

Area

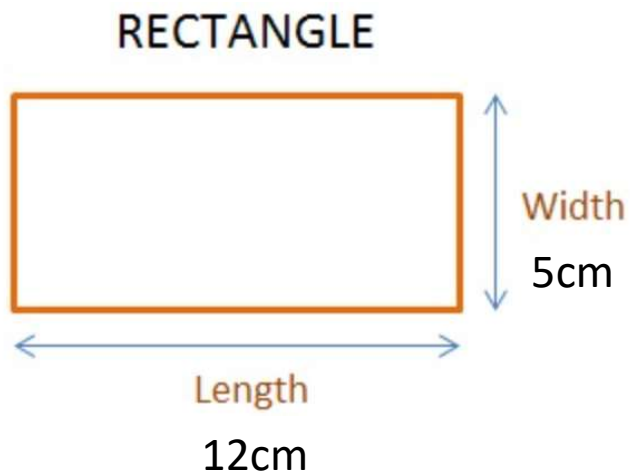
Monday 15th

Measurement – Area – Lesson 3 – PowerPoint 1

LO: To be able to calculate the area of a compound shape

Over the last few lessons we have begun to look at how to calculate the area of a shape. We have used both squares to calculate the area and we have learnt a formula for calculating the area of a simple rectangular or square shape:

$$\text{Area} = \text{Length} \times \text{Width}$$



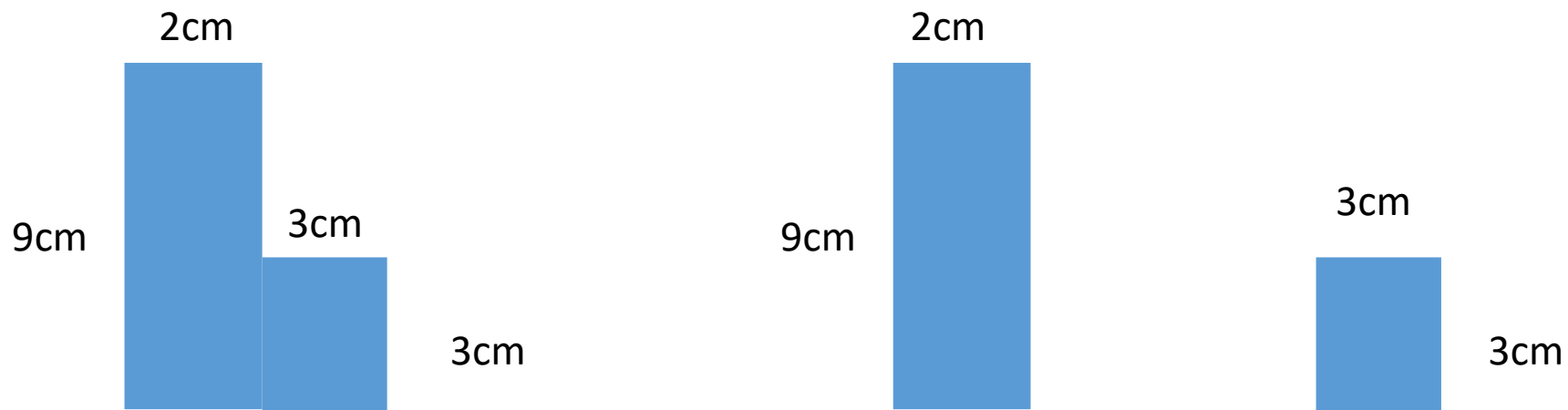
AREA:

$$12 \times 5 = 60\text{cm}^2$$

Today, we are going to use our knowledge of calculating the area of a shape to help calculate the area of a compound rectilinear shape. We have looked at these types of shapes before when learning about perimeter.

A compound rectilinear shape is simple a 2D shape which looks as if it has been made by putting together two or more rectangles and/or squares.

To calculate the area of a compound rectilinear shape we simply need to be able to recognise the shapes which have been used to create the rectilinear shape and then use the given measurements to calculate the area.



A compound rectilinear shape.

He we see the shape pulled apart to reveal a rectangle and a square.

On the next few slides we will look at the steps you will need to follow in order to calculate the area of a compound rectilinear shape.

Compound Area

Compound area is where a shape can be made up of other shapes.

