



Summer week 4 Lesson 3 – 13.05.20

LO: To find the perimeter of polygons

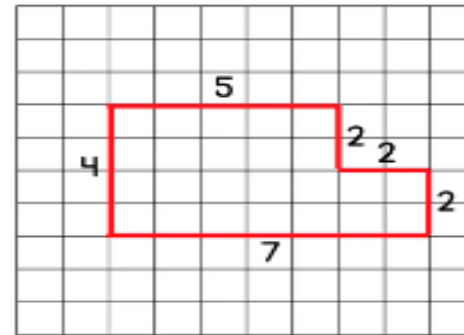
Success Criteria:

- | |
|---|
| 1. Measure or work out the length of EVERY side of the shape given. |
| 2. Make an addition sum using all your measurements |
| 3. Find the total – this is your perimeter. |
| 4. Remember the perimeter is the distance all the way around a shape. |

Model

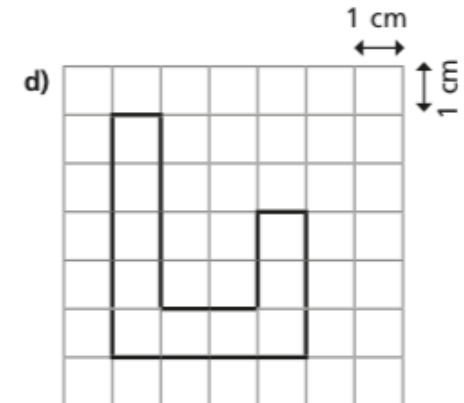
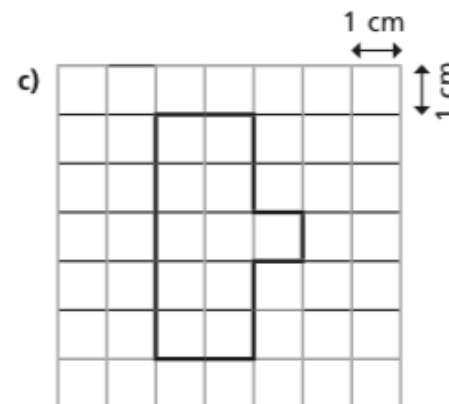
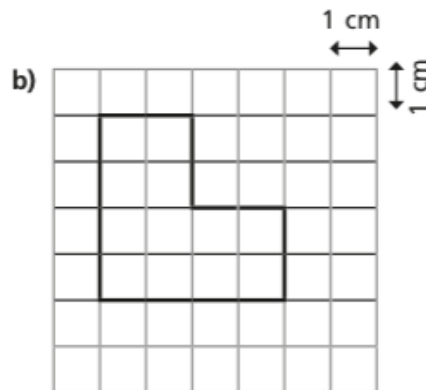
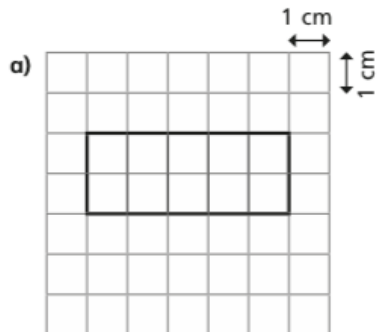
What is Perimeter?

The perimeter is the distance all the way around the outside of a 2D shape.



$$5 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 7 + 4 = 22$$

Now complete these part whole models:



Make up some of your own.

Year 5 Maths

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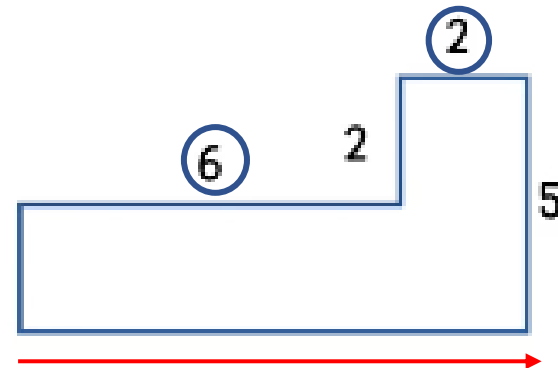
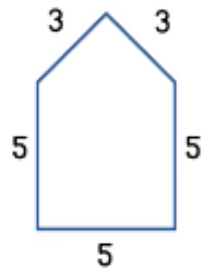
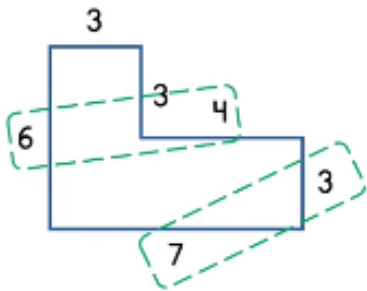
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Model:

$$10 + 10 + 3 + 3 = 26$$

$$3 \times 5 + 2 \times 3 = 21$$



Calculate the perimeter of the shapes.

