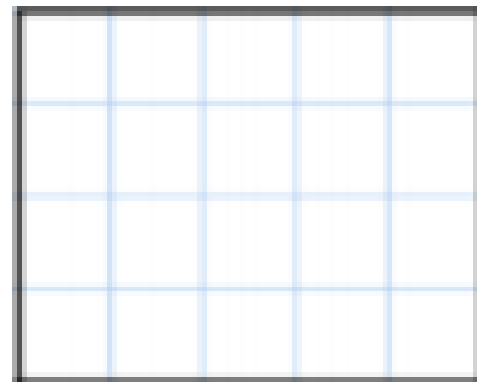
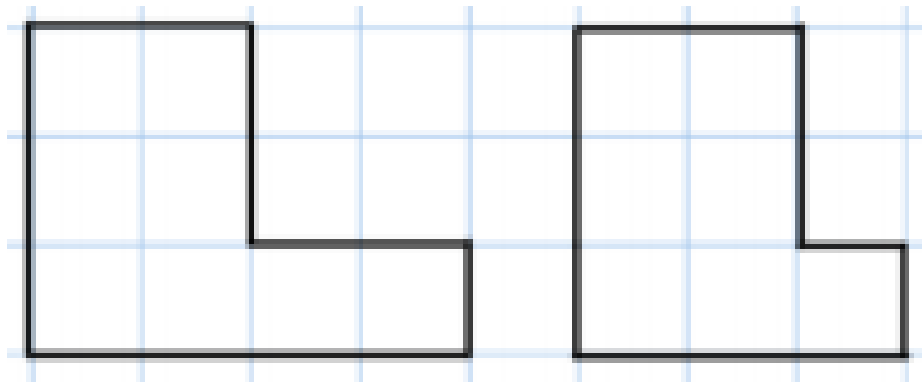


Year 4 Maths 12.1.21

Recall:

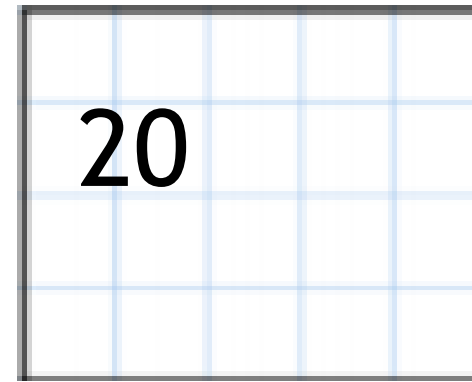
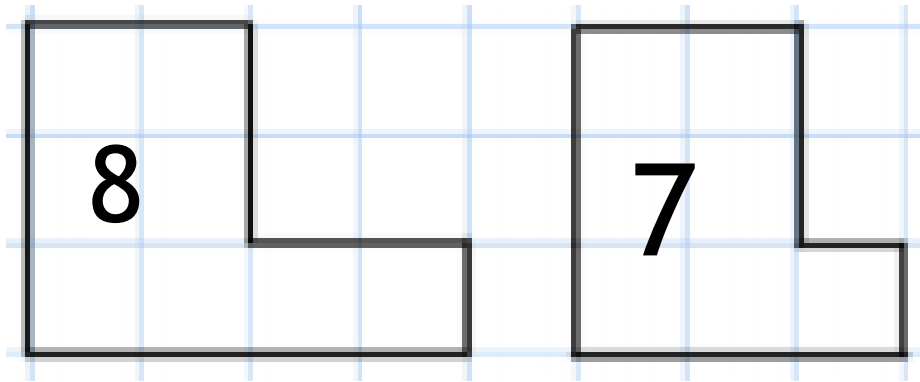
Complete the sentences for each shape.



The area of the shape is ____ squares.

Recall:

Complete the sentences for each shape.



The area of the shape is _____ squares.

**LO: I can count squares
to calculate a shape's
surface area**



Guided Practise:

Here is a patchwork quilt.

It is made from different coloured squares.

