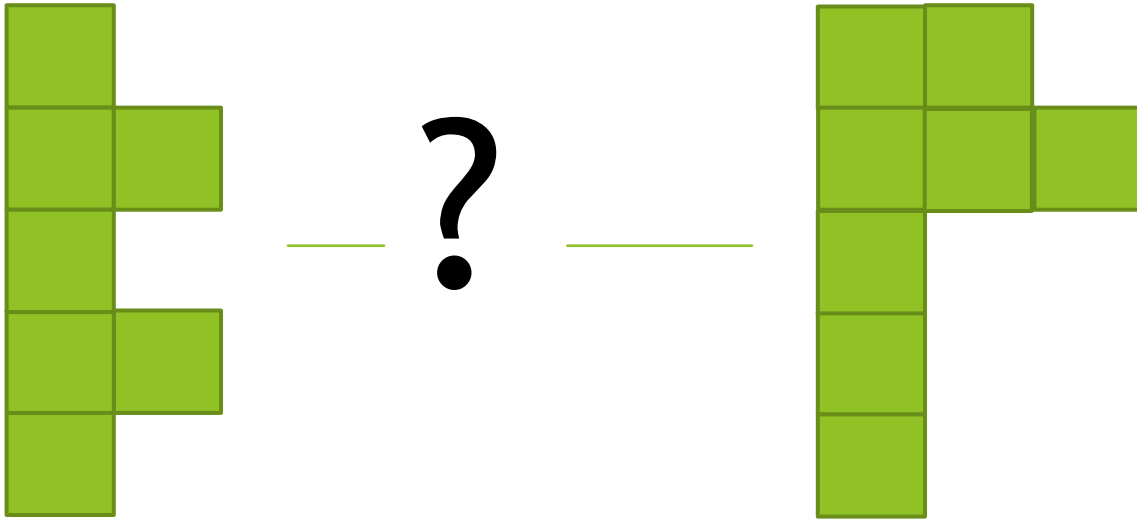
Recall:

Using 5 squares, how many
different shapes can you
make?

**LO: I can compare the
area of different shapes**

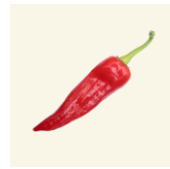
The right side of the slide features a decorative graphic composed of several overlapping, semi-transparent green triangles and polygons. The colors range from a light, pale green to a vibrant, saturated lime green. The shapes are layered, creating a sense of depth and movement. A thin, light gray line also extends from the bottom right towards the center of the slide.

Guided practice:



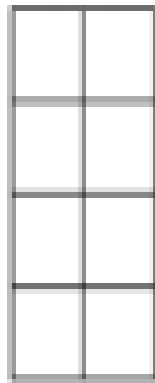
What symbol could be used to compare these shapes? (< or > or = ?)

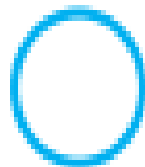
Intelligent practice:

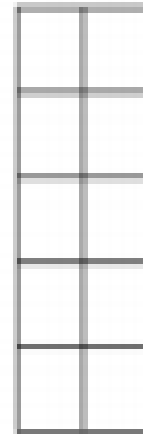
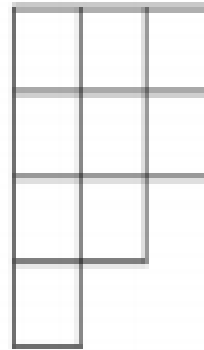


Use the words 'greater than' and 'less than' to compare the rectilinear shapes.

Complete the sentence stems using $<$ and $>$

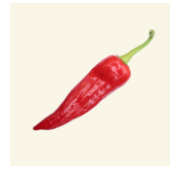








Intelligent practice:



Use the words 'greater than' and 'less than' to compare the rectilinear shapes.

