Geevor and Crown Distance Learning Summer Term Week 3 27th April

Learning Objectives;

Geevor- I am aiming to find areas and perimeters

Crown- I am aiming to find areas and perimeters

Notes to parents: - Area is the space inside a shape.

To calculate area of irregular shapes- divide into squares and count

To calculate area of quadrilaterals (4 sided shapes) use the formula length x width = area ₂

To calculate an area of a compound shape ( a shape which can be divided into regular shapes) split into regular shapes, calculate individual areas then add together.

Perimeter= total distance around the outside of a shape.

Finding area of regular quadrilaterals= measure length and width. Use the formula l+l+w+w= perimeter which is the same as (l+w)x2 or 2(l+w)

For compound shapes- you may need to use what measurements you have been given to calculate missing measurements, then add up the total.

To calculate area of triangles- (lxw) $÷$2= area₂

* Show the picture of two ‘Ponds’ (*see resources*).

*Which pond do you think covers the greater area? It is hard to tell as they are different irregular shapes…*

* Model counting all the whole squares in one pond, then also count any squares that have half or more shaded. Ignore squares that have less than half shaded. *Why is this a valid strategy for estimating the area?*
* Ask your children up to do likewise for the other pond.
* *So, which had the greater area?* Agree that the first pond has an area of approximately 24 squares, in this case each square is a square metre. Remind children how this is written: 24m2.
* If this pond was a regular shape, what dimensions could length and width be? Think of as many alternatives as possible. Can you challenge yourself to include decimal dimensions ?

Applying Knowledge and Understanding

Geevor- Finding area and perimeter sheet 1

Crown – Finding area and perimeter sheet 2

Practical tasks- Calculate the area and perimeter of the garden or room at home.

If fencing cost x amount how much would it cost to fence all the way around?

If carpet cost x amount per square metre, how much to carpet the room?

Learning Objectives-

Geevor - I am aiming to know that angles in a triangle add up to 180 degrees and use this to calculate an unknown angle.

Crown - I am aiming to find missing angles around a point, on a line, vertically opposite and in triangles

Notes to parents – children need to know that all internal angles of quadrilateral add up to 360 degrees. This is easiest explained by the four corners of a square. Each corner is a right angle 90 degrees. 4x90=360 . All internal angles of a triangle add up to 180 degrees because a triangle has half the area of a square or rectangle.

An equilateral triangle= all 3 sides and angles are equal . 180÷3=60. Angles are always 60 degrees.

Isosceles triangle= 2 sides and angles equal. But all 3 angles always add up to 180 degrees

Scalene triangle- all 3 angles and all sides are different but always add up to a total of 180 degrees.

Opposite angles are always equal.

Angles along a straight line always equal 180 degrees.

* Ask your child to face a fixed object, door, window etc. then make a jump of 90 degrees. Then another jump of 90 degrees in same direction, and so on 4 times until they arrive back to their start position. Relate each turn to 90 degrees/right angle. 2 in half turn = straight line = 180 degrees. 4 in a full turn= 360 degrees.

Applying Knowledge and understanding

Geevor- Triangle Angles – sheet 1

Crown- Missing angles – sheet 2 and 3

Use facts about angles in quadrilaterals, triangles, around a straight line etc. to calculate missing angles.

(Answers included)