## **Lesson Plan**

### Equipment Needed:

- lots of items with a flat surface (e.g., drink coasters, books, boxes - mark which side)
- 30 cm rulers or tape measures
- square centimetre grid sheet as a transparency (if possible, print the printable sheet onto a transparency rather than paper—check that the printer does not resize the image before printing)
- printed sheet for recording data on measuring objects





#### Finding area or an irregular snape:

Find areas of shapes other than rectangular shapes such as triangular or circular objects. This requires a lot more estimation.

**Tip**: for measuring the area of a circle, count all the partial squares (no matter their size) and halve that number to find the additional squares and add that to the full squares. Explain to the students that this is a good way to estimate or approximate the area covered.





48 whole squares
28 part squares ≈ 14 whole squares
Area = 48 + 14 = 62 squares

# PROFESSOR PETE'S

#### Activity:

- Draw the object's surface or length to be measured
- Measure each object using the appropriate tool
- Record the measure underneath, including the correct units
- Answer the questions about your results



Which object has the greatest area?

Which object is the shortest in length?

