Measurement: Area of Rectangles and Squares

Aim:	**Success Criteria:**	**Resources:**
Calculate and compare the area of rectangles (including squares), including using standard units, square centimetres (cm²) and square metres (m²), and estimate the area of irregular shapes. DfE Ready-to-Progress Criteria: Compare and calculate areas (5G-2). To calculate the area of rectangles and squares.	I can multiply length by width to calculate area. I can record area in standard units (square centimetres and square metres).	Lesson Pack Squared paper – as required
	Key/New Words: Area, rectangle, square, multiplication, length, width.	**Preparation:** Differentiated Calculating Area Activity Sheet – one per child Diving into Mastery Activity Sheets – one per child Using Multiplication to Calculate Area Activity Sheet – as required

Prior Learning: It will be helpful if children have found the area by counting squares.

Learning Sequence

	**Remember It:** Using the Lesson Presentation, children discuss what is the same and what is different about the two arrays shown.	
	**Counting the Squares:** Look at the task on the Lesson Presentation and ask children to write a definition for area. Ask three or four children for their definitions and discuss before showing them the definition on the Lesson Presentation. Explain that we can calculate area by counting squares. Children work through examples and calculate the area by counting squares.	
	**Using Multiplication to Calculate Area:** Explain how to use multiplication to calculate area. The Lesson Presentation shows how to calculate the area of squares and rectangles by multiplying the length by the width. The children can then use multiplication to calculate the area of the squares and rectangles drawn on a square grid. Ask them to write a multiplication calculation to show how they calculated the area. The shapes shown on the last slide are found in the Using Multiplication to Calculate Area Activity Sheet if you would prefer to print this off instead. Can children multiply length by width to calculate area?	
	**Calculating Area in cm²:** Introduce how to record area using cm². Children can practise calculating the area of the shapes shown on the Lesson Presentation by multiplying the length by the width. Can children record area in standard units (square centimetres)?	
	**Units of Measure:** Using the Lesson Presentation, discuss with children the difference between cm² and m². Children work in pairs to discuss whether the statements on the Lesson Presentation would be measured in cm² or m².	
	**Calculating Area in m²:** Introduce how to record area using m². Children can practise calculating the area of the shapes shown on the Lesson Presentation by multiplying the length by the width. Children reason about whether two children have calculated the area correctly, identifying and explaining their mistakes. Can children record area in standard units (square metres)?	
	**An Area Problem:** Using the Lesson Presentation, children apply their understanding of calculating area to a real-life problem. They investigate whether Marney has enough money to tile her water feature.	

Calculating Area: Children complete the differentiated Calculating Area Activity Sheet, calculating the area of squares and rectangles by counting squares and multiplying the length by the width.

Children recap their 4 times tables. They use multiplication to calculate the area of shapes of which one side measures 4cm. They then calculate the area of shapes using knowledge of other times tables. With support, they reason to find the missing measurement of a square and use this to calculate area. Cm² is given for them to record their answer.

Children calculate the area of shapes using multiplication, using their knowledge of times tables and of Y5 multiplication. They multiply the length by the width and record the answers in cm² and m². They reason to find missing measurements of squares and rectangles and use this to calculate area.

Children calculate the area of shapes using multiplication, using their knowledge of times tables and of Y5 multiplication. They multiply the length by the width and record answers in cm² and m². They reason to find the length of a missing side where the area and length of one side is given.

Diving into Mastery: Schools using a mastery approach may prefer to use the following as an alternative activity. 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.

Children answer fluency questions that require them to calculate the area of squares and rectangles. They apply their understanding of area to a worded problem where they need to calculate the area of a bathroom that has been tiled.

Children calculate the lengths of a rectangle when the area, and clues about its sides, are given. They investigate whether statements are true or false, providing examples to demonstrate their thinking. They reason whether the rectangle with the largest area always has the largest perimeter too.

Children use limited clues to find areas of related rectangles.

Area of 24: On squared paper, ask the children to draw as many different rectangles as they can which have an area of 24cm². They should write a multiplication calculation to show how to calculate the area. Work through all possible permutations as shown on the Lesson Presentation.

ExploreIt

WriteIt: Children write instructions for how to find the area of squares or rectangles.

RollIt: In pairs, children take turns to roll a dice twice each. The first roll gives the length of a rectangle and the second gives the width. Find the area of this rectangle. The person with the largest area scores one point. The first player to get to 10 points wins the game.

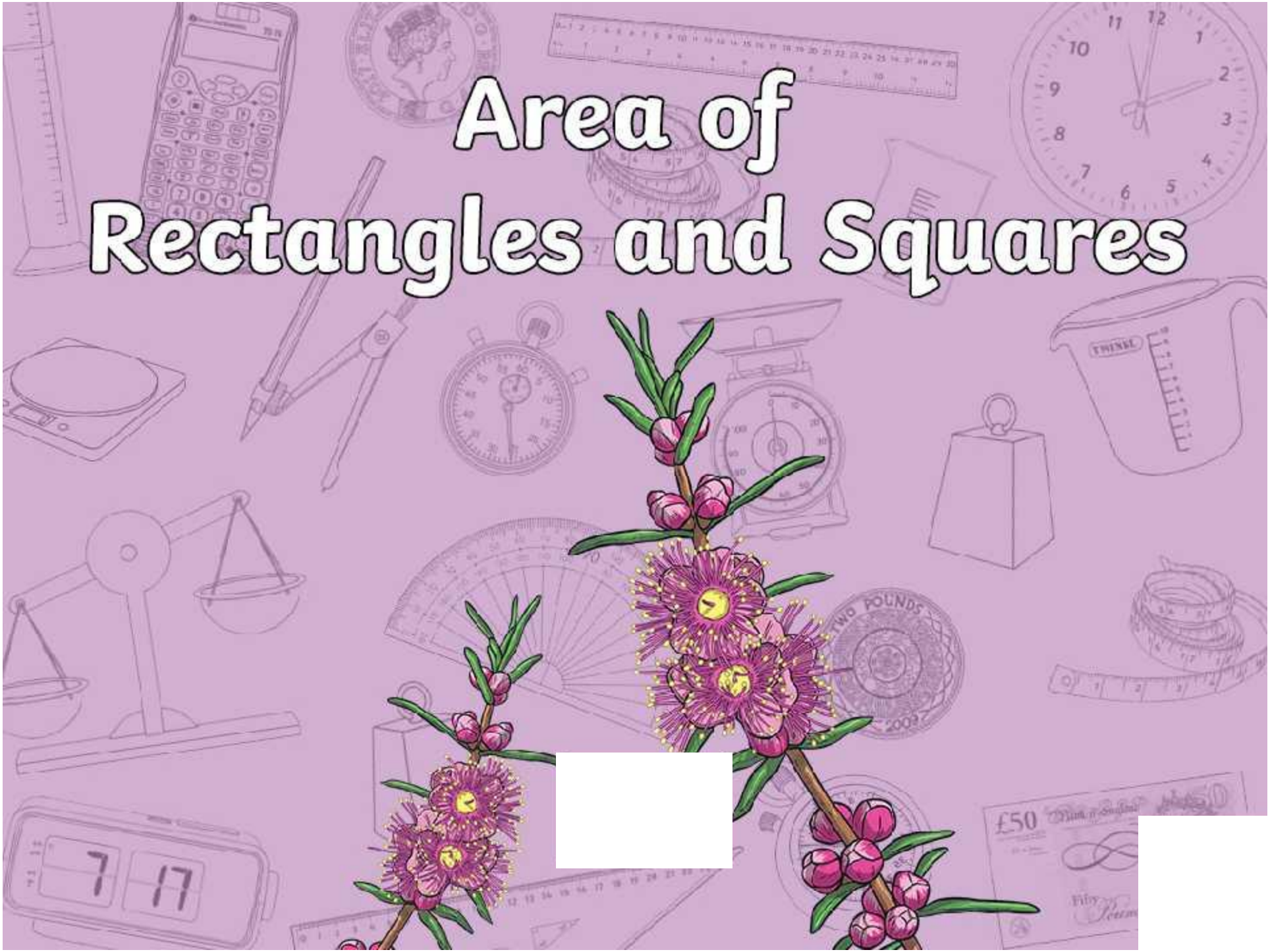
MeasureIt: Children measure the length and width of (a flat surface of) rectangular objects around the room, and multiply the length by the width to calculate the area of the surface.

LearnIt: Children will find this visually exciting useful tool for finding the area of rectangles and squares.

Maths

Measurement

Area of Rectangles and Squares



Aim

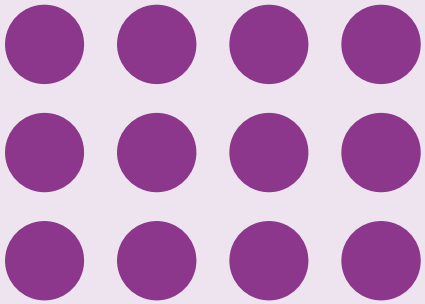
- To calculate the area of rectangles and squares.

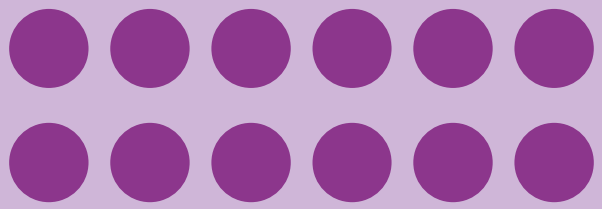
Success Criteria

- I can multiply length by width to calculate area.
- I can record area in standard units (square centimetres and square metres).

Remember It

What is the same and what is different about these arrays?





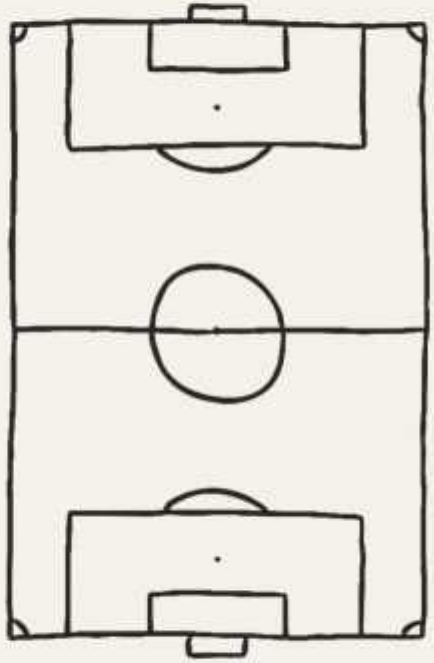
Both arrays have 12 counters in total. The array on the left shows 3 rows of 4 counters. The array on the right shows 2 rows of 6 counters.

Counting the Squares

Write a definition for 'area'.

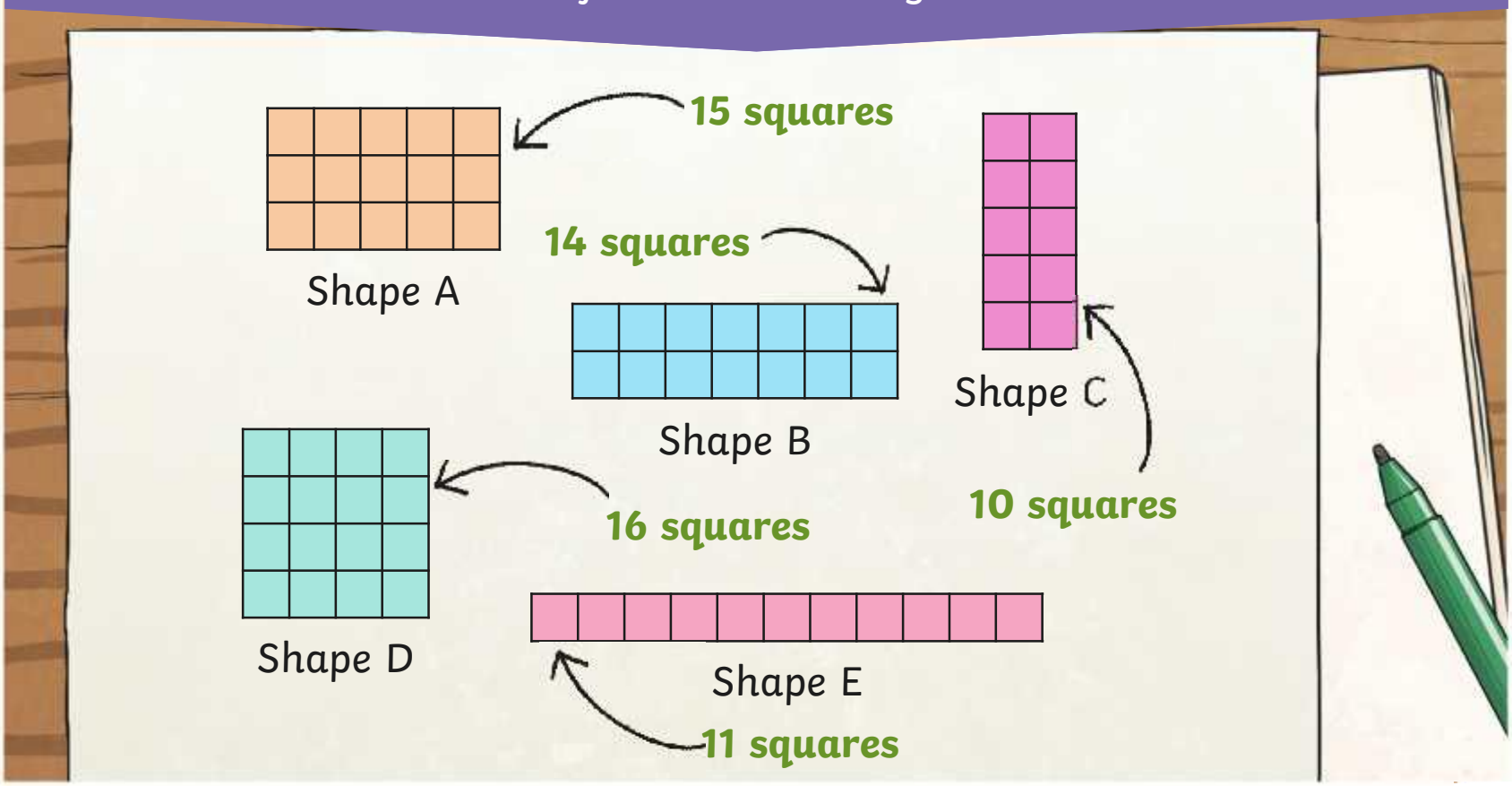
For example, how much carpet is needed to cover a floor? How large must a car parking space be to fit one car in it?

