

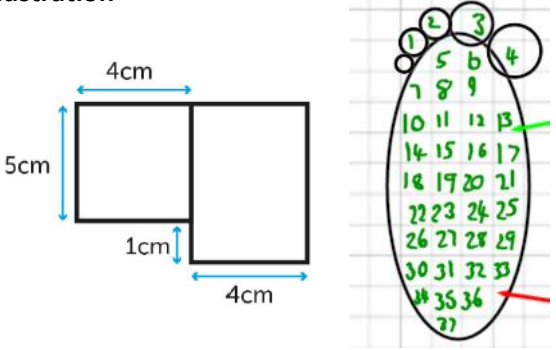


ALMOND HILL JUNIOR SCHOOL MEDIUM TERM PLAN

TOPIC TITLE: Area

YEAR GROUP: 5

TERM: Spring 2

<p>Vocabulary</p> <p>Square centimetres (cm²) Square metres (m²) Square and rectangle Irregular shapes</p>	<p>Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Explore strategies to estimate the area of irregular shapes.- Estimate area using the most appropriate unit of measure.- Calculate and compare the area of different rectangles.- Find unknown measures when calculating area.-	<p>What we already know</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Year 4- explored area by counting squares to find the area of rectilinear shapes.- Related area to arrays and multiplication and used this to discover that for rectangles you can use length x width to work out how many squares would fit inside the shape.
<p>Illustration</p>  <p>The first illustration shows a rectangle with a height of 5cm and a width of 4cm. A smaller rectangle is attached to the bottom right corner, with a height of 1cm and a width of 4cm. The second illustration shows a handprint on a grid. The squares are numbered 1 through 36. A red arrow points to square 36.</p>	<p>Application/Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Estimate area of foot/hand print using cm² paper.- Exploration of different square measurements.- Comparing the area of rectangles by multiplying their width and length.- Deduce the missing measurement and apply Length X Width to calculate the area. Use inverse if Area is known and Width or Length is missing.- Calculating the combined area of rectangles.	<p>Concepts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Area = Length x width
<p>Other/Cross Curricular Links with English/Maths</p> <p>DT – model building Geography – Drawing to scale maps</p>		