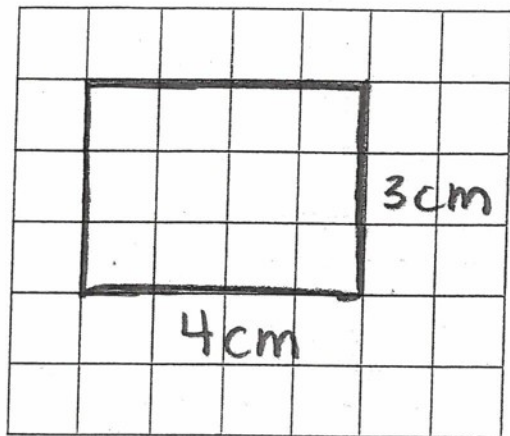


# Gr. 4 Area + Angles Study Guide.

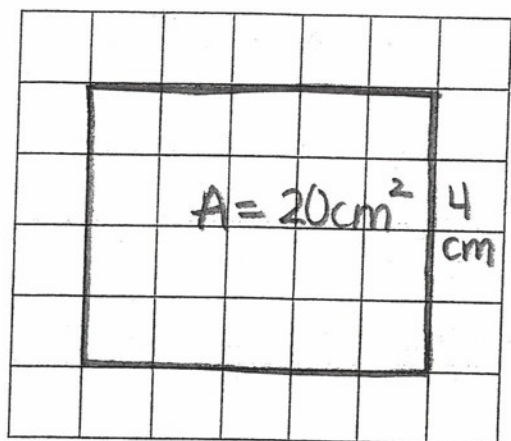
- 1) Area = base (b)  $\times$  height (h) (p. 5-19)  
or length (l)  $\times$  width (w)



$$A = b \times h$$

$$A = 4\text{cm} \times 3\text{cm}$$

$$A = 12\text{cm}^2$$



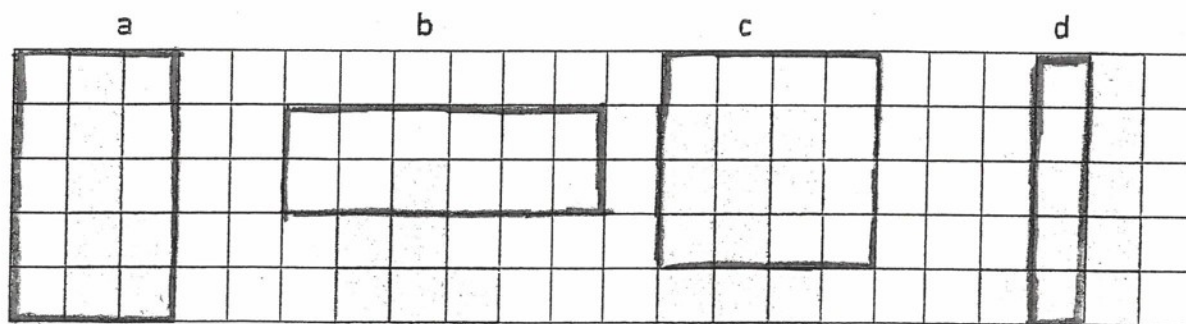
$$A = b \times h$$

$$20\text{cm}^2 = b \times 4\text{cm}$$

$$b = 5\text{cm}$$

$$20\text{cm}^2 = 5\text{cm} \times 4\text{cm}$$

Each square covers an area of 1 square centimetre ( $1\text{ cm}^2$ ). Record the area of each shape:



