

Canonbury Home Learning
Year 4 Maths
Steppingstone activity



Lesson 8

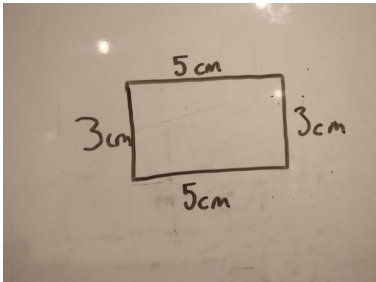
LO: To measure the perimeter of a rectilinear shape

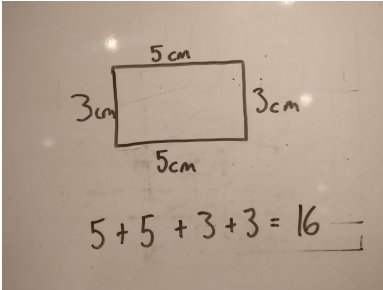
Success Criteria:

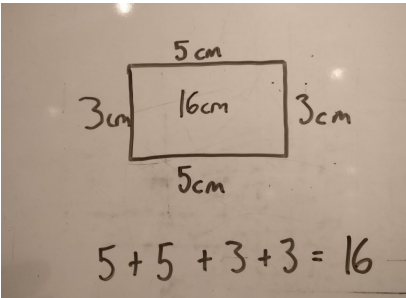
1. Look at your shape
2. Add your 4 sides
3. Write the answer

Remember: Carefully count up the four sides

Model

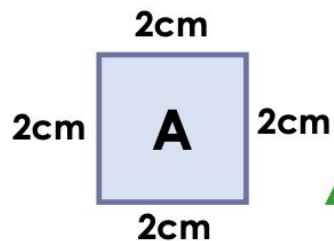
1. 

2. 

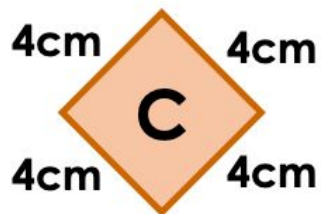
3. 

Now you try...

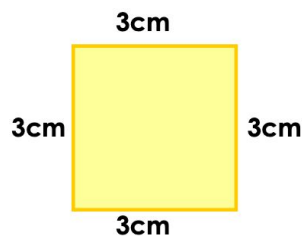
8cm



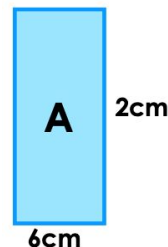
16cm



12cm



18cm



24cm



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Task:

Lesson 8

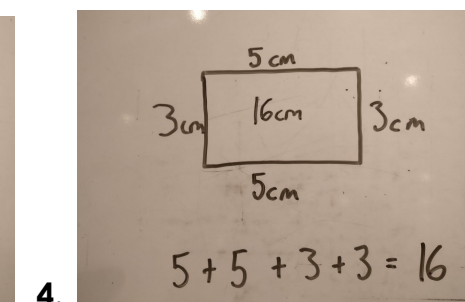
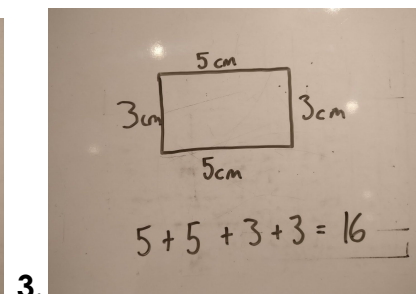
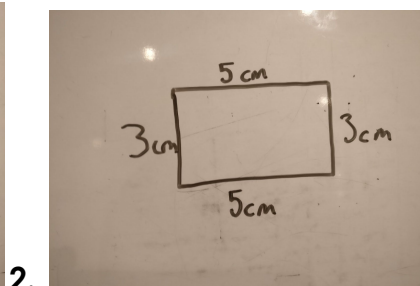
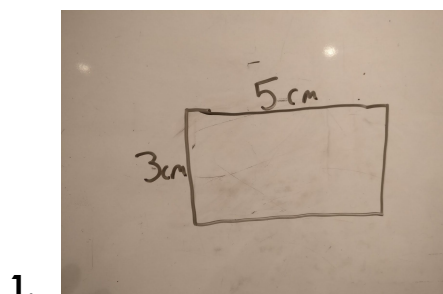
LO: To measure the perimeter of a rectilinear shape

Success Criteria:

1. Look at your shape
2. Work out the missing sides
3. Add your 4 sides
4. Write the answer

Remember: Do not include the corner squares!