It is useful to find the area when working out how much of something will be needed to cover a surface or when calculating how many or much of something will fit into a space.



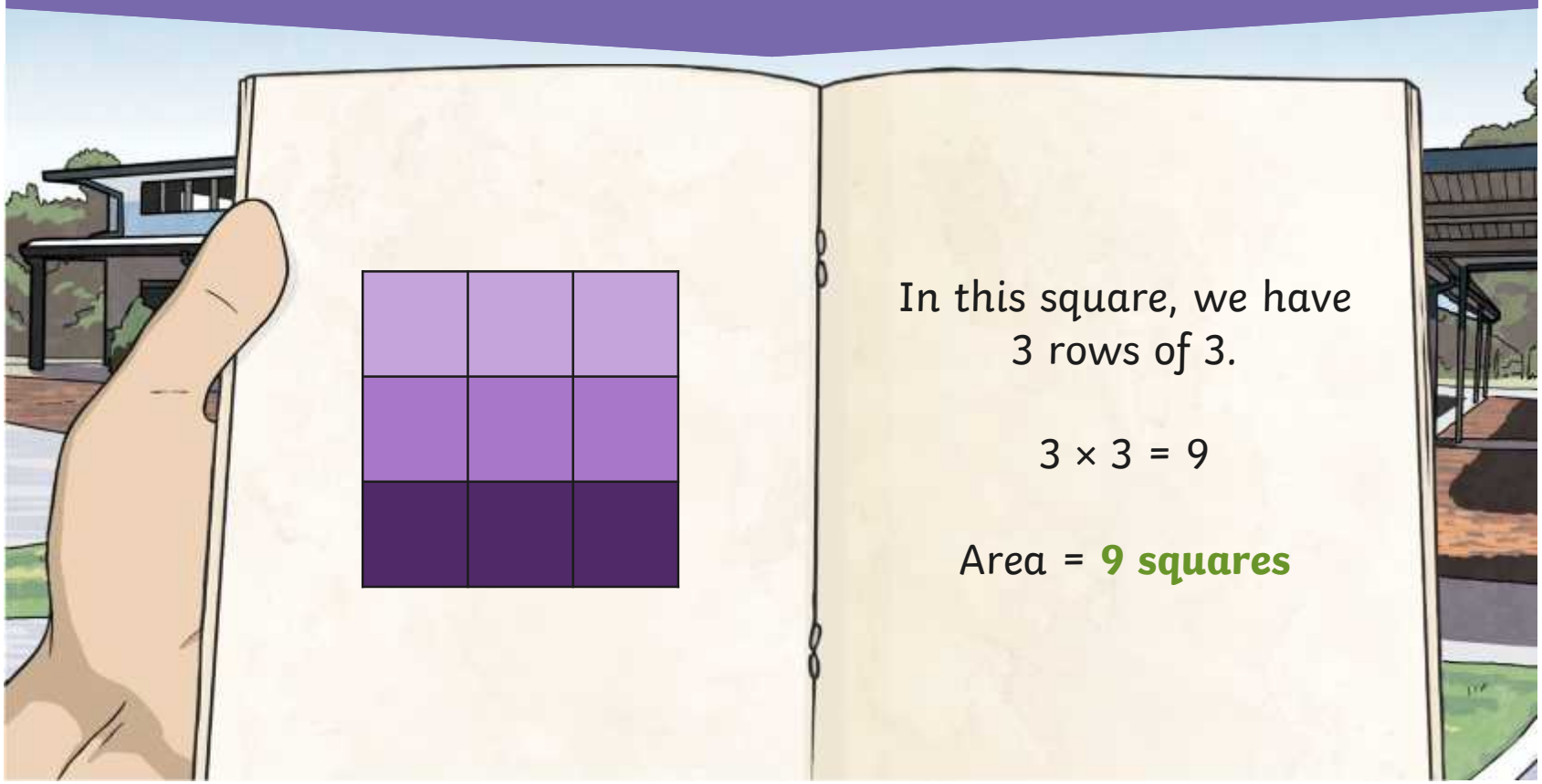
Counting the Squares

Count the squares to find the area of these rectangles and squares.
Order them from smallest to greatest area.



Using Multiplication to Calculate Area

We can calculate area by counting squares. This square has an area of 9 squares. Another way to calculate the area is to use multiplication.

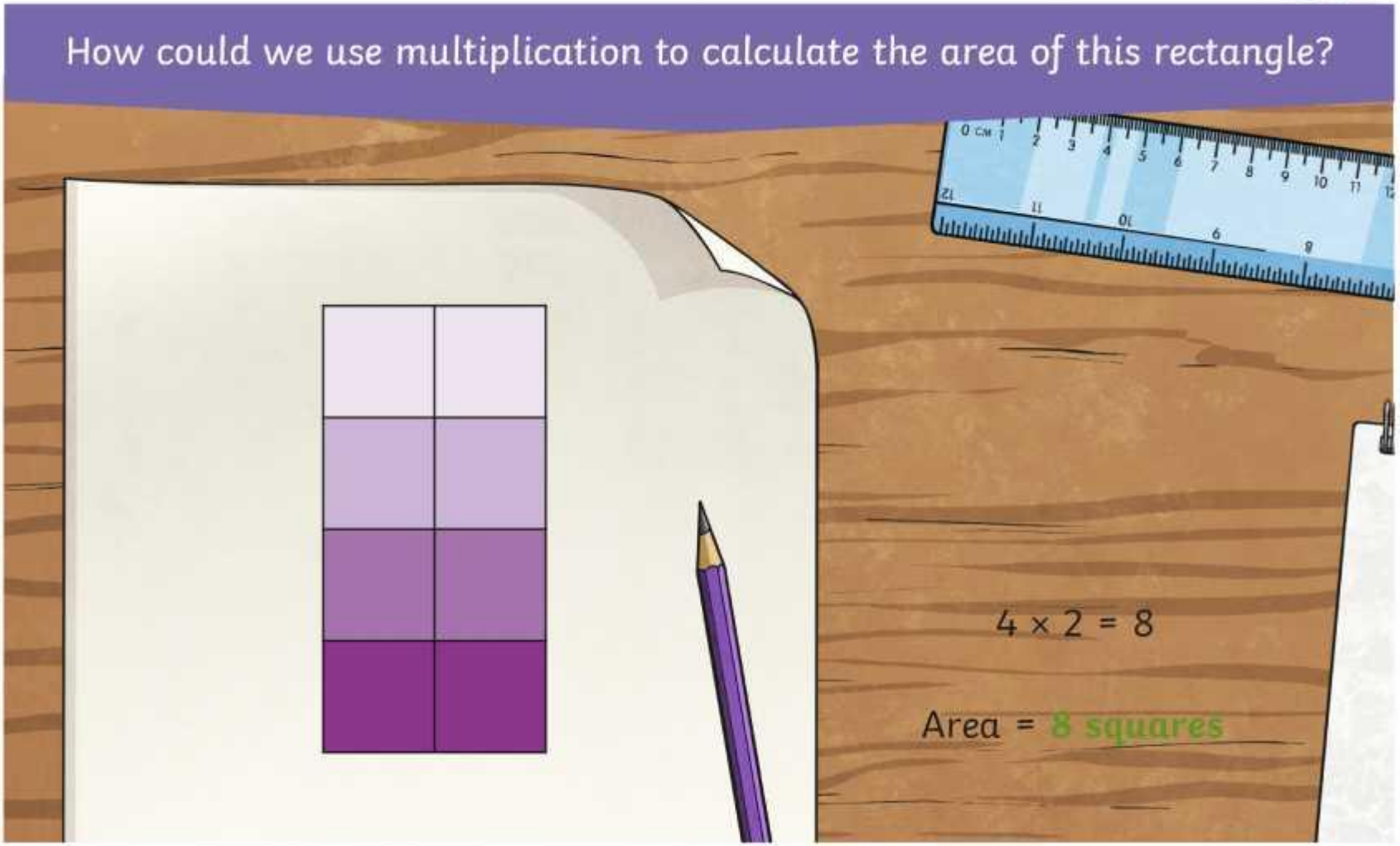


In this square, we have 3 rows of 3.

$3 \times 3 = 9$

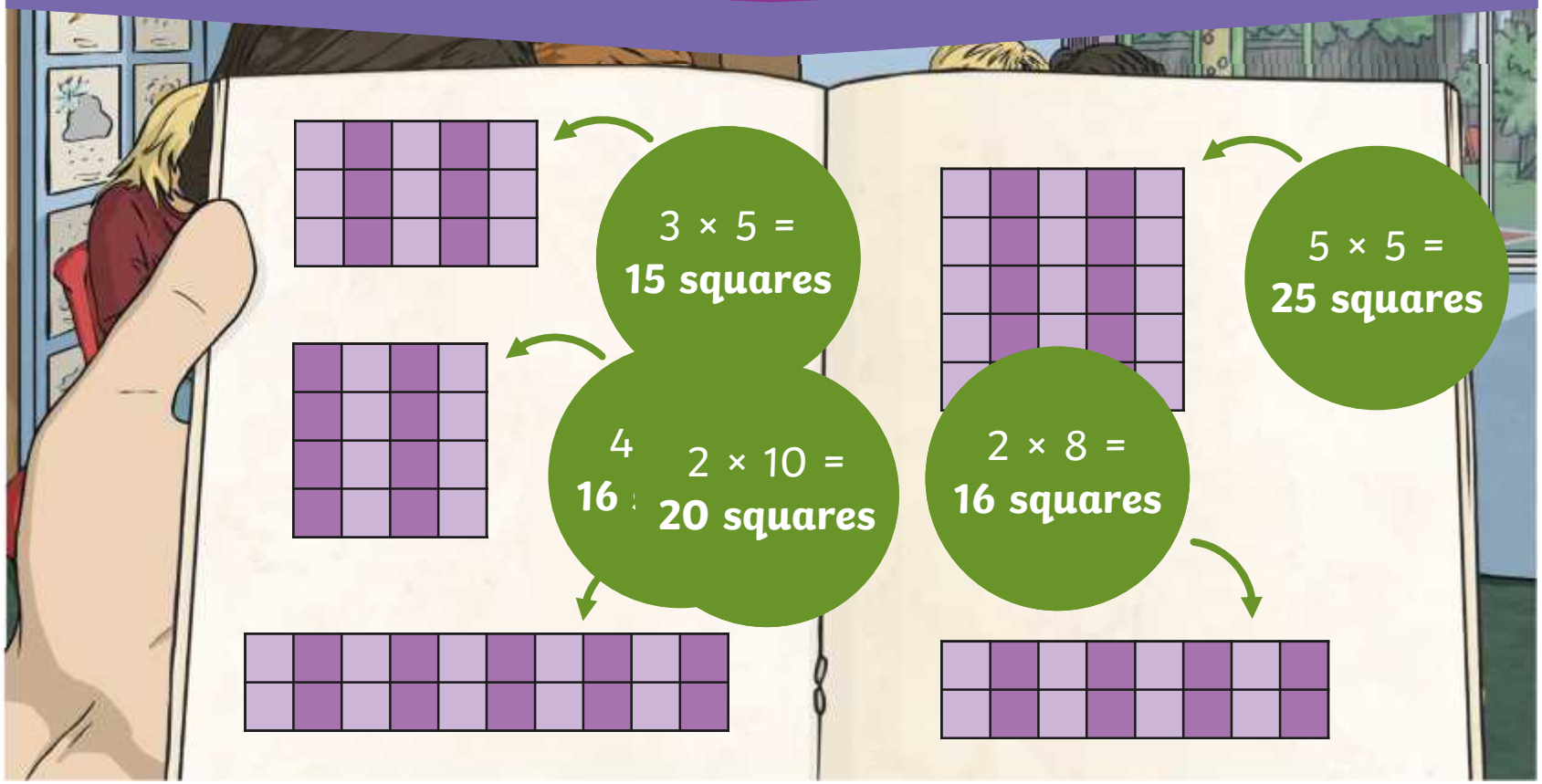
Area = **9 squares**

Using Multiplication to Calculate Area



Using Multiplication to Calculate Area

To find the area of a rectangle, multiply the length by the width.