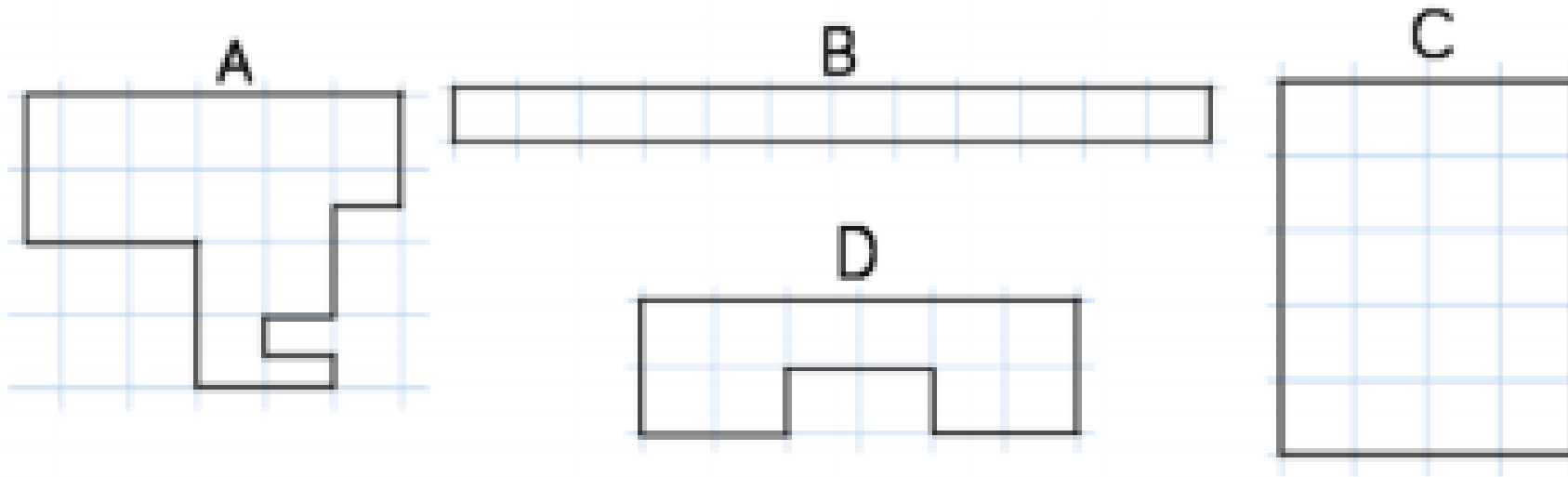
Complete the sentence stems using $<$ and $>$

Diagram 1: A horizontal rectangle divided into 4 equal squares. Below it is the number 4 with a horizontal line underneath. To its right is a blue circle containing a less-than sign (<). To the right of the circle is a vertical rectangle divided into 8 equal squares (2 columns by 4 rows). Below it is the number 8 with a horizontal line underneath.

Diagram 2: A stepped rectilinear shape composed of 9 equal squares. Below it is the number 9 with a horizontal line underneath. To its right is a blue circle containing a less-than sign (<). To the right of the circle is a vertical rectangle divided into 10 equal squares (2 columns by 5 rows). Below it is the number 10 with a horizontal line underneath.

