- 1) a) 96cm²
 - b) 23 62 5mm² or 236.25cm²
- 2) Lines drawn as shown:



1) Answers will vary.

2) No. She could find the area of the whole rectangle, then subtract the area of the 'missing' piece or pieces.

- a) Yes. Children should demonstrate that the shape cannot be split into rectangles where every side length is known.
 - b) By splitting the shape into 4 rectangles, children should find that only 2 more measurements are needed in order to make finding the area possible.
 - c) To make an area of 107cm², the sides could measure (clockwise from top right) 10cm, 6cm, 3cm, 6cm, 4cm, 9cm, 10cm, 4cm, 7cm and 5cm.













Diving into Mastery Guidance for Educators

Each activity sheet is split into three sections, diving, deeper and deepest, which are represented by the following icons:



These carefully designed activities take your children through a learning journey, initially ensuring they are fluent with the key concept being taught; then applying this to a range of reasoning and problem-solving activities.

These sheets might not necessarily be used in a linear way. Some children might begin at the 'Deeper' section and in fact, others may 'dive straight in' to the 'Deepest' section if they have already mastered the skill and are applying this to show their depth of understanding.



Aim

• Calculate and compare the area of rectangles (including squares), and including using standard units, square centimetres and square metres and estimate the area of irregular shapes.







Area of Compound Shapes

Deeper

I could cut this shape into two rectangles, using either the green or the yellow dotted line.

Discuss with a partner how the purple dotted lines could also help you find the area.

19m × 13m = **247m²** 7m × 3m = **21m²** 247m² - 21m² = **226m²**







Area of Compound Shapes

Dive in by completing your own activity!











Do you agree with her? Explain your answer.