Calculating Area in cm^2

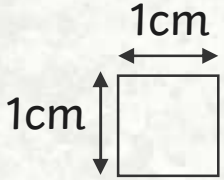
If we know the length and the width of a rectangle or square, we can calculate its area.

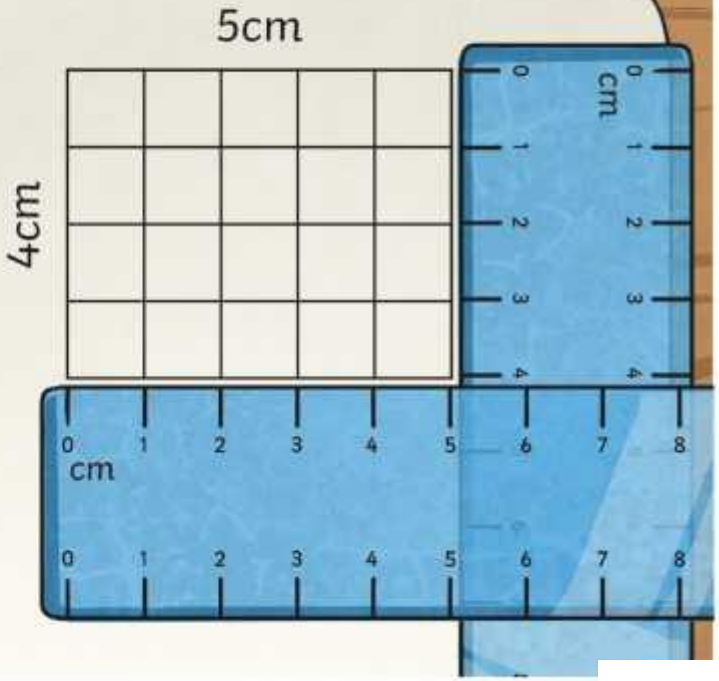
4cm × 5cm =
20 square centimetres

We write this as **$20cm^2$**

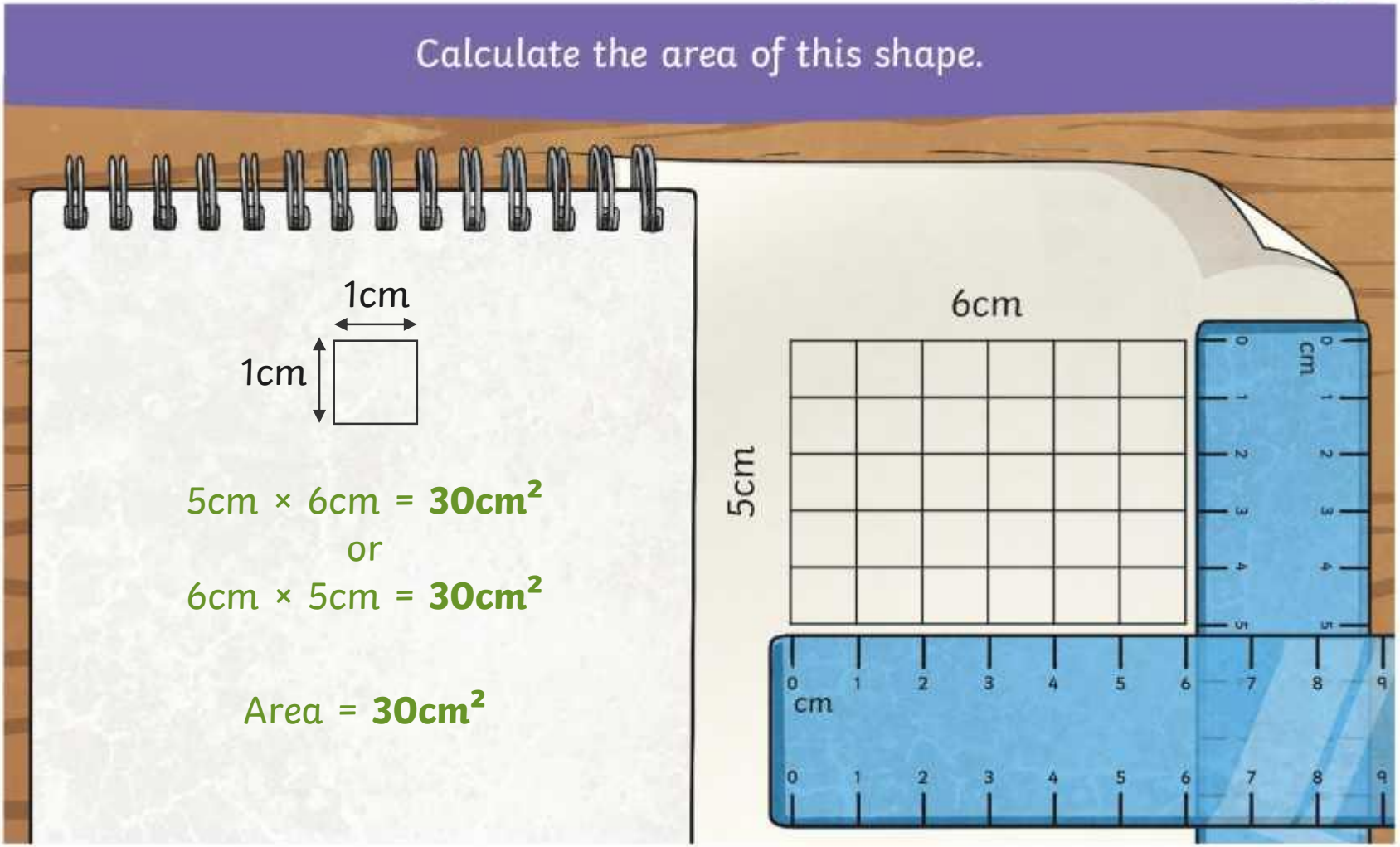
What is the other multiplication we could do to find the area?

5cm × 4cm = $20cm^2$
Area = $20cm^2$





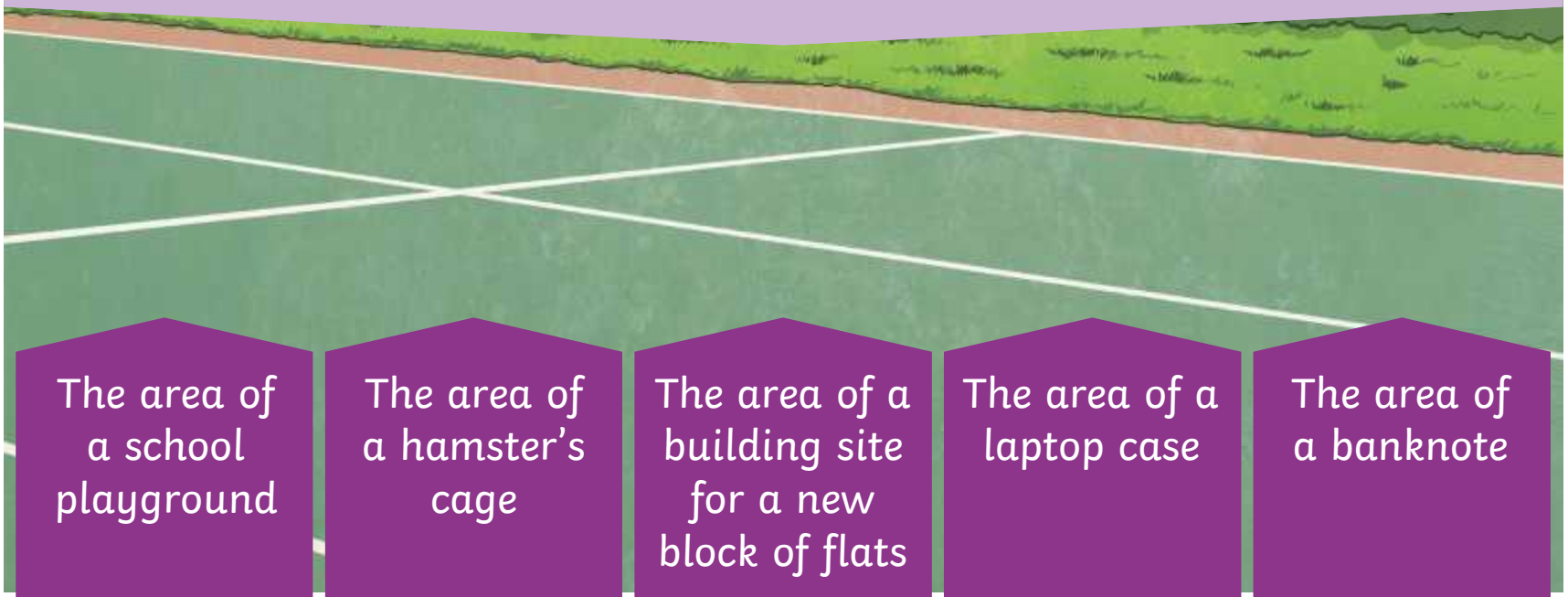
Calculating Area in cm^2



Units of Measure

The most commonly used measurements for calculating area are cm^2 and m^2. Metres squared, or m^2, refers to a square with length and width of 1m.

For each of the statements below, would you use cm^2 and m^2 to calculate the area? Discuss with your partner.



The area of a school playground	The area of a hamster's cage	The area of a building site for a new block of flats	The area of a laptop case	The area of a banknote

Calculating Area in m^2

When we calculate an area in metres, we measure this in **square metres**.

We can also write this as m^2. This is because it describes how many 1m by 1m squares make up the area.

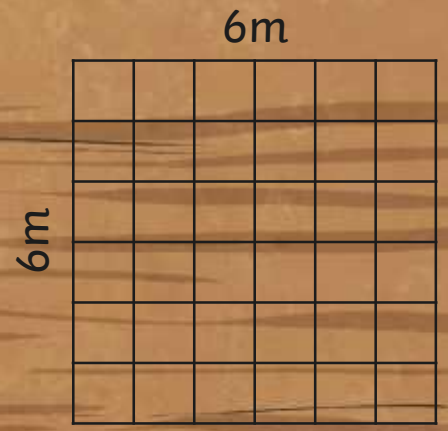
$6m \times 6m = 36m^2$

$Area = 36m^2$

Imagine that each square you see on

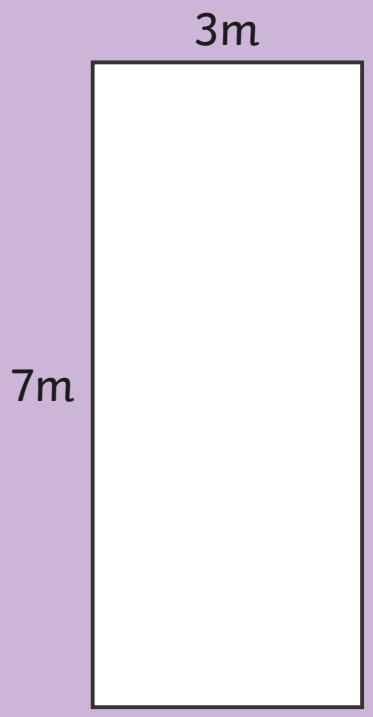
Do we need to do another multiplication? Why/why not?

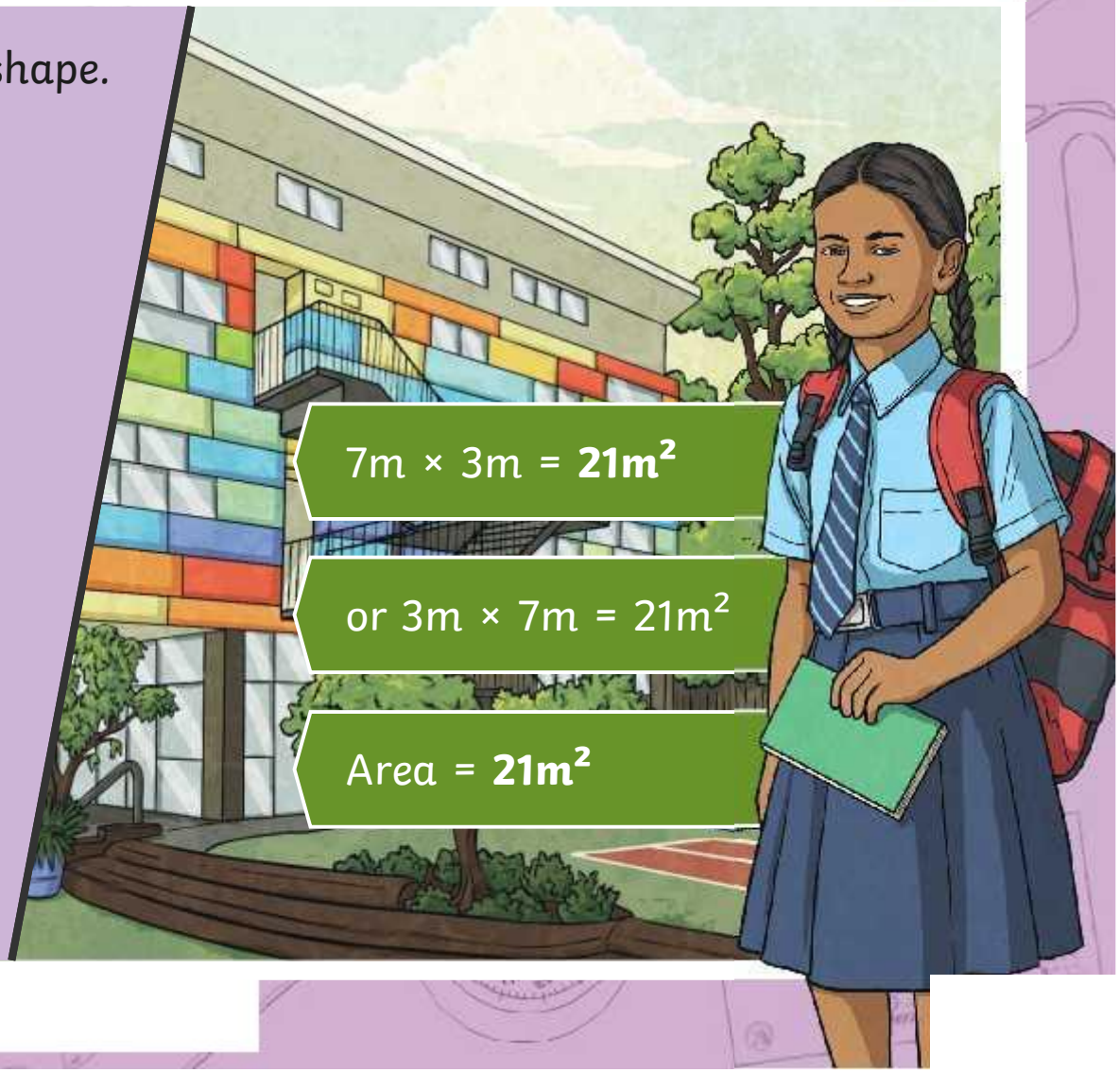
Calculate the area of this shape.