Don't forget number bonds can help to quicken up your calculating.

If some measurements are missing, we can work them out from what we already know.

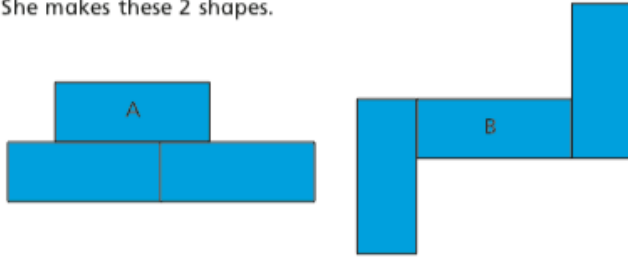
e.g. the long length can be worked out using the length of 6cm and the short length 2 cm added together, it is therefore = 8cm.

LO: To find the perimeter of polygons

Rosie is making shapes made up of 3 rectangles.

Each rectangle has a length of 10 cm and a width of 4 cm.

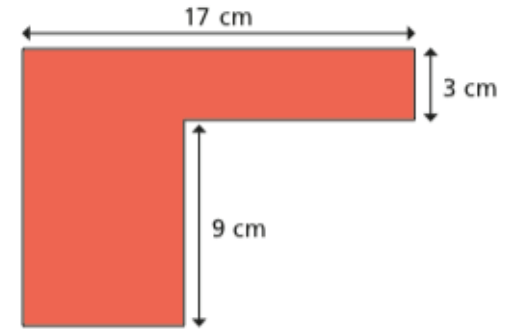
She makes these 2 shapes.



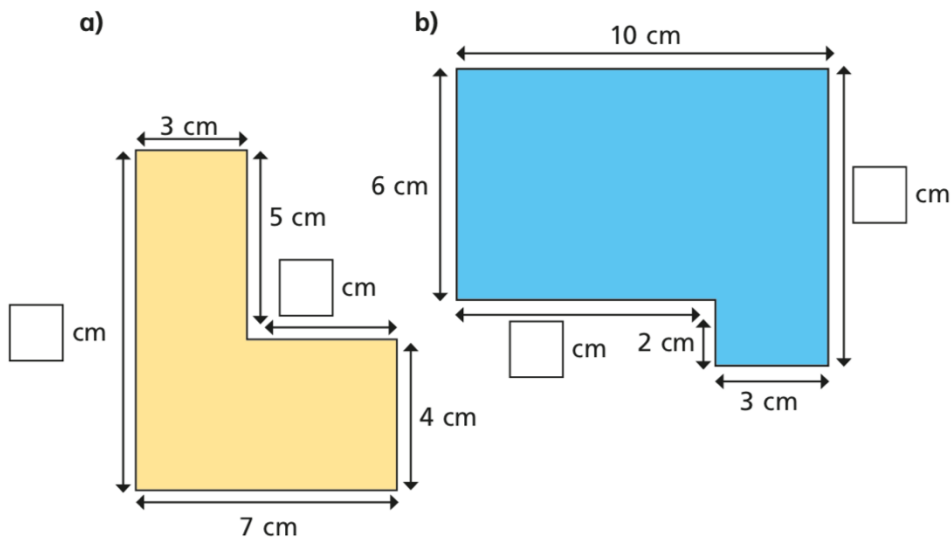
- Which shape has the greatest perimeter? _____
- What other shapes can you make with 3 rectangles?
What is the perimeter of the shapes?

Mo thinks that there is not enough information to calculate the perimeter of the shape.

Is he correct? How do you know?



Work out the missing lengths on these shapes.



Calculate the perimeter of these shapes.

