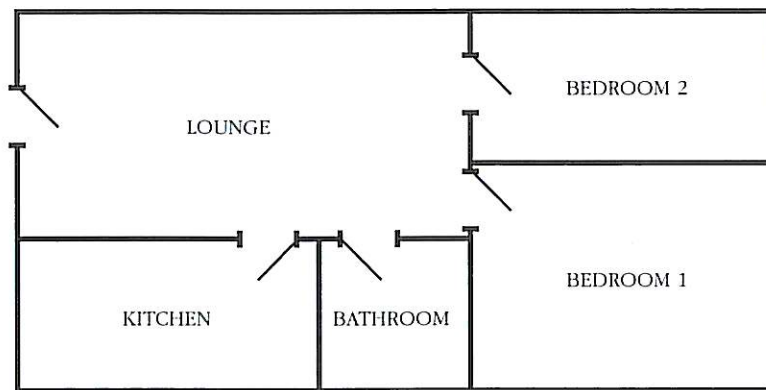


3 FLOOR PLANS

This is the floor plan of a flat. It is drawn to a **scale** of 1:100. This means that the actual lengths are really 100 times bigger than they appear on the plan. In other words, 1 cm on the plan corresponds to 1 metre in real life.



1. Calculate the dimensions of the entire flat as well as of some of its rooms.

- ENTIRE FLAT

We measure: length = 10 cm Actual measurement: length = 10 m
 width = 5 cm width = 5 m } Area = $5 \cdot 10 = 50 \text{ m}^2$

- LOUNGE

We measure: length = 6 cm Actual measurement: length =
 width = 3 cm width = } Area =

- BEDROOM 1

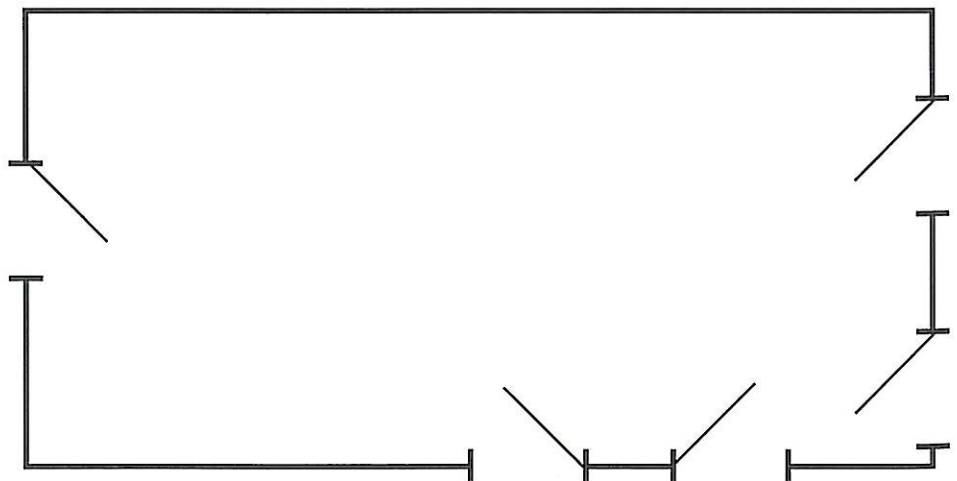
- KITCHEN

2. This is the lounge in the flat from the previous exercise, shown at a scale of 1:50. On a separate sheet of paper, draw a 2m x 1m table and six 40 cm x 40 cm chairs using the same scale. Cut them out and place them over the plan.

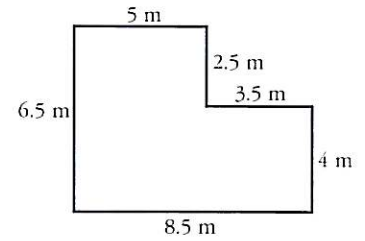
At a scale of 1:50, 1 cm represents 50 cm,
 2 cm → 1 m,
 2 mm → 100 mm = 10 cm.
 Therefore, if the table measures 2 m × 1 m, in the picture it will measure _____ cm.