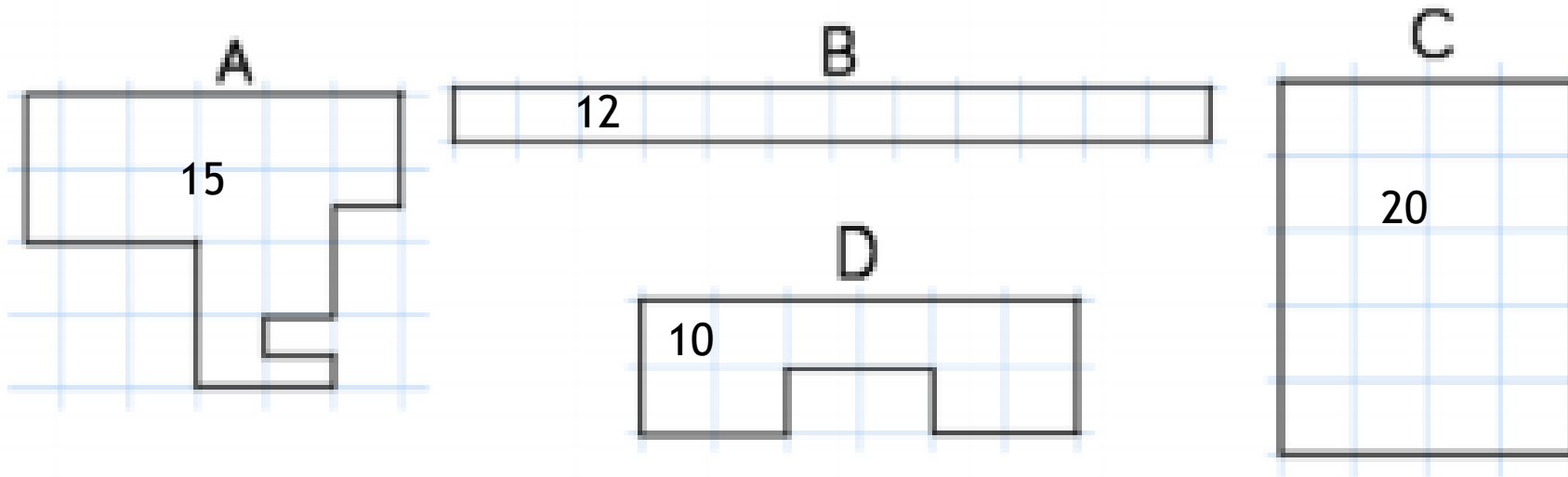
Intelligent practice:

Put the shapes in order from largest to smallest area.



Intelligent practice:

Put the shapes in order from largest to smallest area.



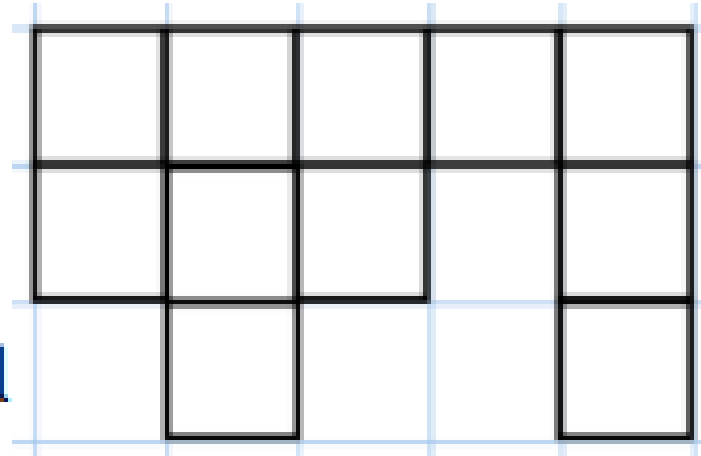
The order from largest to smallest would be C, A, B and then D

Intelligent practice: 

Here is a shape.

Draw a shape that has a smaller area than this shape but an area greater than 7 squares.

Draw a shape that has an area equal to the first shape, but looks different.



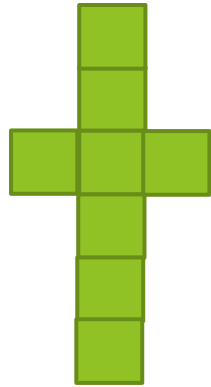
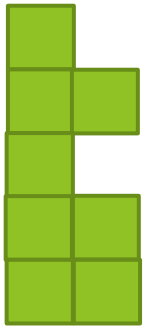
Intelligent practice:



