

**Lesson 2**

**LO: TBAT calculate the perimeter of a shape.**


**Success Criteria:**

1. The perimeter is the outside space of a shape.
2. Add the lengths and widths together.
3. Remember rectangles opposite sides are the same length and squares have lengths and widths that are the same size.



**Model**

**Finding the Perimeter**

The **perimeter** is the total distance around the outside of a 2D shape.




To find the perimeter of any shape with straight sides, simply **add together the length of all the sides**.

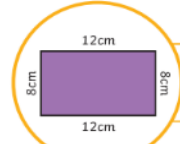




**Finding the Perimeter**

The **perimeter** of this triangle is:  
 $5\text{cm} + 5\text{cm} + 5\text{cm} = 15\text{cm}$





The **perimeter** of this rectangle is:  
 $12\text{cm} + 12\text{cm} + 8\text{cm} + 8\text{cm} = 40\text{cm}$






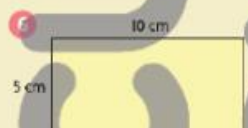
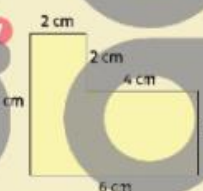
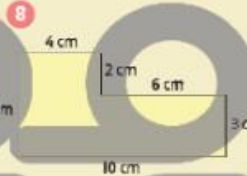



**Now you try...**

Find the perimeters of these shapes. They are not to scale.

You will need to work out the missing lengths.

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 
8. 

Canonbury Home Learning

**Year 6 Maths**

**Expected/ Greater depth activity**

**Lesson 1**

**LO: TBAT solve problems including finding the area of a shape.**

**Task:**

You are going apply your knowledge to solve several problems including area.

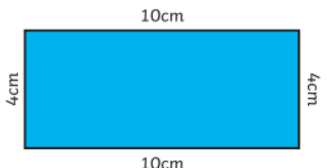
**Success Criteria:**

1. Identify the measurements given.
2. Convert any measurements if needed.
3. Find the area of the shape area = length x width.
4. For some questions you may have to compare between 2 measurements using one of the 4 operations (+, -, x or ÷)

**Recap:**

### Finding the Perimeter: Rectangles and Parallelograms

The **perimeter:**  
 **$10\text{cm} + 10\text{cm} + 4\text{cm} + 4\text{cm} = 28\text{cm}$**



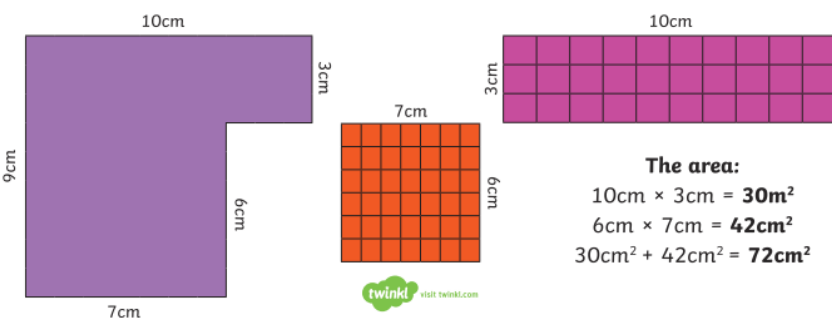
Rectangles and parallelograms have two pairs of equal parallel sides, so you could also work it out like this:

multiply 10cm by 2 and 4cm by 2 and add the totals together:  
 $10 \times 2 = 20$  and  $4 \times 2 = 8$  so  $20 + 8 = 28\text{cm}$   
 or  
 add 10cm and 4cm then multiply by 2:  
 $10 + 4 = 14 \rightarrow 14 \times 2 = 28\text{cm}$

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### Finding the Area

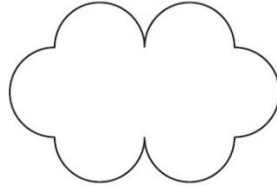
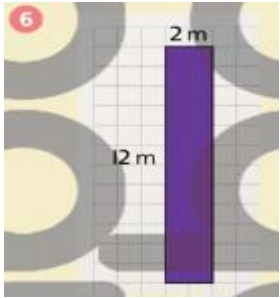
You can calculate the area of shapes made up of rectangles by breaking them down into individual rectangles.



**The area:**  
 $10\text{cm} \times 3\text{cm} = 30\text{cm}^2$   
 $6\text{cm} \times 7\text{cm} = 42\text{cm}^2$   
 $30\text{cm}^2 + 42\text{cm}^2 = 72\text{cm}^2$

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What is the perimeter of the new shape?

**Task 3**

The following quadrilaterals all have a **perimeter of 36 cm**.

Here is a table to show the length of each side.  
Complete the table.

One quadrilateral is done for you.

	Side lengths			
square	9 cm	9 cm	9cm	9 cm
rectangle	3 cm			
rhombus	9 cm			
kite	10 cm			

**Task 3**

Tommy has a 8 cm × 2 cm rectangle. He increases the length and width by 1 cm.

Length	Width	Area
8	2	
9	3	

He repeats with a 4 cm × 6 cm rectangle.

Length	Width	Area
4	6	

What do you notice happens to the areas?

Can you find any other examples that follow this pattern?

Are there any examples that do not follow the pattern?