Calculating Area in m^2

Calculate the area of this shape.





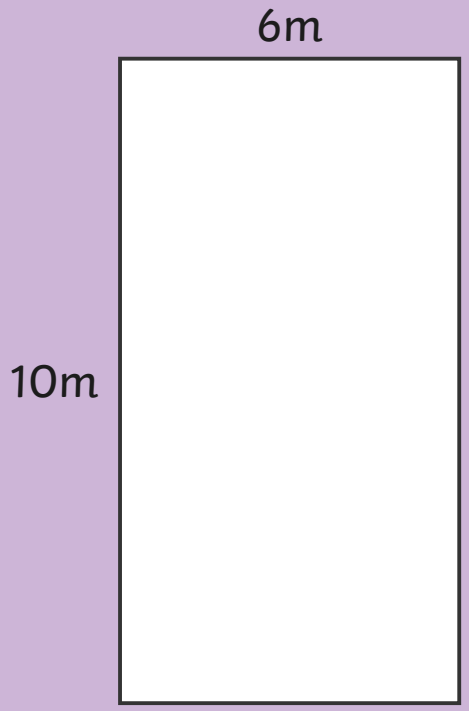
$7m \times 3m = \mathbf{21m^2}$

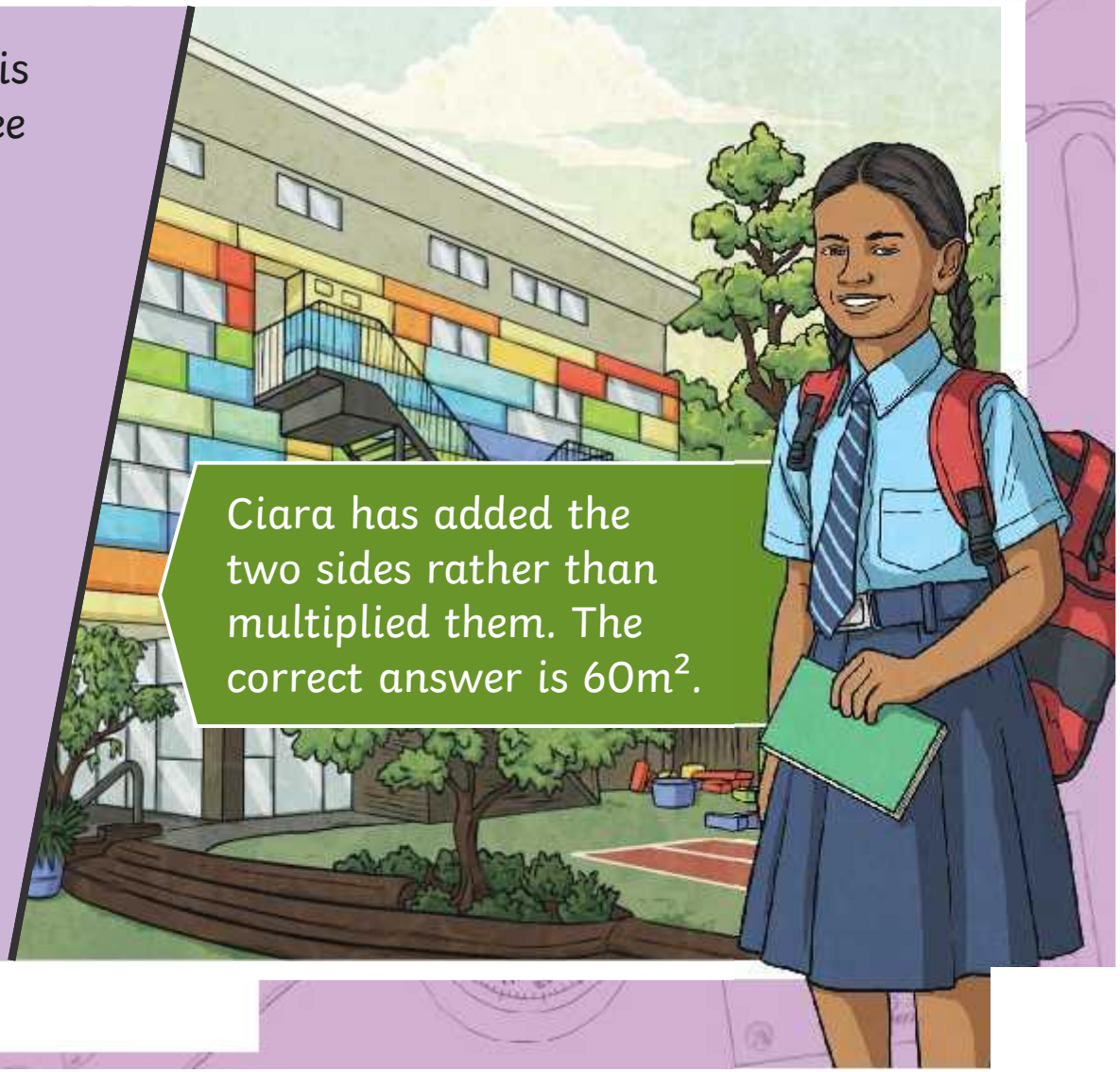
or $3m \times 7m = 21m^2$

Area = $\mathbf{21m^2}$

Calculating Area in m^2

Ciara thinks the area of this shape is $16m^2$. Do you agree with her?

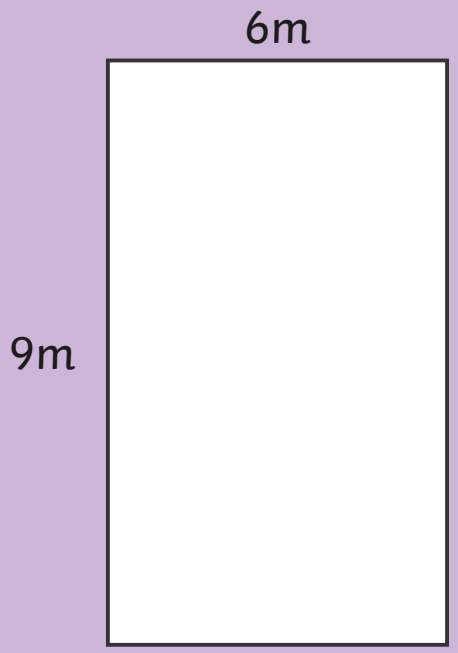


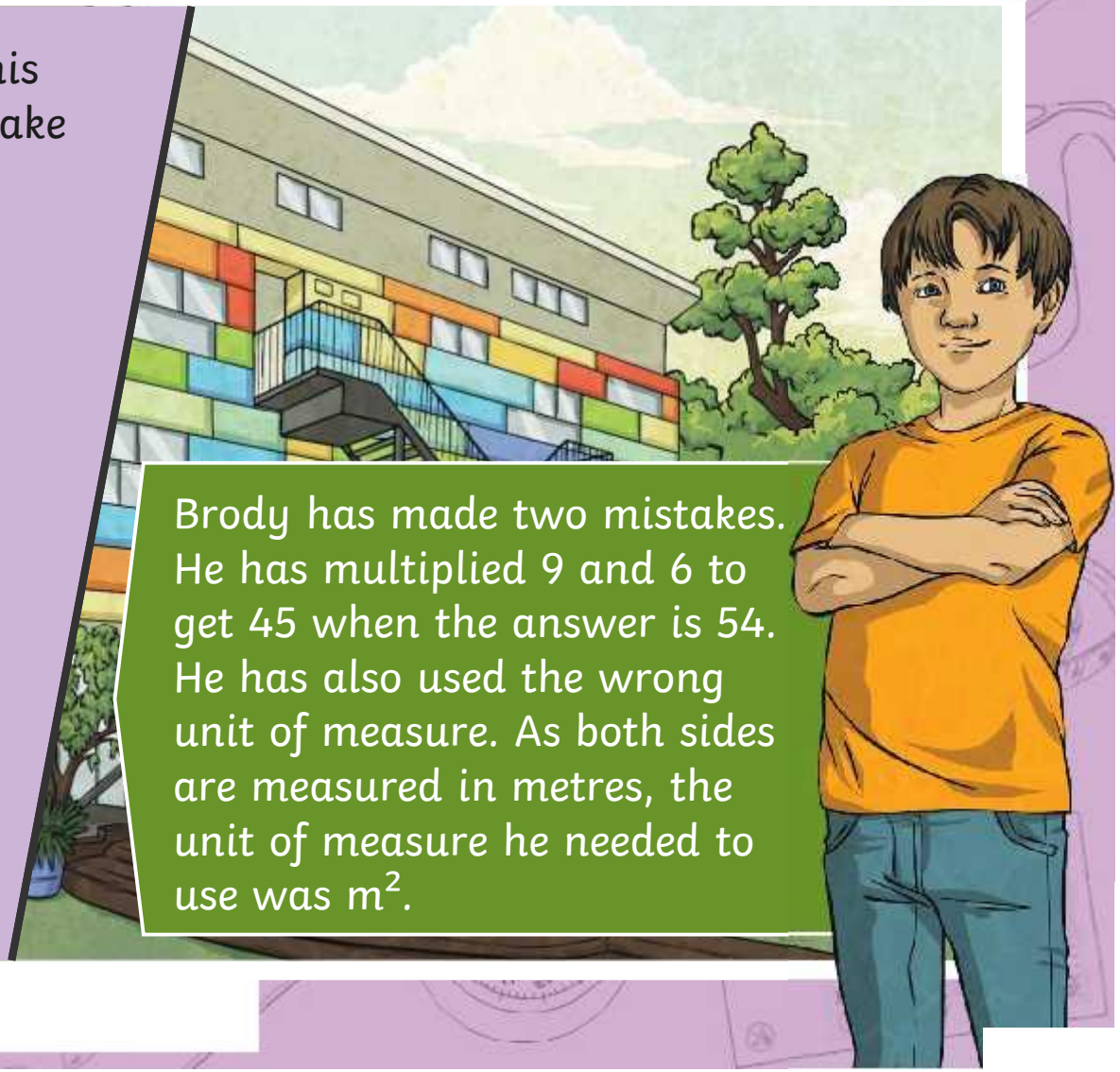


Calculating Area in m^2

Whole Class

Brody thinks the area of this shape is $45cm^2$. What mistake has he made?

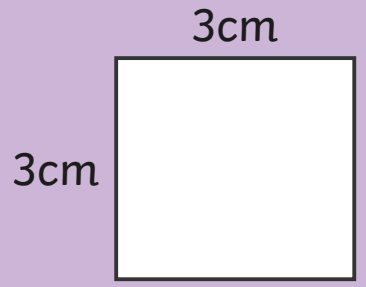




Brody has made two mistakes. He has multiplied 9 and 6 to get 45 when the answer is 54. He has also used the wrong unit of measure. As both sides are measured in metres, the unit of measure he needed to use was m^2.

An Area Problem

Marney wants to tile a water feature in her garden. Each tile is a square 3cm by 3cm. The tiles costs £2 each.



Marney's water feature is a rectangle with an area of 405cm^2. She has a budget of £100.