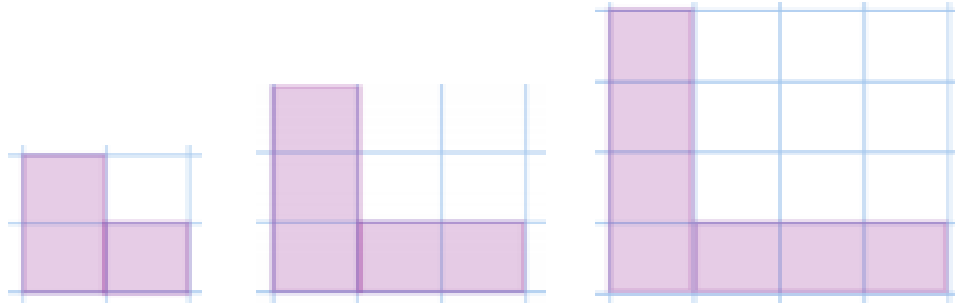
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Draw a shape that has an area equal to the first shape, but looks different.



Dive deeper 1:



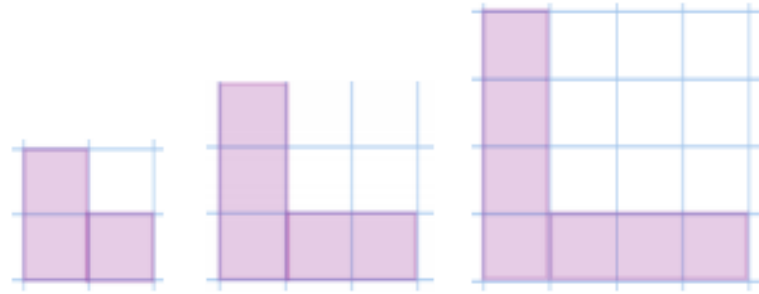
Look at the shapes. Can you spot the pattern and explain how the area is changing each time?

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?

Dive deeper 1:



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?

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.

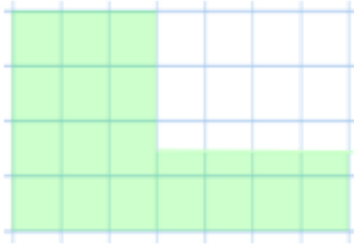
Dive deeper 2:

Shape C has been deleted.

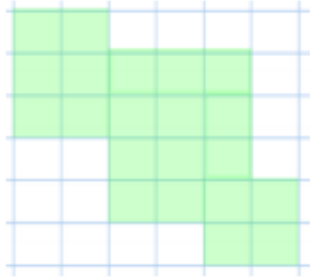
Area C > Area B

Area C < Area D

Can you draw what shape C could look like?



B



D

Shape A is missing too.

- It has the smallest area.
- It is symmetrical.

Can you draw what it could look like?

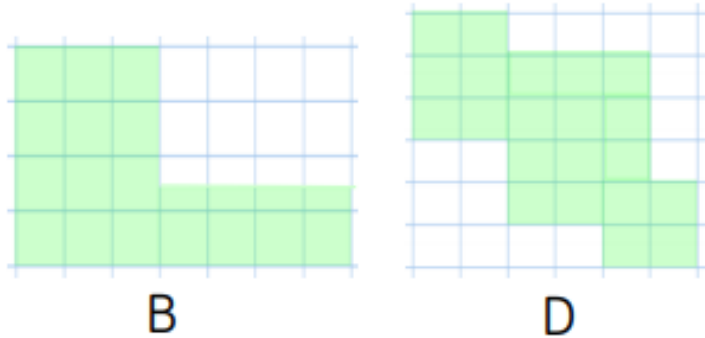
Dive deeper 2:

Shape C has been deleted.

Area C > Area B

Area C < Area D

Can you draw what shape C could look like?



Shape A is missing too.

- It has the smallest area.
- It is symmetrical.

Can you draw what it could look like?

Shape B has an area of 18 squares.

Shape D has an area of 21 squares.

So Shape C can be any shape that has an area between 18 and 21 squares.

Shape A must have area less than 18 squares, but can be any symmetrical design e.g. a 4 by 4 square.