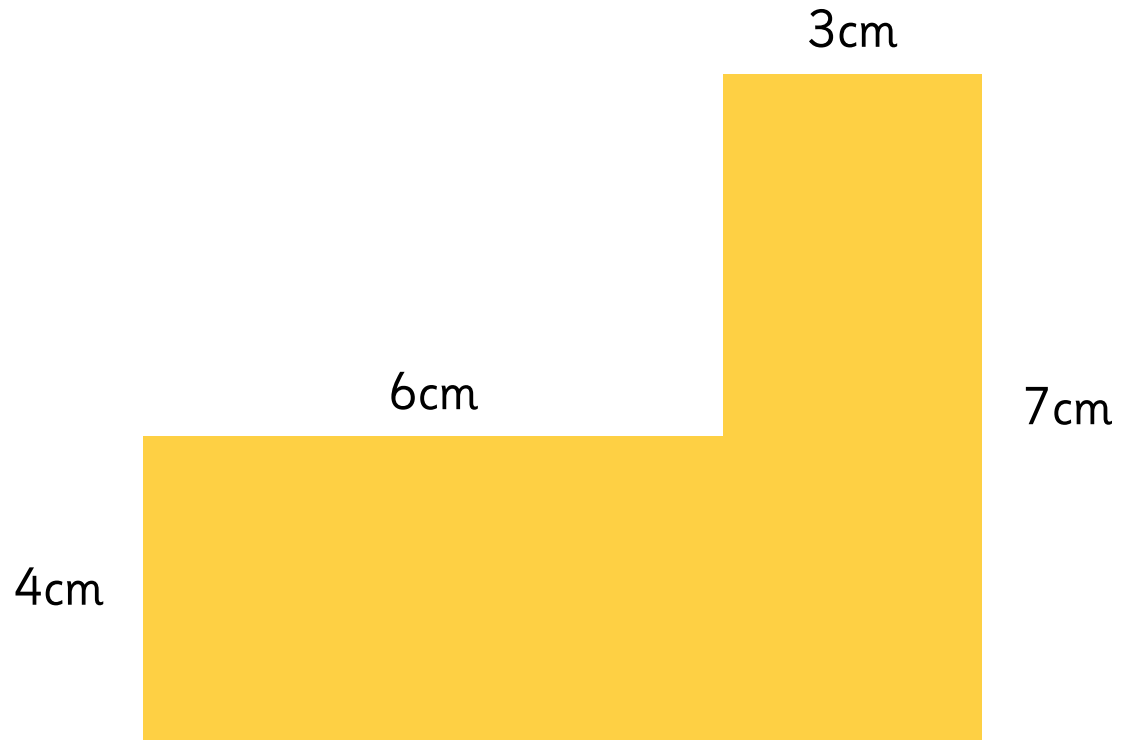
The area of a compound shape can be found by calculating the area of the shapes from which they can be formed, and adding these together.

Here is a compound shape made of 2 rectangles.



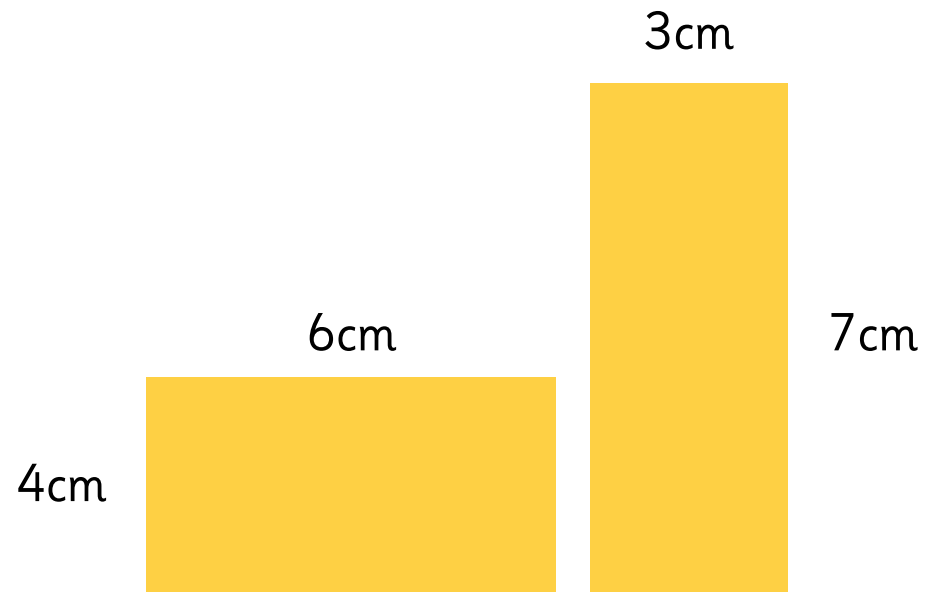
An example of how to calculate the compound area of a shape:

Calculate the area of this compound shape:



An example of how to calculate the compound area of a shape:

Calculate the area of this compound shape:



$$\text{Area} = (4\text{cm} \times 6\text{cm}) + (3\text{cm} \times 7\text{cm}) = 24\text{cm}^2 + 21\text{cm}^2 = 45\text{cm}^2$$

Now go to PowerPoint 2 for today's questions