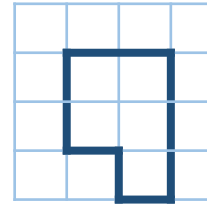
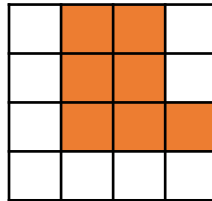


# Area

How much space there is on a flat surface.



masterthecurriculum.co.uk

# Surface

The outer layer or face of an object.

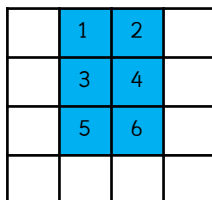
Run your hands over the **surface** of your table or your maths book.



masterthecurriculum.co.uk

# Area – Counting Squares

You can put a shape on a grid and find the area by counting the number of squares.

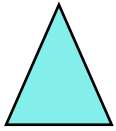


When each square measures 1cm by 1cm, then the area is  $6\text{cm}^2$  - 6 square cm

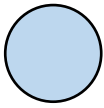
The rectangle has an area of 6. masterthecurriculum.co.uk

# 2-D Shape

2-D Shapes are flat. You cannot pick up a 2-D shape.



Triangle



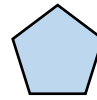
Circle



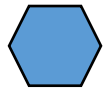
Square



Rectangle



Pentagon

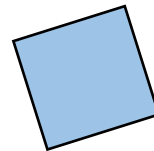
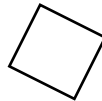
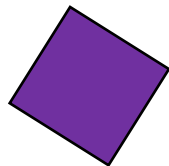
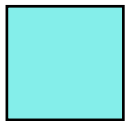


Hexagon

masterthecurriculum.co.uk

# Square

Squares are 2-D shapes.  
They have 4 equal sides and 4 vertices.

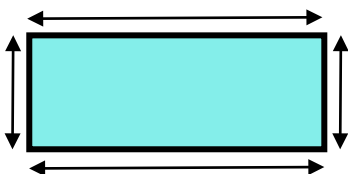


masterthecurriculum.co.uk

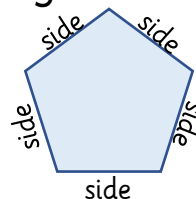
# Sides

The lines that make a 2-D shape.

A rectangle has 4 sides.



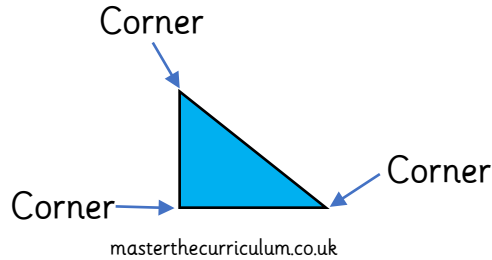
A pentagon has 5 sides.



masterthecurriculum.co.uk

# Corner

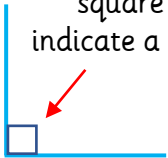
A corner joins sides in 2-D shapes.



# Right Angle

A right angle is exactly 90 degrees and looks like a corner of a square.

You might see a square used to indicate a right angle.



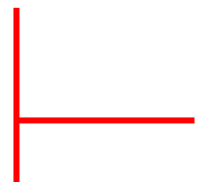
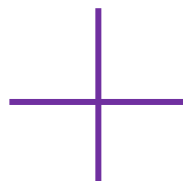
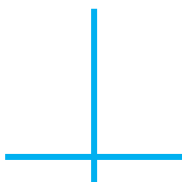
masterthecurriculum.co.uk

Even if you turn the right angle, it is still a right angle!



