

YARD AREA TWO WAYS

- 1 Pace the long side: 20 paces $\times$ 0.7 m = **14** m.
- 2 Pace the short side: 12 paces $\times$ 0.7 m = **8.4** m.
- 3 Way 1 area: $14 \times 8.4 =$ **117.6** m² (about 118 m²).
- 4 Way 2: split into 14 m $\times$ 8 m rectangle (**112** m²) plus a 6 m $\times$ 4 m piece (**24** m²).
- 5 Total $112 + 24 =$ **136** m². The two estimates agree near 120-140 m².

WARM-UP

Write each estimate clearly on the ruled lines.

1. On the first line write the paced long side 25×0.6 m and its product.
2. On the next line write the short side 18×0.6 m and its product.
3. On the last line add the two rectangle areas 96 m² and 30 m² and box the total.

Long side 25×0.6 m =

Short side 18×0.6 m =

$96 \text{ m}^2 + 30 \text{ m}^2 =$

PRACTICE

- 1 In the school yard the long side takes **22** paces and each pace is about **0.8 m**. How many metres is that side roughly?
- 2 The short side of the same yard takes **13** paces of **0.8 m** each. What length in metres do you get?
- 3 One rectangle of the yard measures **15 m** by **7 m**. What is its area in square metres?
- 4 The L-shaped yard splits into a **108** m² rectangle and a **27** m² rectangle. What total area does that give?

? ALWAYS, SOMETIMES, NEVER

Always, sometimes or never true? Write A, S or N.

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| <p>a. Pacing two sides and multiplying gives an exact area to the nearest square centimetre.</p> <p><input type="text"/></p> | <p>c. Two different sensible methods for the same yard land within about 10 percent of each other.</p> <p><input type="text"/></p> |
| <p>b. Splitting an L-shaped yard into rectangles lets you find its area by adding the parts.</p> <p><input type="text"/></p> | <p>d. A safe reported figure for a large yard is a short range such as 130-140 m² rather than one single number.</p> <p><input type="text"/></p> |