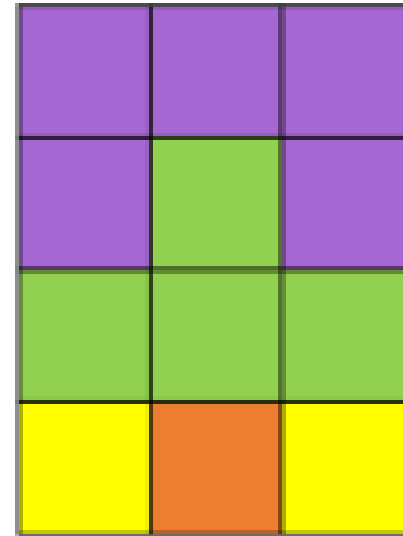
Find the area of each colour.

Purple = ___ squares

Green = ___ squares

Yellow = ___ squares

Orange = ___ squares

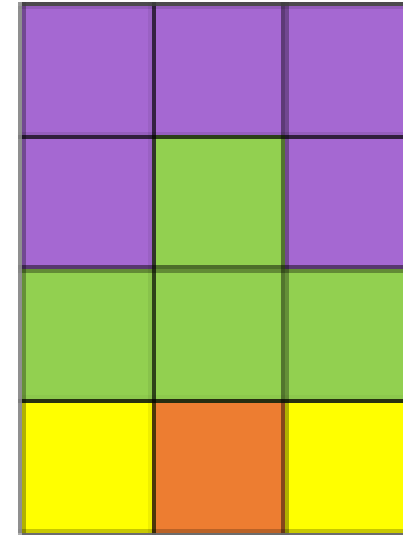


What is the total surface area of the rectangle?

Guided Practise: answers

Here is a patchwork quilt.
It is made from different coloured squares.
Find the area of each colour.

Purple = 5 squares Green = 4 squares
Yellow = 2 squares Orange = 1 squares



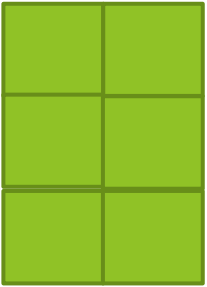
What is the total surface area
of the rectangle? = 12 squares

Intelligent practise:

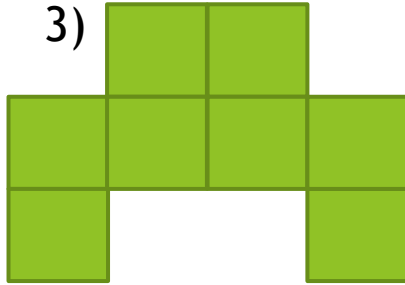


Calculate the surface area of these shapes

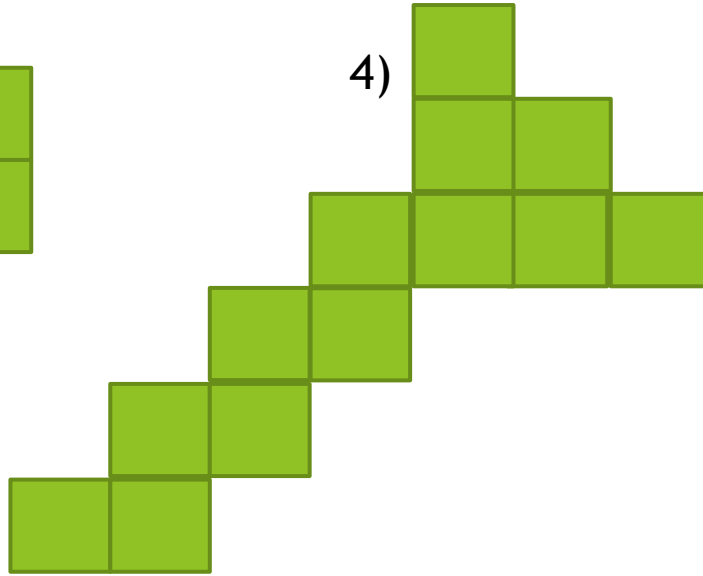
1)



3)



4)



2)

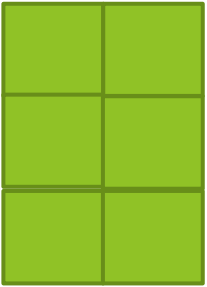


Intelligent practise:



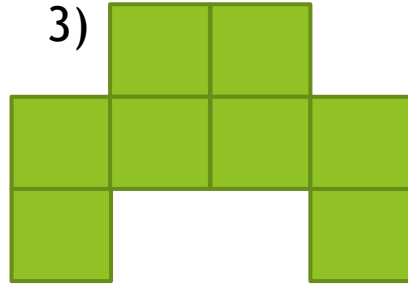
Calculate the surface area of these shapes

1)



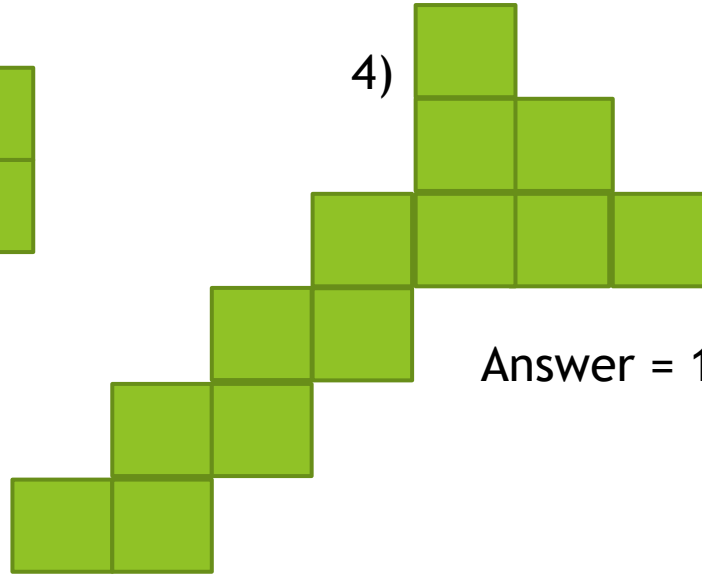
Answer = 6

3)



Answer = 8

4)



Answer = 13

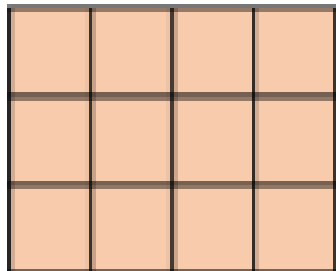
2)



Answer = 10



Jack uses his times-tables to count the squares more efficiently.

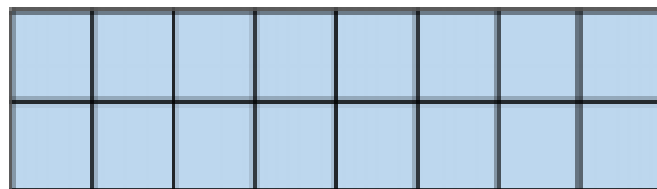


There are 4 squares in 1 row.

There are 3 rows altogether.

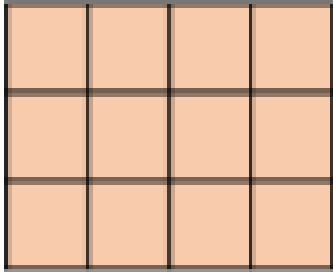
3 rows of 4 squares = 12 squares

Use Jack's method to find the area of this rectangle.





Jack uses his times-tables to count the squares more efficiently.

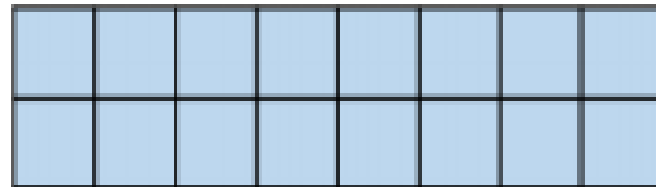


There are 4 squares in 1 row.

There are 3 rows altogether.

3 rows of 4 squares = 12 squares

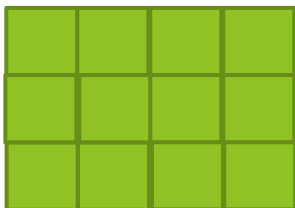
Use Jack's method to find the area of this rectangle.



Answer: 16



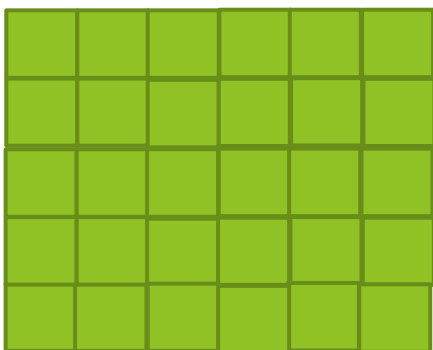
Use Jack's method of multiplying columns by rows, or rows by columns to find the answer to these.