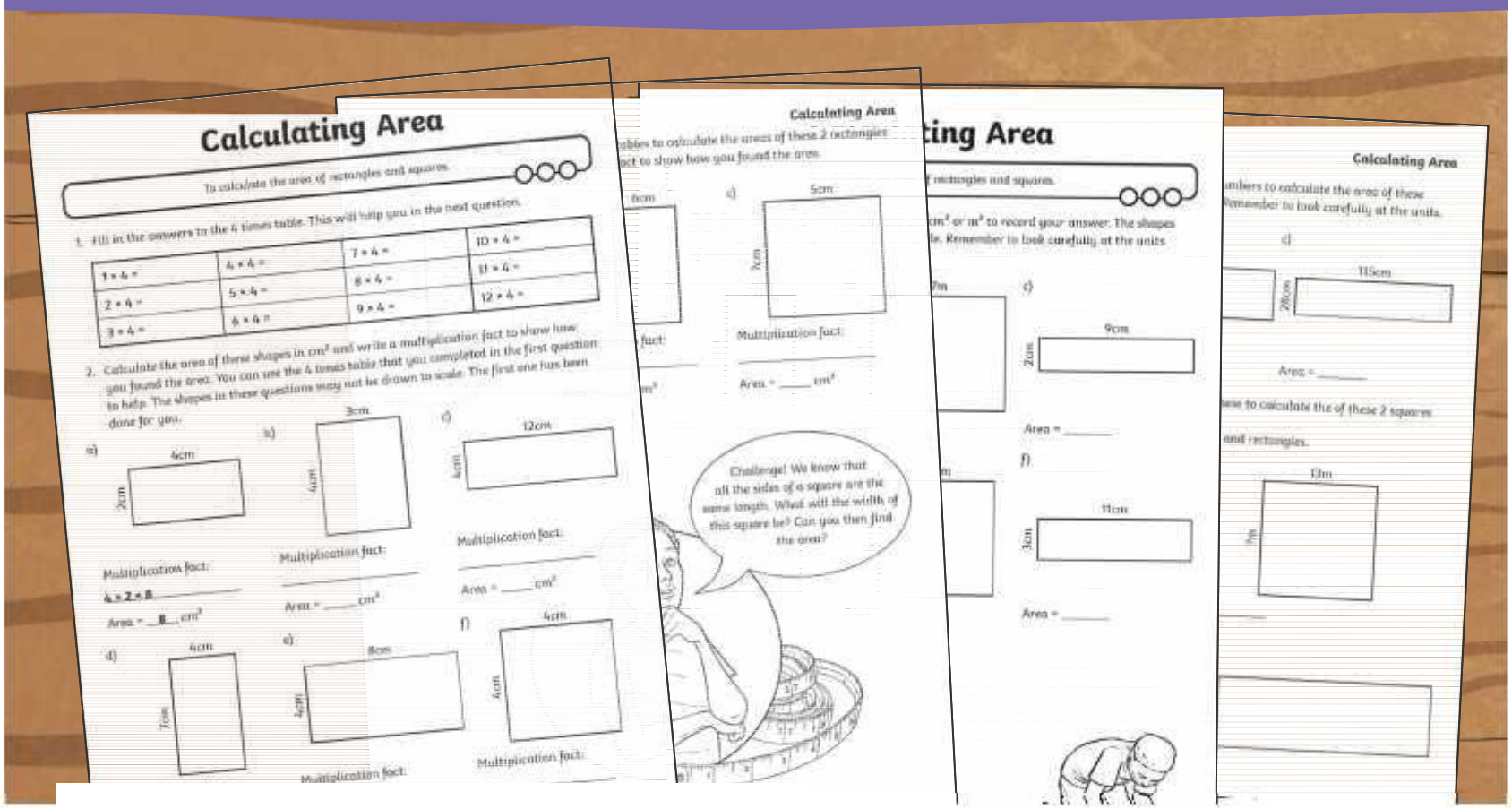
Does she have enough money to complete her project?

Yes, Marney has enough money. Each tile covers a 9cm^2 area. Marney will therefore need 45 tiles to cover the water feature.

45 × £2 = £90
Marney is within budget.

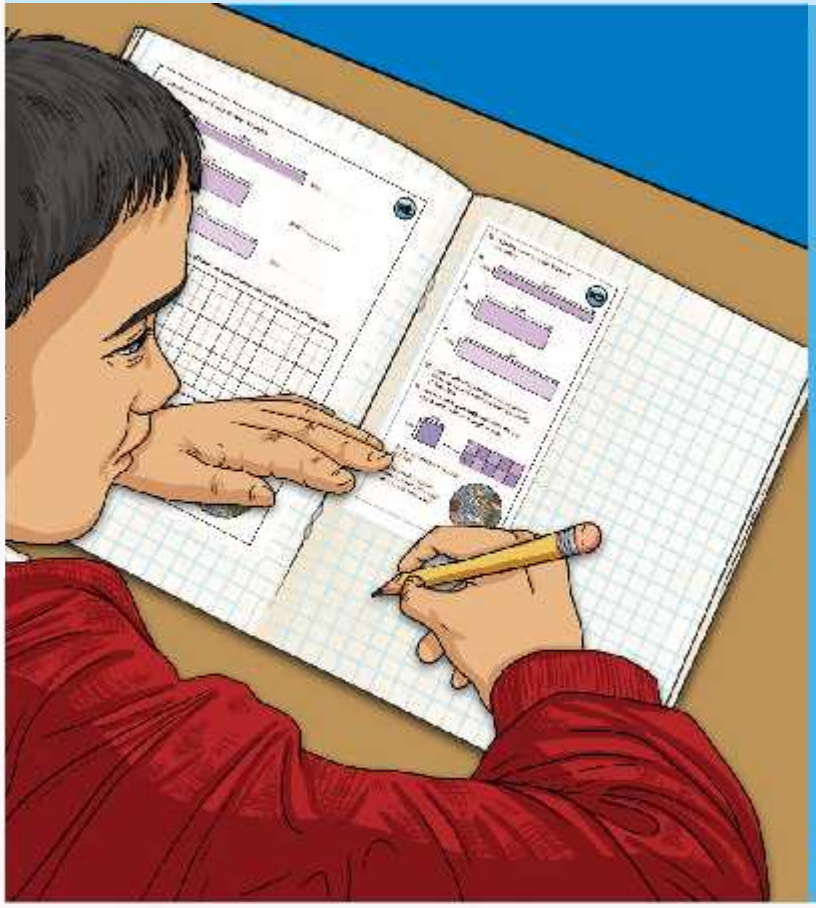
Calculating Area

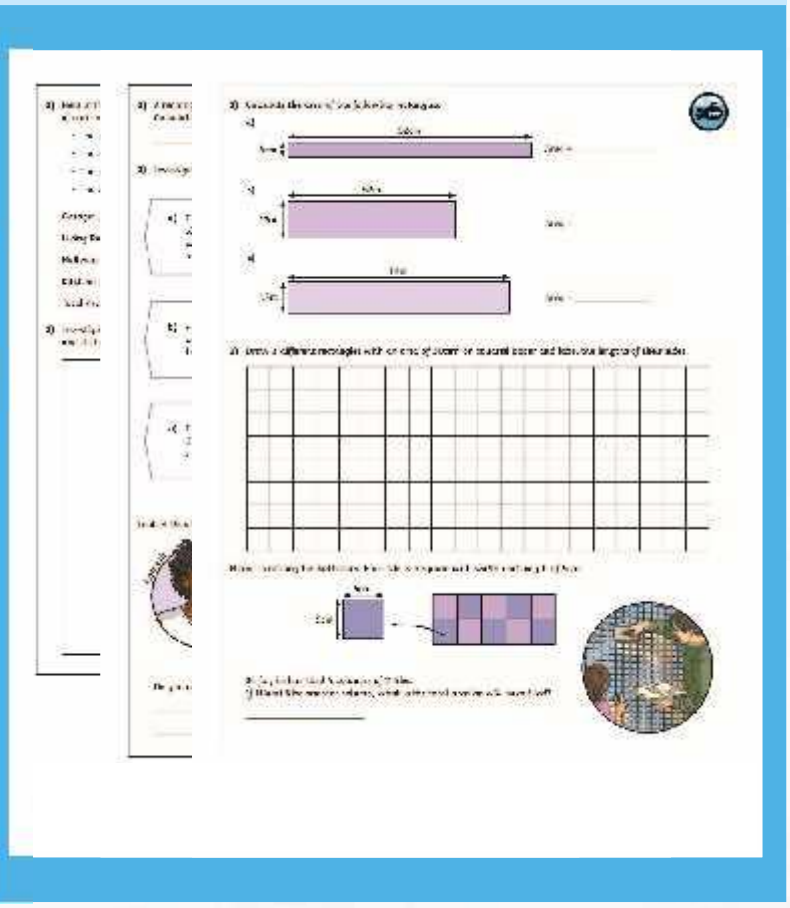
Now, use your amazing area skills to complete these activities.



Diving into Mastery

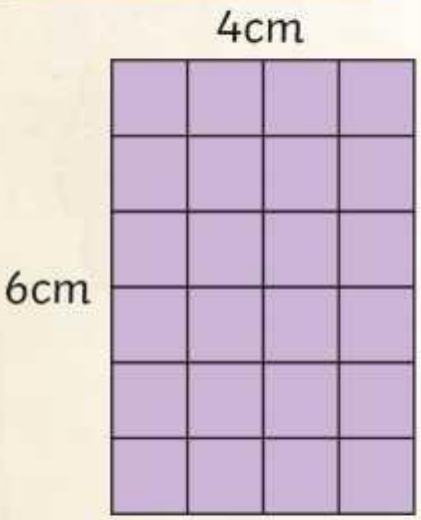
Dive in by completing your own activity!





Area of 24

On squared paper, draw different rectangles with an area of $24cm^2$.



$6cm \times 4cm = \mathbf{24cm^2}$

or

$4cm \times 6cm = \mathbf{24cm^2}$

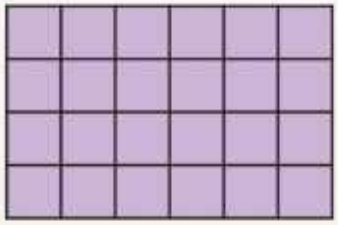
Write a multiplication calculation to show how to calculate the area.

One rectangle has been drawn for you. How many others can you think of?

Top Tip:
which pairs of numbers can be multiplied together to make 24?

Area of 24

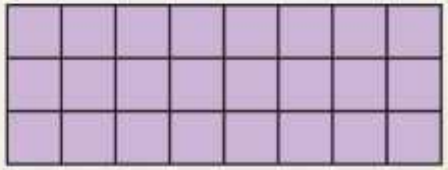
Compare your answers to these calculations:



4cm × 6cm = **24cm²**
or 6cm × 4cm = **24cm²**

2cm × 12cm = **24cm²**
or 12cm × 2cm = **24cm²**

3cm × 8cm = **24cm²**
or 8cm × 3cm = **24cm²**



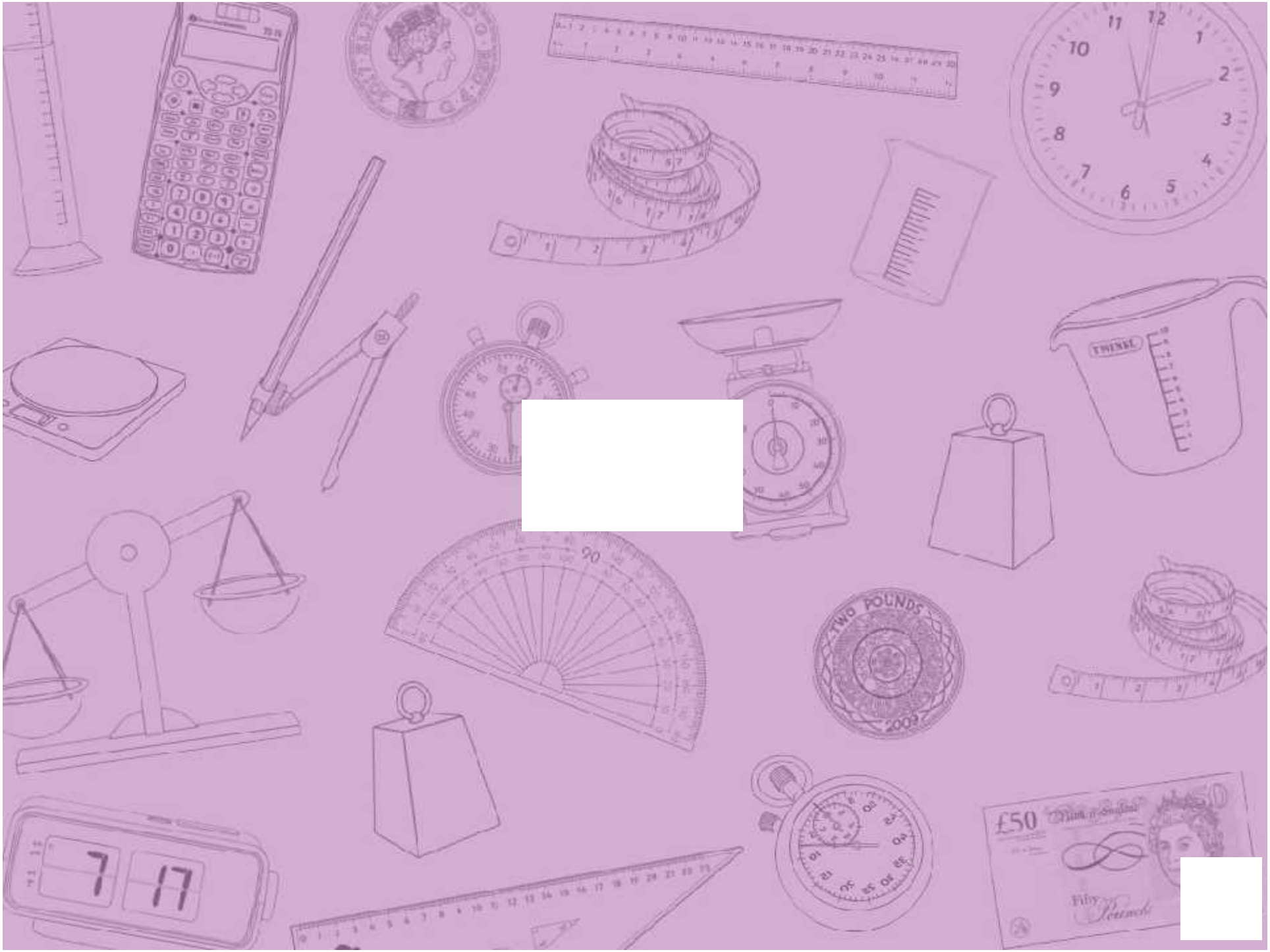
1cm × 24cm = **24cm²** or 24cm × 1cm = **24cm²**

Aim

- To calculate the area of rectangles and squares.

