1) 


2)

3) a)

| Blue $=34$ | Brown $=3$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Green $=16$ | Yellow $=1$ |
| $34+17+3+1=54$ squares |  |

b) $6 \times 9=54$ squares
c) Children may suggest that calculating is better because it is quicker or because you may miss some squares when counting squares.

1) Example answer:

Disagree. This method is slower and can lead to the wrong answer if you count a square more than once. The best way would be to count how many squares are in a row and multiply this by the number of rows, e.g. $9 \times 12=108$.

| Child | Calculation | Tick or <br> Cross | How Do You Know? |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ravi | $4 \times 3=12$ | $\times$ | Ravi has left out the extra square. |
| Max | $4 \times 4=16$ | $\times$ | Max has counted too many squares in each row. |
| Ava | $4 \times 3=12$ <br> $12+1=13$ | $\checkmark$ | Ava has calculated the number of squares in each row and then <br> added the extra square on. |

1) a)

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Area of Shape } A=4 \text { squares } \\
& \text { Area of Shape } B=3 \text { squares } \\
& \text { Area of Shape } C=3 \text { squares } \\
& \text { Total area }=4+3+3=10 \text { squares }
\end{aligned}
$$

b) Any shape made of 7 squares will be correct. Here are some possible answers:

2) $4 \times 7=28$ squares
3) a) $4 \times 6=24$ squares
b) $8 \times 6=48$ squares

