

# Scaling the burial on to your gridded paper:

Scaling means to resize in proportion, and is usually set out in a ratio format. The number '1' in the ratio always represents the original image/object. The 1 on the right side of the ':' symbol tells us to enlarge by the amount on the left side. The 1 on the left side of the ':' symbol tells us to reduce by the amount on the right side.

## Using Pony skeleton with grid

- > Transfer the pony skeleton onto a plain grid using the sheet *Pony skeleton with grid* which has the skeleton with a grid overlaid.
- > Use the squares on the *Grid for pony skeleton* sheet if you want the students to practice copying shapes and using a grid without scaling, as the squares are the same size as the grid on the skeleton.
- > Each square on the sheet *Pony skeleton with grid* is 22mm by 22mm, use regular gridded paper to rescale the skeleton.

## Using an archaeological planning frame

- > Use the planning frame (metal grid) to help you draw the pony bones. Place the grid on top of the part you want to draw.
- > Use the squares on the gridded paper to represent the metal grid squares.
- > Each square on the metal grid is 10cm by 10cm. The ratio archaeologists use for small burials is 1:5 (this would mean using squares 2cm by 2cm on your grid) and larger ones 1:10. For this burial use any ratio you wish.
- > Draw the outline of what you can see in the metal grid squares onto the squares on your sheet.

**Maths questions:**

Using these ratios work out how many centimetres would be used on the gridded paper to represent one square on the metal grid (a square on the metal grid is 10cm by 10cm).

1. 1:10

2. 1:2

3. 5:1

4. 10:1