Area = \_\_\_\_  $\text{cm}^2$

Area = \_\_\_\_  $\text{cm}^2$

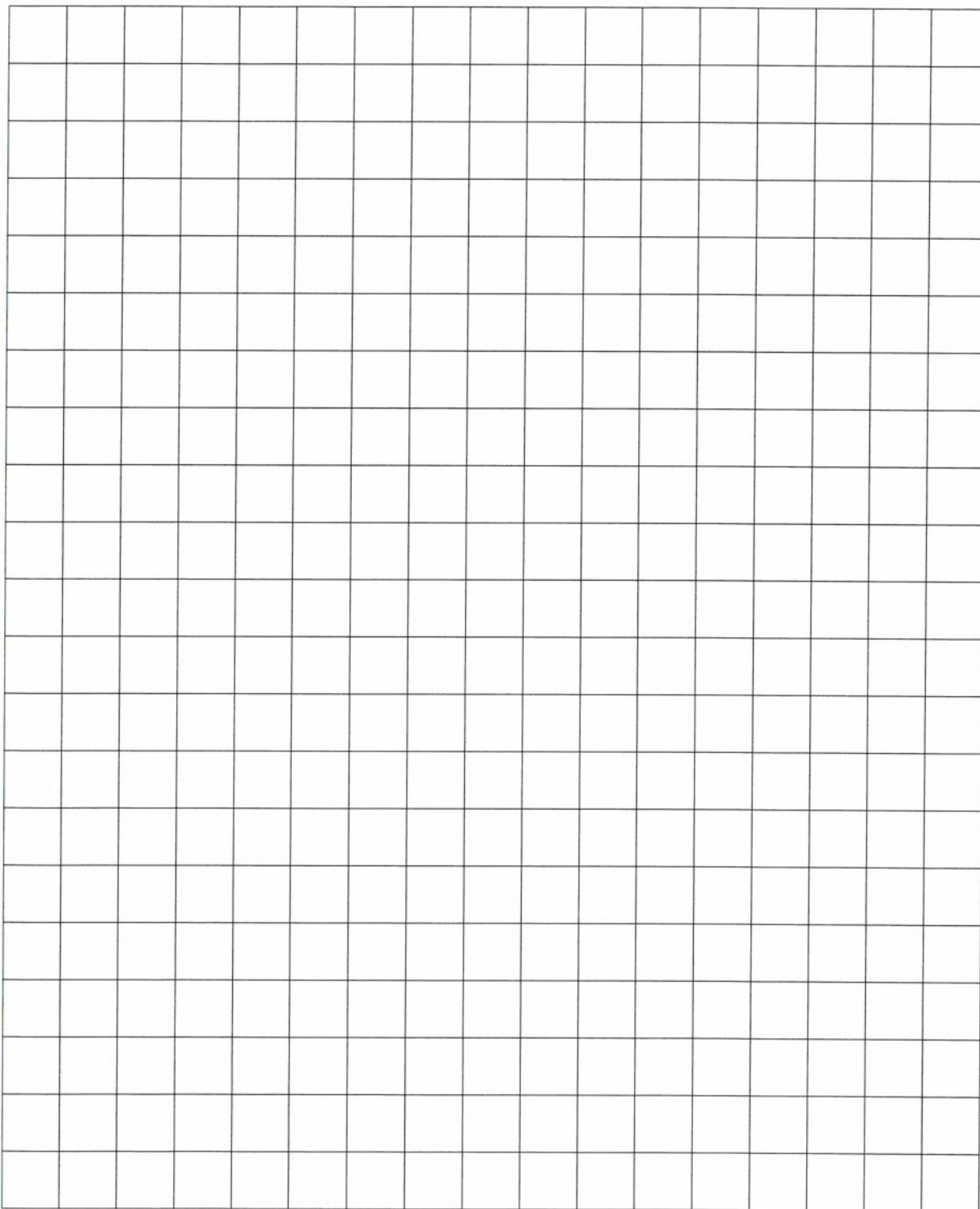
Area = \_\_\_\_  $\text{cm}^2$

Area = \_\_\_\_  $\text{cm}^2$

\*use blank grid paper to practice drawing rectangles with a variety of areas.

# 1 cm Graph Paper

One line per centimeter. Black lines.



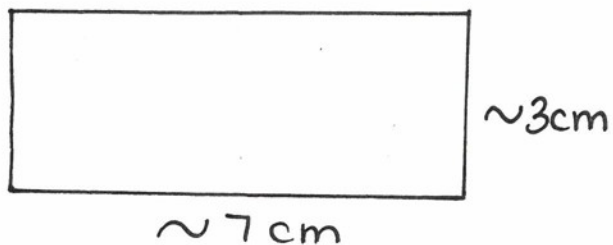
## 2) Referents for $\text{cm}^2$ (p. 14)

↳ estimate area for  $\text{cm}^2$  with:

a) pinky fingernail

b) end of pencil / pencil eraser

$\sim$  = about

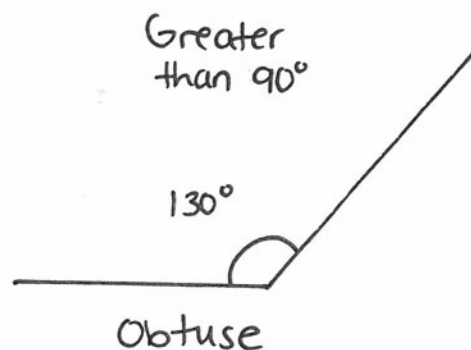
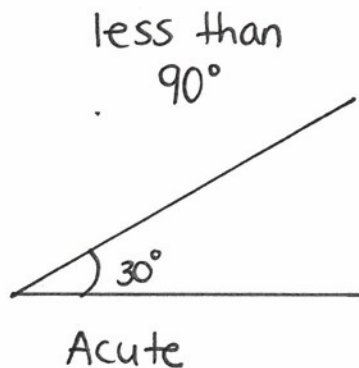
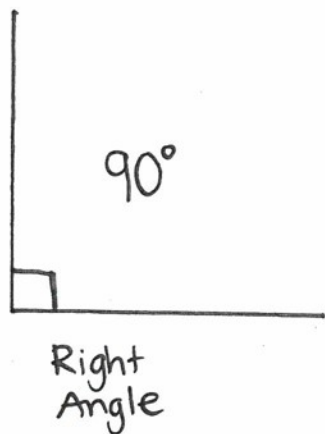


$$A = b \times h$$

$$A = \sim 7\text{cm} \times \sim 3\text{cm}$$

$$A = \sim 21\text{cm}^2$$

## 3) Measuring Angles (p. 20-25)



Step 1: What kind of angle is it?

Step 2: Measure with a protractor.

a) If it is acute pick the smaller #.

b) If it is obtuse pick the larger #.

## 4) Drawing Angles (p. 26-29)

↳ use protractor to construct angles at different degrees.