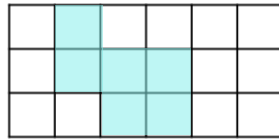
# Perpendicular Line

A perpendicular line meets at a right angle.



masterthecurriculum.co.uk

# Rectilinear



A figure where all edges meet at right angles.  
The figures all have straight lines.

masterthecurriculum.co.uk

# Systematic

An **order** when you are working something out.  
You might see a pattern when you are working in a **systematic** way.

$$20 = 19 + 1$$

$$20 = 18 + 2$$

What is next?

$$16 = 16 + 0$$

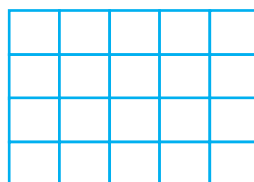
$$16 = 15 + 1$$

masterthecurriculum.co.uk

# Strategy

A method you can use to find a solution to a problem.  
These are different strategies for finding the area of the shape.

$$5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 20$$




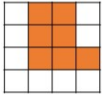

$$4 \times 5 = 20$$

masterthecurriculum.co.uk

Perimeter & Area Year 4

## Area

How much space there is on a flat surface.











masterthecurriculum.co.uk

Perimeter & Area Year 4

## 2-D Shape

2-D Shapes are flat. You cannot pick up a 2-D shape.



masterthecurriculum.co.uk

Perimeter & Area Year 4

## Surface

The outer layer or face of an object.

Run your hands over the **surface** of your table or your maths book.









masterthecurriculum.co.uk

Perimeter & Area Year 4

## Square

Squares are 2-D shapes. They have 4 equal sides and 4 vertices.

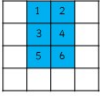






masterthecurriculum.co.uk

Perimeter & Area Year 4

## Area – Counting Squares

You can put a shape on a grid and find the area by counting the number of squares.



When each square measures 1cm by 1cm, then the area is 6cm<sup>2</sup> = 6 square cm


The rectangle has an area of 6. masterthecurriculum.co.uk

Perimeter & Area Year 4


## Sides

The lines that make a 2-D shape.

A rectangle has 4 sides.



A pentagon has 5 sides.

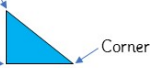


masterthecurriculum.co.uk

Perimeter & Area Year 4

## Corner




A corner joins sides in 2-D shapes.



masterthecurriculum.co.uk

Perimeter & Area Year 4

## Rectilinear

A figure where all edges meet at right angles. The figures all have straight lines.


masterthecurriculum.co.uk


Perimeter & Area Year 4

## Right Angle


A right angle is exactly 90 degrees and looks like a corner of a square.

You might see a square used to indicate a right angle.





Even if you turn the right angle, it is still a right angle!



masterthecurriculum.co.uk

Perimeter & Area Year 4

## Systematic

An **order** when you are working something out. You might see a pattern when you are working in a **systematic** way.

$20 = 19 + 1$   
 $20 = 18 + 2$

What is next?




$16 = 16 + 0$   
 $16 = 15 + 1$

masterthecurriculum.co.uk

Perimeter & Area Year 4

## Perpendicular Line

A perpendicular line meets at a right angle.

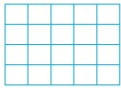
masterthecurriculum.co.uk

Perimeter & Area Year 4

## Strategy

A method you can use to find a solution to a problem. These are different strategies for finding the area of the shape.

$5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 20$



$4 \times 5 = 20$

masterthecurriculum.co.uk

Year 4 - Area Vocabulary Assessment

masterthecurriculum.co.uk

Area		Surface		Counting Squares	
2D Shape		Square		Corners	
Sides		Right Angles		Perpendicular	
Rectilinear		Systematic		Strategy	

Year 4 - Area Vocabulary Assessment

Area		Surface		Counting Squares	
2D Shape		Square		Corners	
Sides		Right Angles		Perpendicular	
Rectilinear		Systematic		Strategy	

Year 4 - Area Vocabulary Assessment

Area		Surface		Counting Squares	
2D Shape		Square		Corners	
Sides		Right Angles		Perpendicular	
Rectilinear		Systematic		Strategy	

Year 4 - Area Vocabulary Assessment

Area		Surface		Counting Squares	
2D Shape		Square		Corners	
Sides		Right Angles		Perpendicular	
Rectilinear		Systematic		Strategy	

Year 4 - Area Vocabulary Assessment

Area		Surface		Counting Squares	
2D Shape		Square		Corners	
Sides		Right Angles		Perpendicular	
Rectilinear		Systematic		Strategy	