## Varied Fluency <br> Step 3: Area of Rectangles

## National Curriculum Objectives:

Mathematics Year 5: (5M7b) Calculate and compare the area of rectangles (including squares), and including using standard units, square centimetres (cm2) and square metres (m2) and estimate the area of irregular shapes

## Differentiation:

Developing Questions to support calculating the area of rectangles by counting squares and begin to use the correct formula. Whole numbers only.
Expected Questions to support calculating the area of rectangles by using the correct formula. Includes some use of decimals and rounding to estimate.
Greater Depth Questions to support calculating the area of rectangles using the correct formula. Includes some use of decimals, rounding to estimate and conversion of units.

## More Year 5 Area and Perimeter resources.

Did you like this resource? Don't forget to review it on our website.

1a．Complete the shape to make a rectangle with an area of $54 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$ ．


Label the length and width of the rectangle．

2a．Count the squares to find the area of the rectangle．


3a．Find the total area of both rectangles．

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4a．Match the shape to the correct area．


1b．Complete the shape to make a rectangle with an area of $42 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$ ．


Label the length and width of the rectangle．


Not to scale
2b．Count the squares to find the area of the rectangle．


Not to scale

3b．Find the total area of both rectangles．


Not to scale
4b．Match the shape to the correct area．

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5a. Complete the shape to make a rectangle with an area of $40 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$.


Write down the calculation used to show the length and width of the rectangle.

## E

Not to scale
6a. Calculate the estimated area of the rectangle.


Not to scale
8a. Match the shape to the correct estimated area.


5b. Complete the shape to make a rectangle with an area of $36 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$.

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Write down the calculation used to show the length and width of the rectangle.

Not to scale
6b. Calculate the estimated area of the rectangle.


Not to scale
7b. Calculate the total area of both rectangles. Round estimate where necessary.

4.5 cm


5 cm

Not to scale
8b. Match the shape to the correct estimated area.

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9a. Complete the shape to make a rectangle with an area of $56 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$.


Write down the calculation used to show the length and width of the rectangle.


11a. Calculate the total area of both shapes in $\mathrm{cm}^{2}$. Round to estimate where necessary.


Not to scale
12a. Match the shape to the correct estimated area.


9b. Complete the shape to make a rectangle with an area of $49 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$.

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Write down the calculation used to show the length and width of the rectangle.

## d

Not to scale
10b. Calculate the estimated area of the square. Give your answer in mm .


11b. Calculate the total area of both rectangles in $\mathrm{cm}^{2}$. Round to estimate where necessary.


Not to scale
12b. Match the shape to the correct

$42 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$
$88 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$
$9,900 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$

Not to scale
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# Varied Fluency Area of Rectangles 

## Developing

1a. Children complete the shape to the dimensions $9 \mathrm{~cm} \times 6 \mathrm{~cm}$ ( 24 more squares).
2a. $6 \mathrm{~cm} \times 3 \mathrm{~cm}=18 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$
3a. A: $12 \mathrm{~cm}^{2} ; \mathrm{B}: 15 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$; total area: $27 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$
4a. $A=20 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}, B=18 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$

## Expected

5a. Children complete the shape to the dimensions $8 \mathrm{~cm} \times 5 \mathrm{~cm}$ (20 more squares).
6 a. $12 \mathrm{~cm} \times 8 \mathrm{~cm}=96 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$
7 a . A: $7 \mathrm{~cm} \times 9 \mathrm{~cm}=63 \mathrm{~cm}^{2} ; \mathrm{B}: 7 \mathrm{~cm} \times 4 \mathrm{~cm}$ $=28 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$; total area: $63 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}+28 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}=$ $91 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$
8a. $A=81 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}, B=27 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$

## Greater Depth

9a. Children complete the shape to the dimensions $8 \mathrm{~cm} \times 7 \mathrm{~cm}$ ( 46 more squares).
10a. $12 \mathrm{~cm} \times 7 \mathrm{~cm}=84 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$
11a. A: $11 \mathrm{~cm} \times 11 \mathrm{~cm}=121 \mathrm{~cm}^{2} ;$ B: $9 \mathrm{~cm} \times$ $4 \mathrm{~cm}=36 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$; total area: $121 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}+36 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$ $=157 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$
12a. $A=96 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}, B=108 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$

## Developing

1b. Children complete the shape to the dimensions $7 \mathrm{~cm} \times 6 \mathrm{~cm}$ ( 28 more squares).
2b. $3 \mathrm{~cm} \times 10 \mathrm{~cm}=30 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$
3b. A: $25 \mathrm{~cm}^{2} ;$ B: $8 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$; total area: $33 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$
4b. $A=16 \mathrm{~m}^{2}, B=30 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$

## Expected

5b. Children complete the shape to the dimensions $6 \mathrm{~cm} \times 6 \mathrm{~cm}$ ( 30 more squares).
6b. $8 \mathrm{~cm} \times 3 \mathrm{~cm}=24 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$
7b. A: $5 \mathrm{~cm} \times 5 \mathrm{~cm}=25 \mathrm{~cm}^{2} ;$ B: $12 \mathrm{~cm} \times 5 \mathrm{~cm}$ $=60 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$; total area: $25 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}+60 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}=$ $85 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$
8b. $A=36 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}, B=45 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$

## Greater Depth

9b. Children complete the shape to the dimensions $7 \mathrm{~cm} \times 7 \mathrm{~cm}$ ( 41 more squares). $10 \mathrm{~b} .120 \mathrm{~mm} \times 120 \mathrm{~mm}=14,400 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$
11b. A: $12 \mathrm{~cm} \times 11 \mathrm{~cm}=132 \mathrm{~cm}^{2} ; \mathrm{B}: 2 \mathrm{~cm} \times$ $12 \mathrm{~cm}=24 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$; total area: $144 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}+24 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$ $=156 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$
12b. $A=9,900 \mathrm{~mm}^{2}, B=42 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$

