



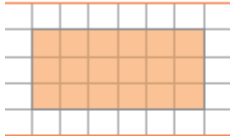
Key Instant Recall Facts

Year 6- Summer 1



An Daras Trust
Inspiring Curiosity Growing Capabilities

length \times width = area of a rectangle



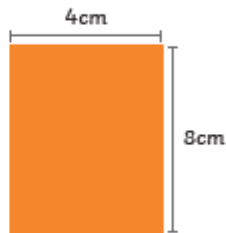
Counting squares:

area = 18cm^2

Use formula:

$6\text{cm} \times 3\text{cm}$

area = 18cm^2



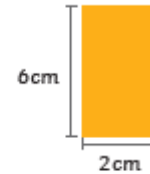
$8\text{cm} \times 4\text{cm}$ area = 32cm^2

perimeter = length + width + length + width
or (length + width) \times 2



$5\text{cm} + 4\text{cm} + 5\text{cm} + 4\text{cm}$

area = 18cm^2

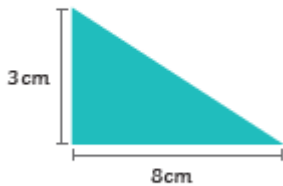


$(6 + 2) \times 2$

area = 16cm^2

Area of Triangles

base \times perpendicular height \div 2 = area of a triangle

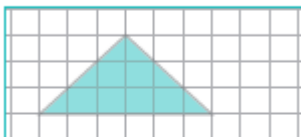
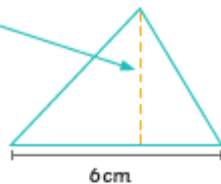


$8\text{cm} \times 3\text{cm} \div 2$
area = 12cm^2

perpendicular height = 5cm

$6\text{cm} \times 5\text{cm} \div 2$

area = 15cm^2



Counting squares:

6 whole squares = 6cm^2

6 half squares = 3cm^2

$6\text{cm}^2 + 3\text{cm}^2 = 9\text{cm}^2$

area = 9cm^2

Using formula:

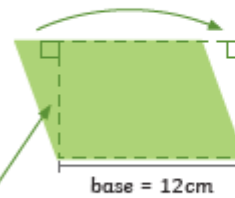
$6\text{cm} \times 3\text{cm}$

$\div 2 = 9\text{cm}^2$

Area of Parallelograms

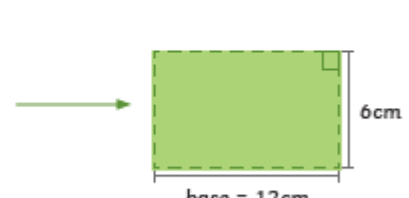
base \times perpendicular height = area of a parallelogram

A parallelogram can be transformed into a rectangle.



base = 12cm

perpendicular height = 6cm



base = 12cm

$12\text{cm} \times 6\text{cm} = 72\text{cm}^2$