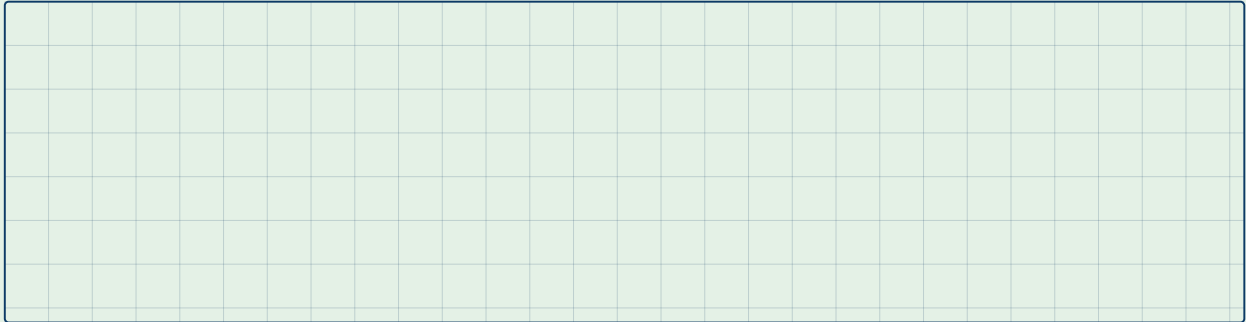


FINDING AREA OF AN L-SHAPE

- 1 Split the L into two rectangles: one 10 cm by 6 cm and one 4 cm by 5 cm.
- 2 Multiply length by breadth for each: 10×6 and 4×5 .
- 3 Add the two areas together and write the unit cm^2 .

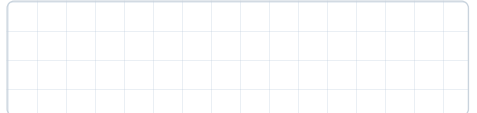
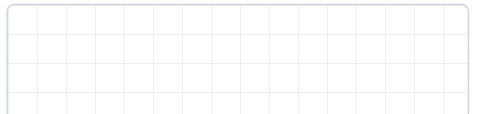
WARM-UP

Use the squared paper to set out your working.



1. Draw a 7 m by 4 m rectangle and label its sides.
2. Draw an L-shape using a 12 m by 5 m rectangle and a 7 m by 4 m rectangle and label all sides.
3. Draw a T-shape using a 10 cm by 8 cm rectangle and a 6 cm by 5 cm rectangle and label all sides.

PRACTICE

- 1 A builder makes a rectangular floor **11 m** by **3 m**. What is its area in m^2 ? _____
- 2 A maker cuts a rectangular board **9 cm** by **5 cm**. What is its area in cm^2 ? _____
- 3 A worker builds a rectangular wall section **13 m** by **2 m**. What is its area in m^2 ? 
- 4 A maker creates a compound floor shape from two rectangles: **15 m** by **6 m** and **9 m** by **4 m**. What is the total area in m^2 ? 

? ALWAYS, SOMETIMES, NEVER

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

- | | |
|--|--|
| a. The area of a rectangle is found by multiplying length by breadth. <input type="text"/> | c. Area is measured in square units such as cm^2 . <input type="text"/> |
| b. Splitting an L-shape into two rectangles is the only way to find its area. <input type="text"/> | d. A rectangle 10 cm by 4 cm has the same area as one 8 cm by 5 cm. <input type="text"/> |

IRISH FACT A GAA pitch

A senior GAA pitch can be up to **145 m** long and **90 m** wide — an area of over **13,000 m^2** .

GAA

