

Circumference – measuring round things and meeting π

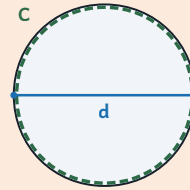
WHAT THIS LESSON TEACHES

The distance around a circle (its **circumference**) is always a little over **three** times the diameter. The exact ratio is the number we call **π** (pi), about **3.14**. So **$C \approx \pi \times d$** (or **$C \approx 2 \times \pi \times r$**).

→ Diameter **10 cm** → circumference $\approx 3.14 \times 10 =$ **31.4 cm**.

→ Radius **5 cm** (diameter 10 cm) → circumference $\approx$ **31.4 cm**.

→ Bicycle wheel diameter **65 cm** → one full turn rolls about **204 cm** along the ground.



FOR EVERY CIRCLE

$$C \div d \approx 3.14$$

we call this number π (pi)

MODEL THIS ON THE BOARD

A CAN OF BEANS HAS DIAMETER 7 CM — HOW FAR AROUND?

- ① The distance around a circle is its **circumference**: $C \approx \pi \times d$.
- ② Use **$\pi \approx 3.14$** : $C \approx 3.14 \times 7$.
- ③ $3.14 \times 7 =$ **21.98** — round to **22 cm**.
- ④ One full turn around the can is about **22 cm**.

ANSWER KEY

W1: 12.6 cm

W2: diameter

Q1: 31.4 cm

Q2: 3.15 ($\approx \pi$)

Q3: 22 cm

Q4: 3.15 ($\approx \pi$)

EXTENSION SHEET · STRETCH ANSWERS

S1: radius, 5 cm

S2: 22 cm

S3: diameter

S4: 28.3 cm

S5: 3.14 ($\approx \pi$)