Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 6 Summer 1

We believe that the rapid recall of key facts underpins the success and progress of all in maths. Children will be introduced to their key facts at the beginning of each half term and then practise them regularly in class. Children will also be expected to practise these key facts at home.

The key fact this half term is

To know the formulae for finding the area of different shapes

Key Facts

Area of a square	b x h
Area of a rectangle	b x h
Area of a triangle (perpendicular height)	1/2 (b x h)
Area of a parallelogram (perpendicular height)	b x h

Key Vocabulary

area e.g. cm^2 m^2

base (b)

height (h)

perpendicular

formula

square/rectangle/parallelogram

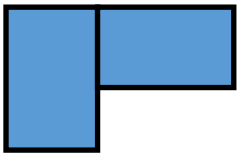
triangle

MAKE IT FUN

Draw 2 or more squares or rectangles. Put them together - make sure that the edge of one shape is next to the edge of the other. This creates a compound shape (a shape made up of 2 or more simple shapes) - take a look at the example. Explain to an adult how to find the area of this shape.

Can you draw a square or a rectangle that has the same area as its perimeter?

(perimeter—the sum of the length of its sides)



MAKE IT LINK

Area and perimeter	https://nrich.maths.org/7280&part=
Investigate area and perimeter	https://nrich.maths.org/6398
Area, pattern making and generalisation	https://nrich.maths.org/35

DEEPEN IT

Always, Sometimes, Never? If the area of a rectangle is odd, then all of the lengths are odd.

True or False? Two rectangles with the same perimeter can have different areas. Explain your answer.

If a right angled triangle has an area of $54cm^2$, what could the length and height of the triangle be? How many different integer possibilities can you find?