Success Criteria

- I can multiply length by width to calculate area.
- I can record area in standard units (square centimetres and square metres).


TWO POUNDS
2003
£50

Aim: To calculate the area of rectangles and squares.				**Date:**					
				Delivered By:			**Support:**		
Success Criteria	**Me**	**Friend**	**Teacher**	**T**	**PPA**	**S**	**I**	**AL**	**GP**
I can multiply length by width to calculate area.				**Notes/Evidence**					
I can record area in standard units (square centimetres and square metres).									

Next Steps

- _____
- _____

T	Teacher	**I**	Independent
PPA	Planning, Preparation and Assessment	**AL**	Adult Led
S	Supply	**GP**	Guided Practice

Aim: To calculate the area of rectangles and squares.				**Date:**					
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Next Steps

- _____
- _____

T	Teacher	**I**	Independent
PPA	Planning, Preparation and Assessment	**AL**	Adult Led
S	Supply	**GP**	Guided Practice

Calculating Area

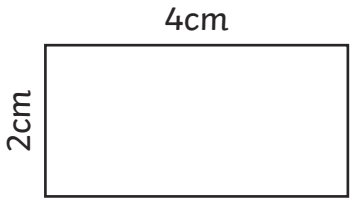
To calculate the area of rectangles and squares.

1. Fill in the answers to the 4 times table. This will help you in the next question.

1 × 4 =	4 × 4 =	7 × 4 =	10 × 4 =
2 × 4 =	5 × 4 =	8 × 4 =	11 × 4 =
3 × 4 =	6 × 4 =	9 × 4 =	12 × 4 =

2. Calculate the area of these shapes in cm^2 and write a multiplication fact to show how you found the area. You can use the 4 times table that you completed in the first question to help. The shapes in these questions may not be drawn to scale. The first one has been done for you.

a)

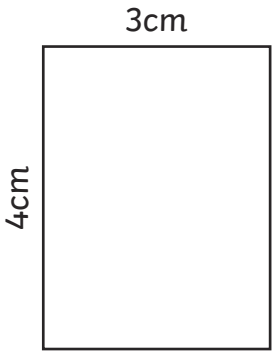


Multiplication fact:

4 × 2 = 8

Area = **8** cm^2

b)



Multiplication fact:

_____

Area = _____ cm^2

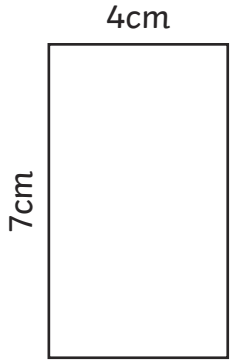
c)

Multiplication fact:

_____

Area = _____ cm^2

d)



Multiplication fact:

_____

Area = _____ cm^2

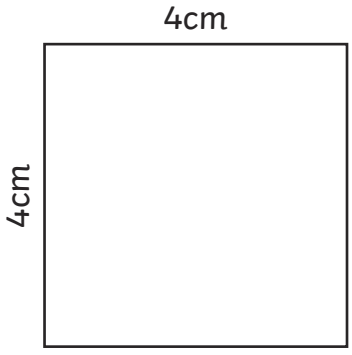
e)

Multiplication fact:

_____

Area = _____ cm^2

f)



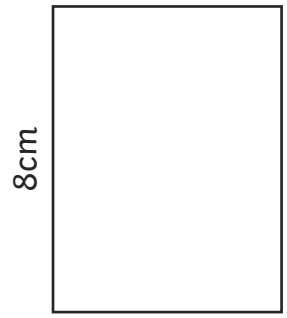
Multiplication fact:

_____

Area = _____ cm^2

3. Now, use your knowledge of other times tables to calculate the areas of these 2 rectangles and 1 square and write a multiplication fact to show how you found the area.

a)

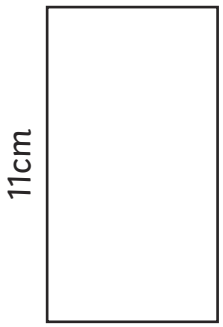


Multiplication fact:

_____

Area = _____ cm^2

b)

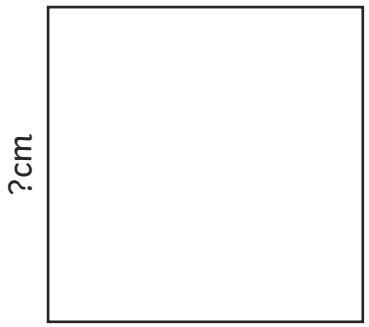


Multiplication fact:

_____

Area = _____ cm^2

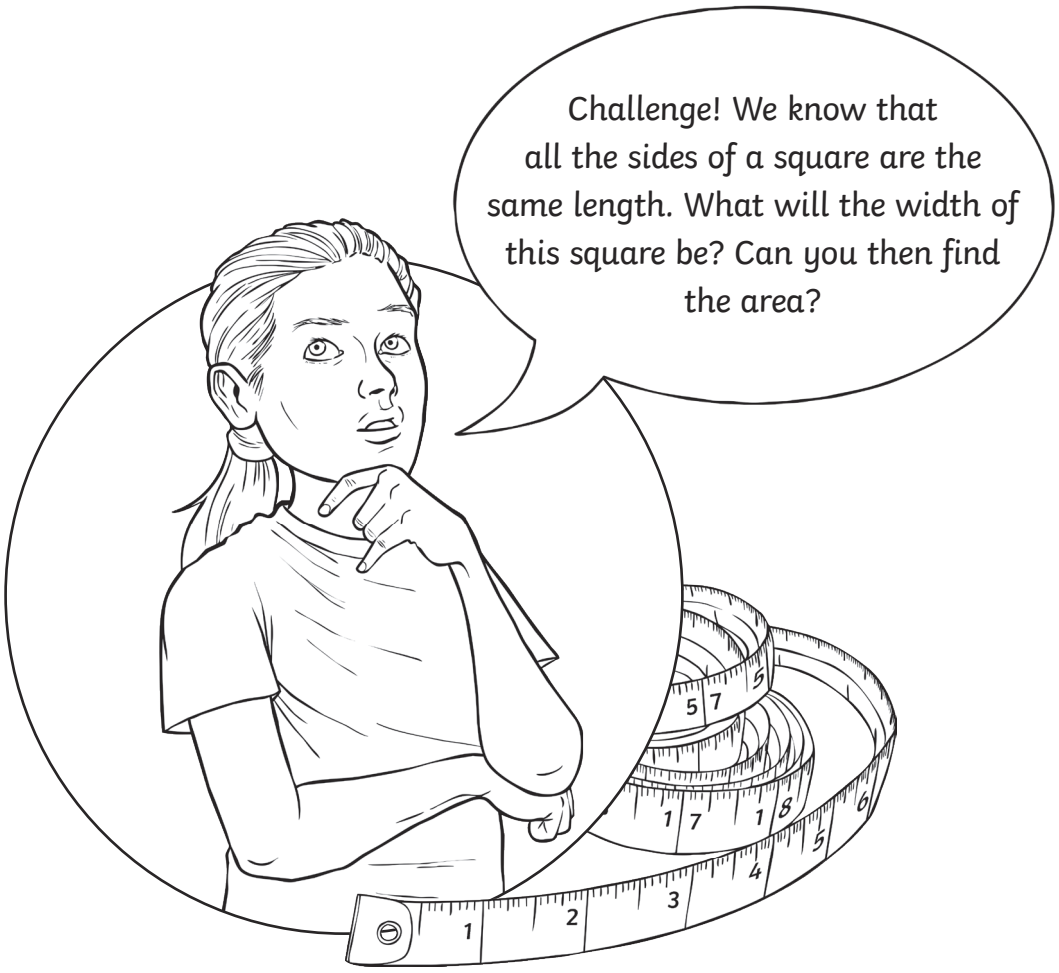
c)



Multiplication fact:

_____

Area = _____ cm^2



Calculating Area **Answers**

1.

1 × 4 = **4**	4 × 4 = **16**	7 × 4 = **28**	10 × 4 = **40**
2 × 4 = **8**	5 × 4 = **20**	8 × 4 = **32**	11 × 4 = **44**
3 × 4 = **12**	6 × 4 = **24**	9 × 4 = **36**	12 × 4 = **48**

2. a. Multiplication fact: **4 × 2 = 8 or 2 × 4 = 8**
   Area = **8**cm^2

   b. Multiplication fact: **3 × 4 = 12 or 4 × 3 = 12**
   Area = **12**cm2

   c. Multiplication fact: **12 × 4 = 48 or 4 × 12 = 48**
   Area = **48**cm^2

   d. Multiplication fact: **7 × 4 = 28 or 4 × 7 = 28**
   Area = **28**cm^2

   e. Multiplication fact: **8 × 4 = 32 or 4 × 8 = 32**
   Area = **32**cm^2

   f. Multiplication fact: **4 × 4 = 16**
   Area = **16**cm^2

3. a. Multiplication fact: **8 × 6 = 48 or 6 × 8 = 48**
   Area = **48**cm^2

   b. Multiplication fact: **6 × 11 = 66 or 11 × 6 = 66**
   Area = **66**cm^2

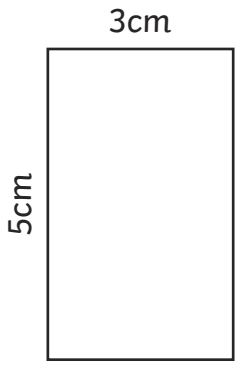
   c. Multiplication fact: **5 × 5 = 25**
   Area = **25**cm^2

Calculating Area

To calculate the area of rectangles and squares.

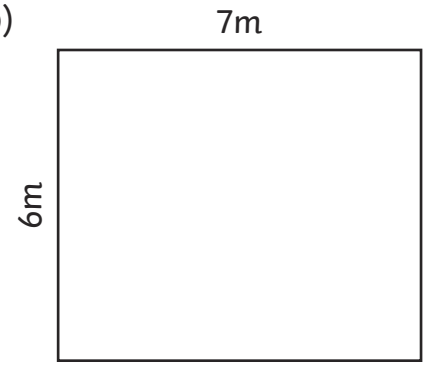
1. Calculate the area of these shapes and use cm^2 or m^2 to record your answer. The shapes in these questions may not be drawn to scale. Remember to look carefully at the units of measure.

a)



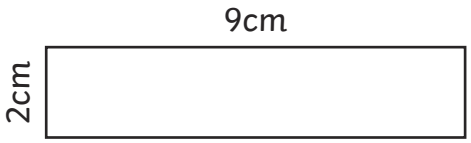
Area = _____

b)



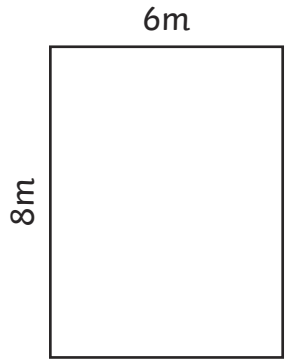
Area = _____

c)



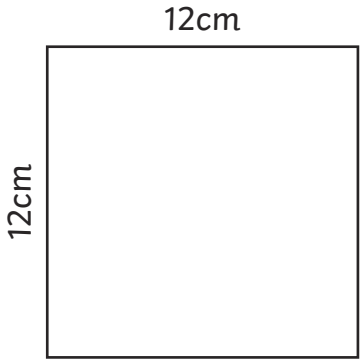
Area = _____

d)



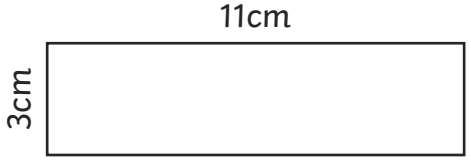
Area = _____

e)