Each row has ___ squares
Each column has ___ squares
___ x ___ = _____ squares



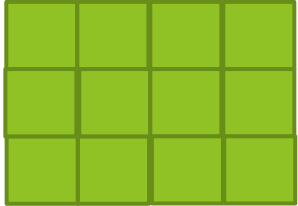
Each row has ___ squares
Each column has ___ squares
___ x ___ = _____ squares



Each row has ___ squares
Each column has ___ squares
___ x ___ = _____ squares



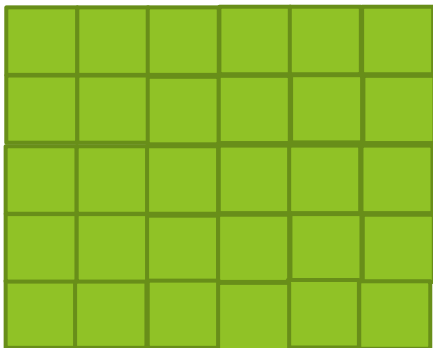
Use Jack's method of multiplying columns by rows, or rows by columns to find the answer to these.



Each row has 4 squares
Each column has 3 squares
4 x 3 = 12 squares



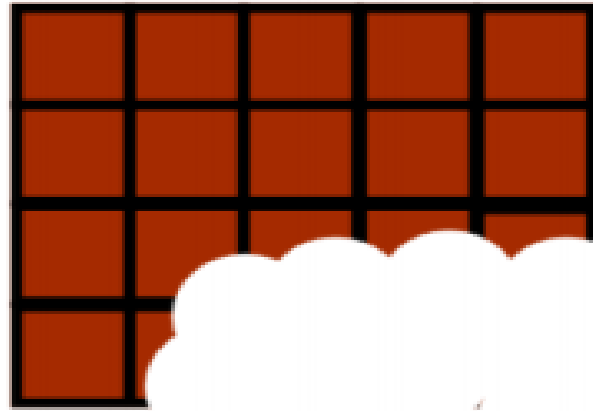
Each row has 8 squares
Each column has 2 squares
2 x 8 = 16 squares



Each row has 6 squares
Each column has 5 squares
6 x 5 = 30 squares

Dive deeper 1:

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?

Dive deeper 1:

Dexter has taken a bite of the chocolate bar.

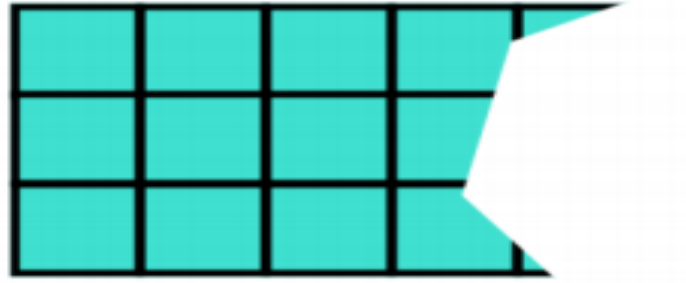


The chocolate bar was a rectangle.
Can you work out how many squares of chocolate there were to start with?

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

Dive deeper 2

This rectangle has been ripped.

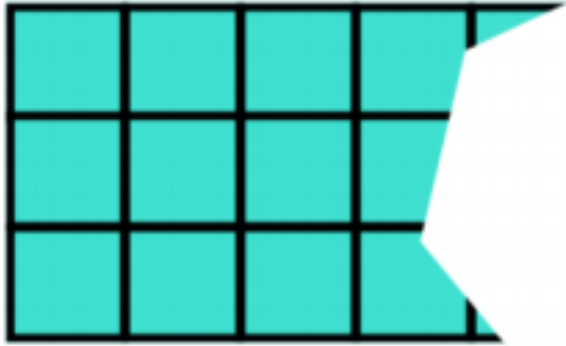


What is the smallest possible area of the original rectangle?

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

Dive deeper 2

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?

Smallest area - 15 squares.

Largest area - 30 squares.