Chairs:

40 cm → _____ mm



3. This is a plan we have drawn up for a flat. It has no details or scale. Draw it on the grid below using a scale of 1:50. To do this, bear in mind the following factors:

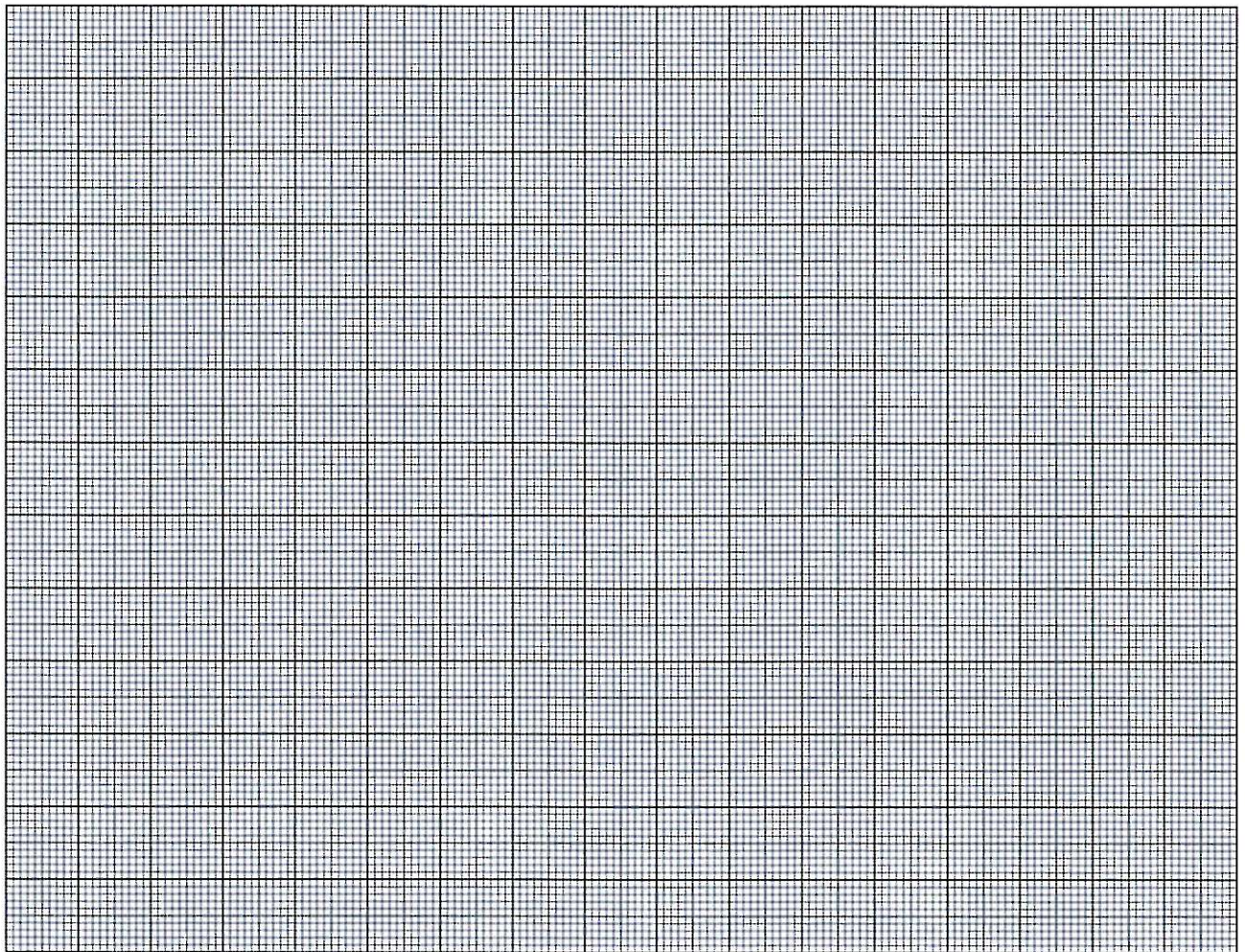


<u>PAPER</u>	<u>ACTUAL MEASUREMENTS</u>
1 cm	→ 50 cm
2 cm	→ 100 cm = 1 m

Once your sketch is finished (in marker or pen), use a pencil to add walls, doors and corridors to design a flat with a kitchen, bathroom, lounge and bedroom. Make sure the dimensions are suitable.

BEAR IN MIND

Make your initial sketch using a pencil so you will be able to correct, add, erase, etc. until you have a design you are satisfied with.



Calculate the actual size (dimensions) of the different rooms of the flat you have designed.