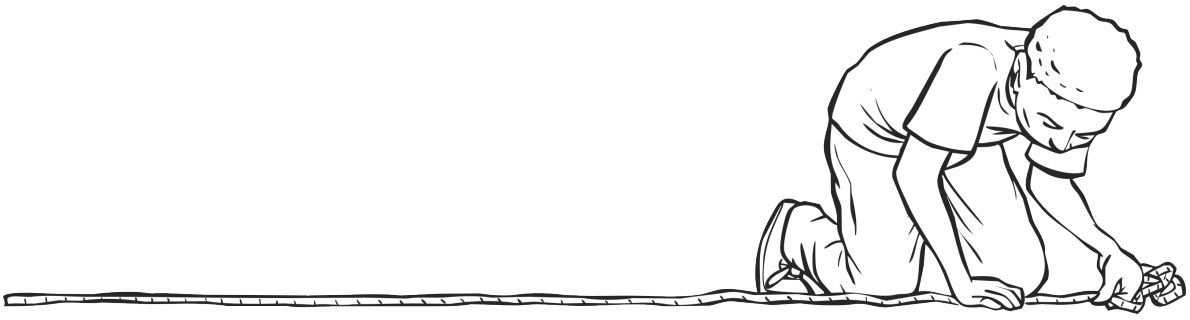


Area = _____

f)

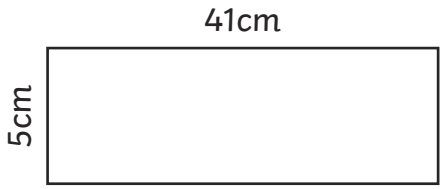


Area = _____



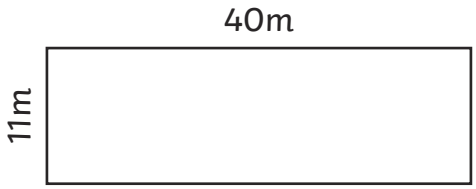
2. Now, use your knowledge of multiplying larger numbers to calculate the area of these shapes and use cm^2 or m^2 to record your answer. Remember to look carefully at the units of measure.

a)



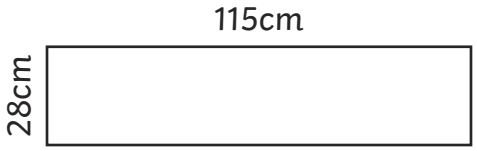
Area = _____

b)



Area = _____

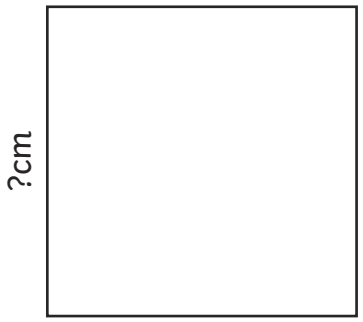
c)



Area = _____

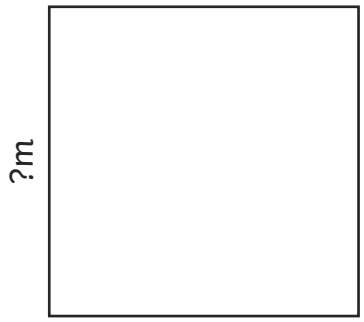
3. Can you find the missing measurements and use these to calculate the area of these 2 squares and 1 rectangle?
Top tip: think about what you know about squares and rectangles.

a)

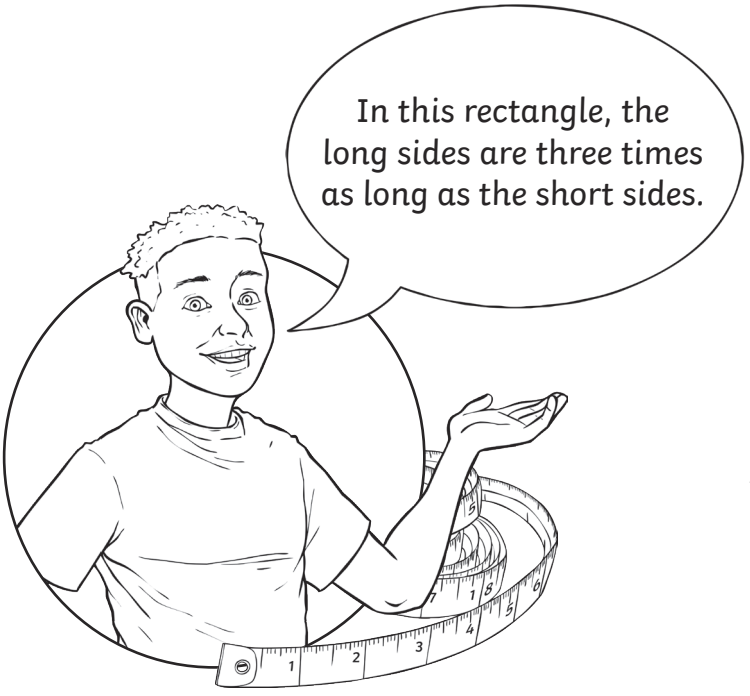


Area = _____

b)



Area = _____



c)

Area = _____

Calculating Area **Answers**

1. a. Area = **15cm²**
   b. Area = **42m²**
   c. Area = **18cm²**
   d. Area = **48m²**
   e. Area = **144cm²**
   f. Area = **33cm²**

2. a. Area = **205cm²**
   b. Area = **440m²**
   c. Area = **3220cm²**

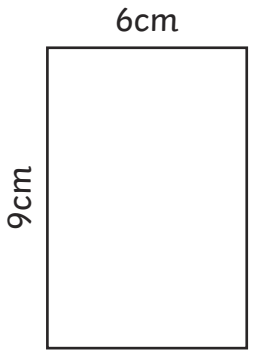
3. a. **Children should recognise that 9cm is the missing measurement.**
      Area = **81cm²**
   b. **Children should recognise that 13cm is the missing measurement.**
      Area = **169m²**
   c. **Children should recognise that 18cm is the missing measurement.**
      Area = **108cm²**

Calculating Area

To calculate the area of rectangles and squares.

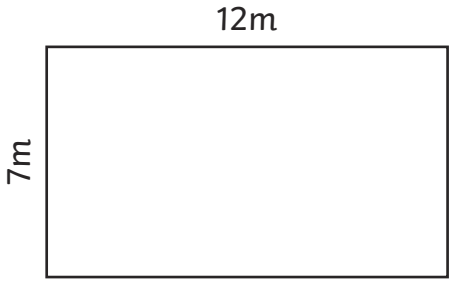
1. Calculate the area of these shapes and use cm2 or m2 to record your answer. The shapes in these questions may not be drawn to scale. Remember to look carefully at the units of measurement.

a)



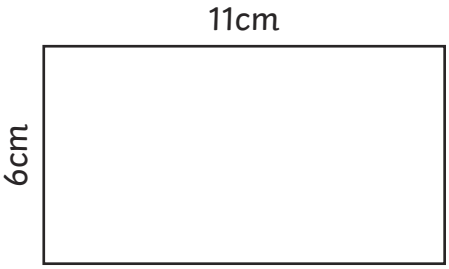
Area = _____

b)



Area = _____

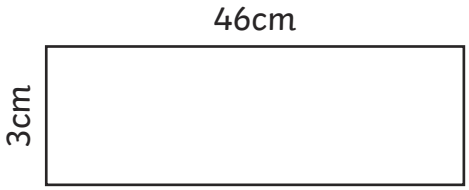
c)



Area = _____

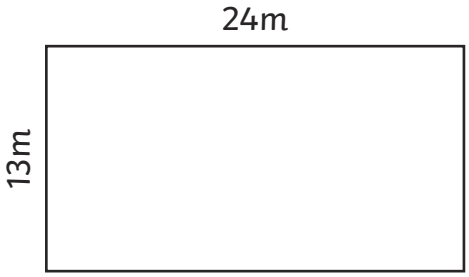
2. Now, use your knowledge of multiplying larger numbers to calculate the area of these shapes and use cm^2 or m^2 to record your answer. Remember to look carefully at the units.

a)



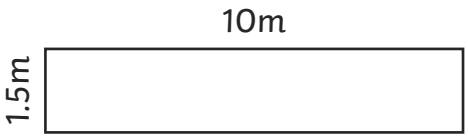
Area = _____

b)



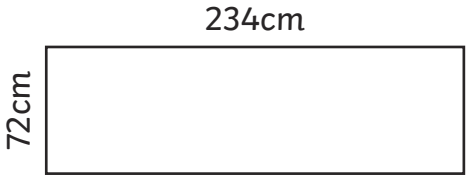
Area = _____

c)



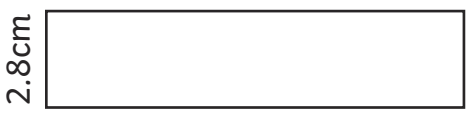
Area = _____

d)



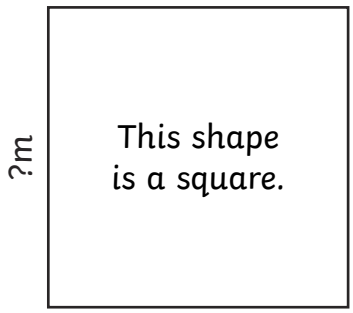
Area = _____

e)



Area = _____

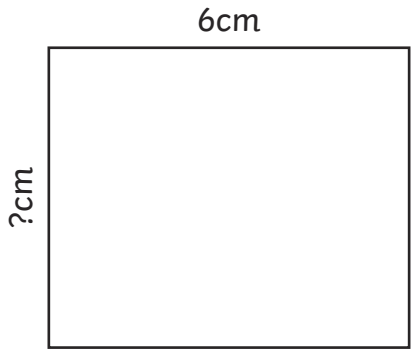
f)



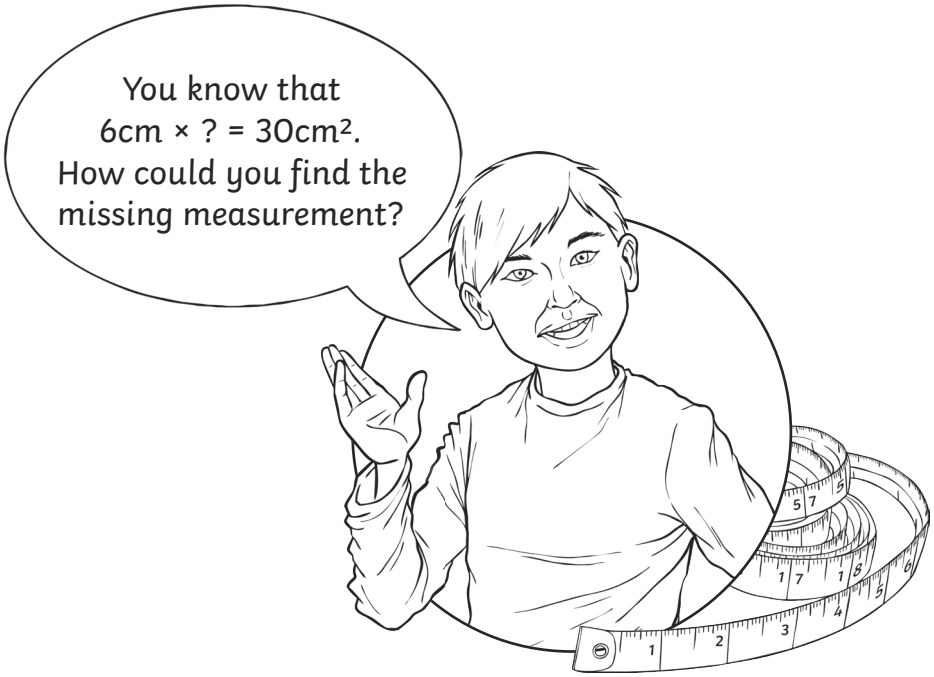
Area = _____

3. These three shapes all have an area of 30cm^2. What are the measurements of the unlabelled sides? Show your working out.

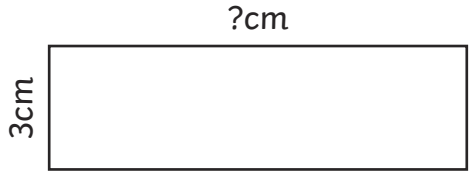
a)



Missing side = _____

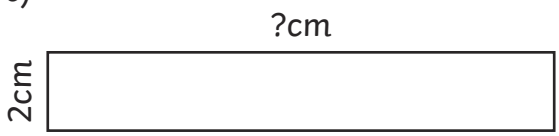


b)



Missing side = _____

c)



Missing side = _____

Calculating Area **Answers**

1. a. Area = **54cm²**

   b. Area = **84m²**

   c. Area = **66cm²**

2. a. Area = **138cm²**

   b. Area = **312m²**

   c. Area = **15m²**

   d. Area = **16 848cm²**

   e. Area = **280cm²**

   f. **Children should recognise that 25m is the missing measurement.**
   Area = **625m²**

3. **Children's working out for all questions should show understanding of the reciprocal relationship between multiplication and division - that you must divide the area by the given measurement to find the unlabelled measurement. Children may also use understanding of factor pairs to answer these questions.**

   a. **4cm**

   b. **8cm**

   c. **12cm**

1) a) $312cm^2$

b) $520m^2$

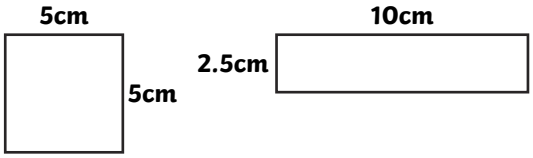
c) $15m^2$

2) Answers will vary but may include rectangles with the following measurements:
1cm × 30cm, 2cm × 15cm, 3cm × 10cm, 5cm × 6cm

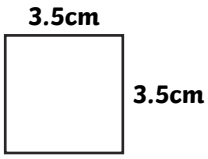
3) One square has an area of $25cm^2$. 8 tiles are already on the wall. Another column will mean that there are 10 in total.
$10 \times 25cm^2 = 250cm^2$
The total tiled area will be $250cm^2$.

