The following is a completely logical way to teach simple areas:

1. **AREA** is the amount of **space COVERED** by a shape.

 (but later on, **VOLUME** is the amount of **space FILLED** by an object.)

2. I think the logical order in which to teach areas is : rectangle

 parallelogram

 triangle

 trapezium

Surprisingly, few text books do this!

3. By simply **counting squares** we soon get the idea for finding the

 **area of a rectangle:**

Instead of just counting each square, we can see this is **5 columns of 3**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  | ***h =3*** |
|   |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

 So the area is 5 × 3 = 15 cm2

This obviously leads to a quick way using a formula that ***we made ourselves:***

 Area ***A = b × h*** or base × height

 ***b = 5***

I THINK IT IS VERY IMPORTANT TO ACTUALLY **MAKE** ALL THE AREA FORMULAS AND NOT JUST STATE THEM.

 **Mathematicians MAKE formulas for OTHERS to use.**

4. It is logical to consider **PARALLELOGRAMS** next.

 I believe all pupils should know the following:

This sequence of diagrams clearly shows that the area of the first parallelogram is equal to the rectangle that it has been changed into.

Also, it did not matter what the value of side “***a***” was because in the final rectangle “***a***” disappears.

So, the area of a parallelogram is

 ***A = b × h*** and is nothing to do with side “***a***”.

***b***

***h***

***b***

 ***a***

**5. TRIANGLES**

 ***b***

***a***

***c***

 ***h***

**ANY triangle is obviously a half**

**of some parallelogram** as shown on this diagram. So the area of a triangle is ***A = b × h***

 ***2***

I personally do not like the version

 **Half base × height**

because students think they have to always divide the base by 2 when often this is not the ideal thing to do.

Clearly in this example we should

write A = ***b×h***

 ***2***

 ***= 9 × 6***

 ***2***

 ***= 9 × 3***

 ***= 27 cm2***

*which is far more preferable than*

 *A =* ***4.5*** *× 6*

b = 9 cm

h =6 cm

e.g.

6. If we are logical, **we have no need** for a special formula for the area of a **trapezium**.

 ***A = h( a + b)***

 ***2***

***b = 8cm***

***a = 4cm***

***h = 5cm***

If we split up the trapezium as shown, we **just find the area of the two triangles.**

 ***A = bottom ∆ + top ∆***

 ***= 8 × 5 + 4 × 5***

 ***2 2***

 ***= 20 + 10***

 ***= 30 cm2***

In fact, whenever we need the area of a triangle in class, I ask the class “Why is the area of a triangle equal to ***b×h*** ?”

 ***2***

and I **expect** my students to say *“Because a triangle is half of a parallelogram”*!