1) Length = 15cm
Width = 5cm

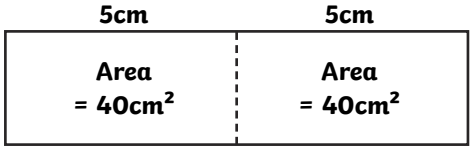
2) a) False. One example is:
The square has a perimeter of 20cm and an area of $25cm^2$ whereas the rectangle has a perimeter of 25cm and an area of $25cm^2$.



b) False. One example is:
This shape would have an area of $12.25cm^2$.



c) True. One example is:
The two rectangles have a combined area of $80cm^2$.



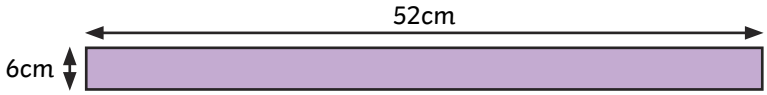
3) Romesh could be right but he could also not be.
Shape A could have a perimeter of 58cm (length of 27cm and width of 2cm). Shape B could have a perimeter of 59cm (length of 27.5cm and width of 2cm). However, the perimeter of shape B could also be 31cm (length of 10cm and width of 5.5cm) meaning that it would be smaller than the perimeter of shape A.

1) Garage: **$60m^2$**
Living Room: **$144m^2$**
Hallway: **$36m^2$**
Kitchen: **$60m^2$**
Total Area: **$300m^2$**

2) Children will find different solution to this problem. The total area of the four rooms should be $300m^2$.

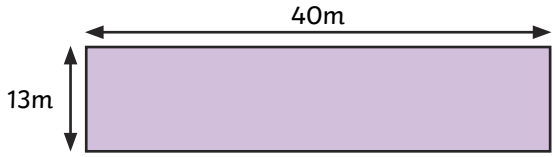
1) Calculate the area of the following rectangles:

a)



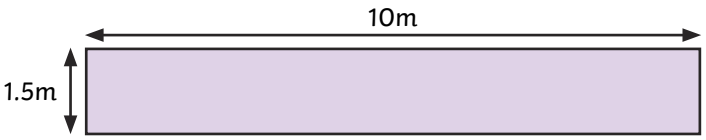
Area = _____

b)



Area = _____

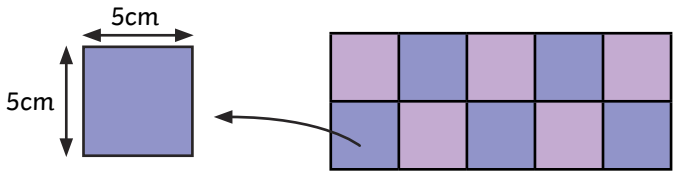
c)



Area = _____

2) Draw 3 different rectangles with an area of 30cm^2 on squared paper and label the lengths of their sides.

3) Miami is retiling their bathroom. Each tile is a square with width and length of 5cm.



So far, they have tiled 4 columns of 2 tiles.
If Miami tiles another column, what is the total area they will have tiled?

_____

1) A rectangle has an area of 75cm^2. The length is three times greater than the width. Calculate the length and width of the shape.

_____

2) Investigate the statements below. Are they true or false? Draw two shapes for each question to prove your answer.

a) If a square and a rectangle whose sides are not all equal have the same area, they will have the same perimeter.

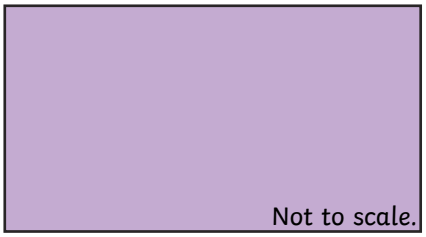
b) A square can never have an area greater than 9cm^2 but less than 16cm^2.

c) If I cut an 80cm^2 rectangle into 2 new rectangles, they will have a combined area of 80cm^2.

3) Look at Romesh's statement below.

The area of shape A is 54cm^2. The area of shape B is 55cm^2. Therefore, the perimeter of shape B is greater.

A



B

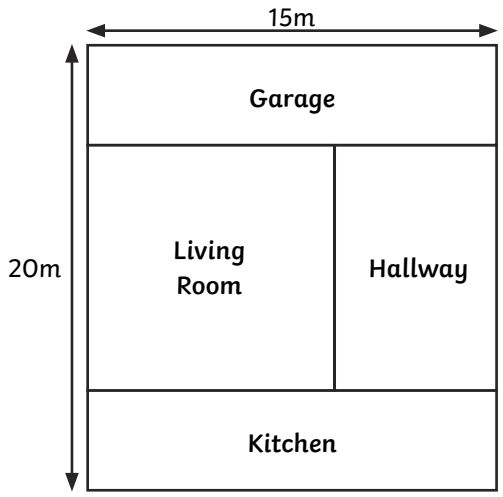
Do you agree with Romesh? Explain your answer.

_____

_____

1) Here is the layout of one floor of a house not drawn to scale. Use the clues below to work out the area of each room and the total area of this floor of the house.

- The garage and the kitchen are identical rectangles.
- The whole house is 20m long and 15m wide.
- The garage has walls of 15m and 4m.
- The living room is a square.



Garage: _____

Living Room: _____

Hallway: _____

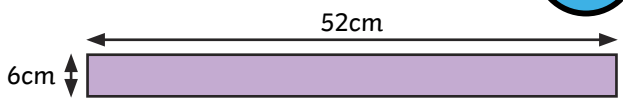
Kitchen: _____

Total Area: _____

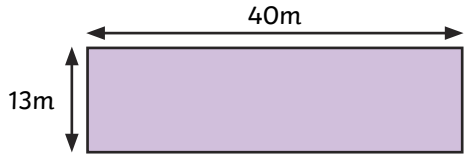
2) Investigate a different way of dividing up the house into four rooms. The length and width of the whole house and its total area should be the same as in question 1. Write some clues for a friend to solve.

1) Calculate the area of the following rectangles:

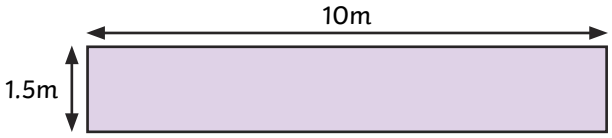
a)



b)

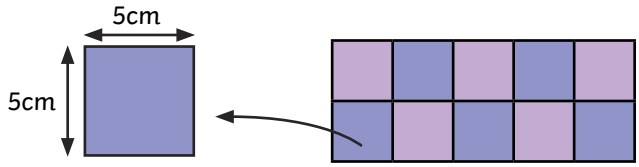


c)



2) Draw 3 different rectangles with an area of $30cm^2$ on squared paper and label the lengths of their sides.

3) Miami is retiling their bathroom. Each tile is a square with width and length of 5cm.



So far, they have tiled 4 columns of 2 tiles.

If Miami tiles another column, what is the total area they will have tiled?

1) Calculate the area of the following rectangles:

a)

b)

c)

2) Draw 3 different rectangles with an area of $30cm^2$ on squared paper and label the lengths of their sides.

3) Miami is retiling their bathroom. Each tile is a square with width and length of 5cm.

So far, they have tiled 4 columns of 2 tiles.

If Miami tiles another column, what is the total area they will have tiled?

1) A rectangle has an area of 75cm^2. The length is three times greater than the width. Calculate the length and width of the shape.

2) Investigate the statements below. Are they true or false? Draw two shapes for each question to prove your answer.

a) If a square and a rectangle whose sides are not all equal have the same area, they will have the same perimeter.

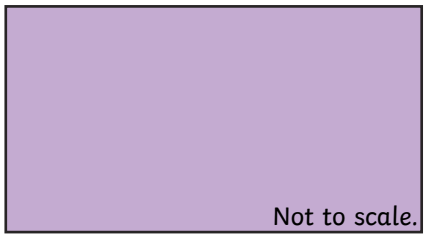
b) A square can never have an area greater than 9cm^2 but less than 16cm^2.

c) If I cut an 80cm^2 rectangle into 2 new rectangles, they will have a combined area of 80cm^2.

3) Look at Romesh's statement below.

The area of shape A is 54cm^2. The area of shape B is 55cm^2. Therefore, the perimeter of shape B is greater.

A



B

Do you agree with Romesh? Explain your answer.

1) A rectangle has an area of 75cm^2. The length is three times greater than the width. Calculate the length and width of the shape.

2) Investigate the statements below. Are they true or false? Draw two shapes for each question to prove your answer.

a) If a square and a rectangle whose sides are not all equal have the same area, they will have the same perimeter.

b) A square can never have an area greater than 9cm^2 but less than 16cm^2.

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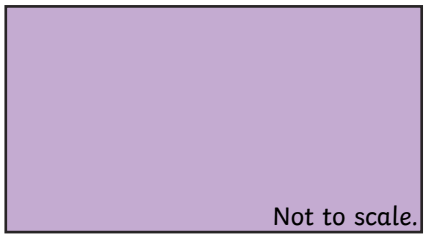
A



B

Do you agree with Romesh? Explain your answer.

1) Here is the layout of one floor of a house not drawn to scale. Use the clues below to work out the area of each room and the total area of this floor of the house.

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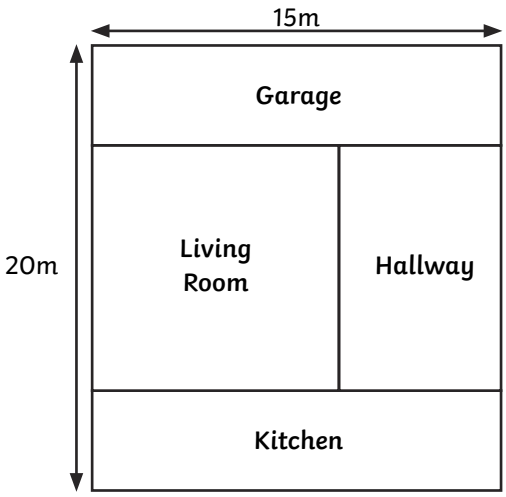
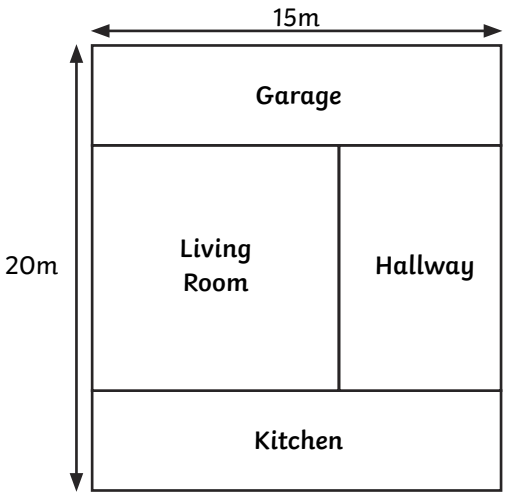
- The whole house is 20m long and 15m wide.
- The garage has walls of 15m and 4m.
- The living room is a square.



2) Investigate a different way of dividing up the house into four rooms. The length and width of the whole house and its total area should be the same as in question 1. Write some clues for a friend to solve.

1) Here is the layout of one floor of a house not drawn to scale. Use the clues below to work out the area of each room and the total area of this floor of the house.

- The garage and the kitchen are identical rectangles.
- The whole house is 20m long and 15m wide.
- The garage has walls of 15m and 4m.
- The living room is a square.



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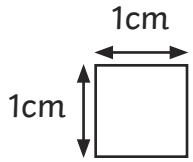
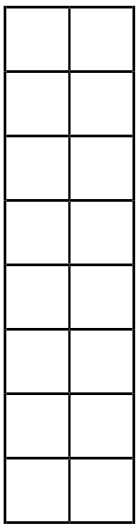
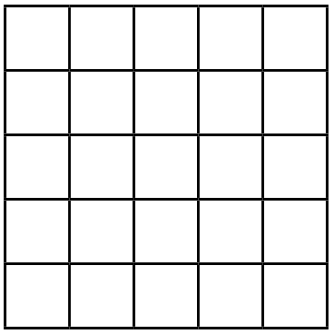
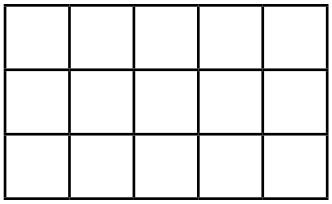
Using Multiplication to Calculate Area

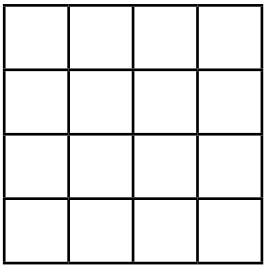
To calculate the area of rectangles and squares.

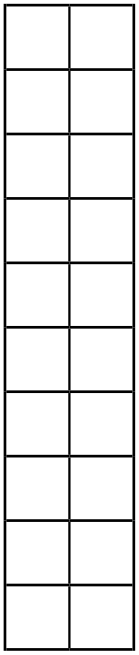












Measurement | Area of Rectangles and Squares

To calculate the area of rectangles and squares.		
I can multiply length by width to calculate area.		
I can record area in standard units (square centimetres and square metres).		

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