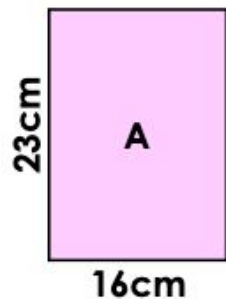
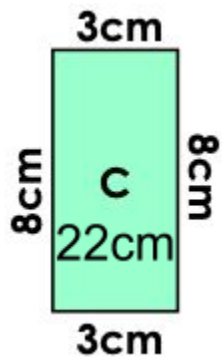
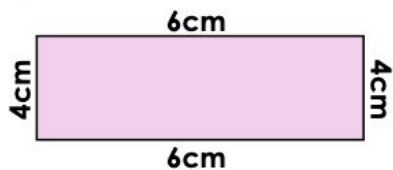
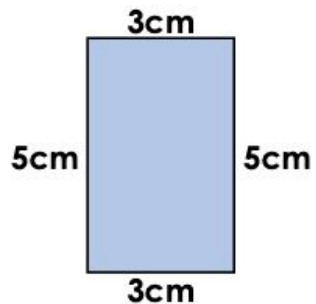
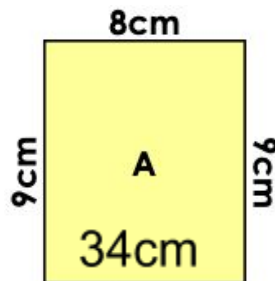
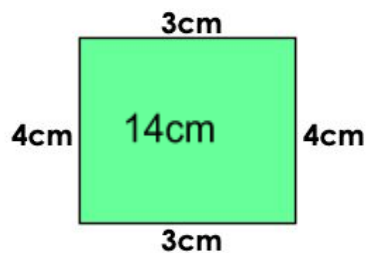
Model:



Task 1

Practice: Add the four sides up carefully

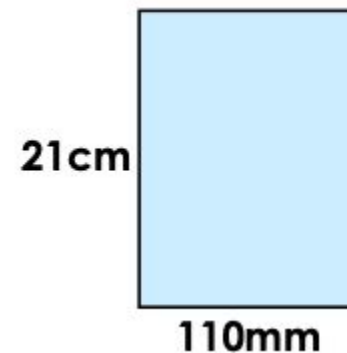
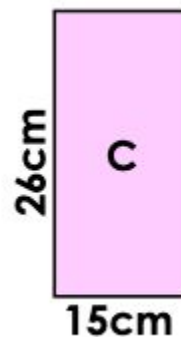
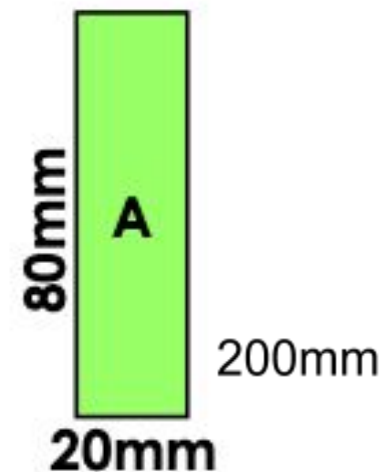
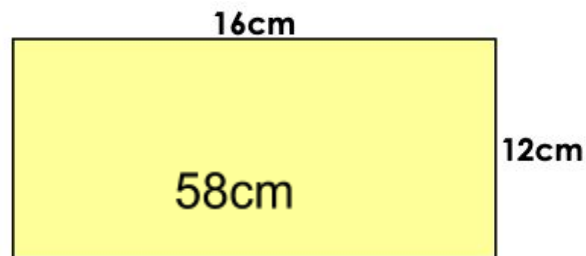
Answers in the shapes



Task 2

Practice: Look carefully at the units of measure

Answers in the shapes



64cm or 640mm

Task 3

Reasoning

Explain your answers.

6a. Ralph says,



If a shape has a perimeter of 31 cm, then it cannot be a rectangle.

Is Ralph correct? Prove it.

6a. Yes. A perimeter which is an odd number cannot be made using whole numbers. Accept 'no' if the children reference decimal numbers.

9b. Spencer says,



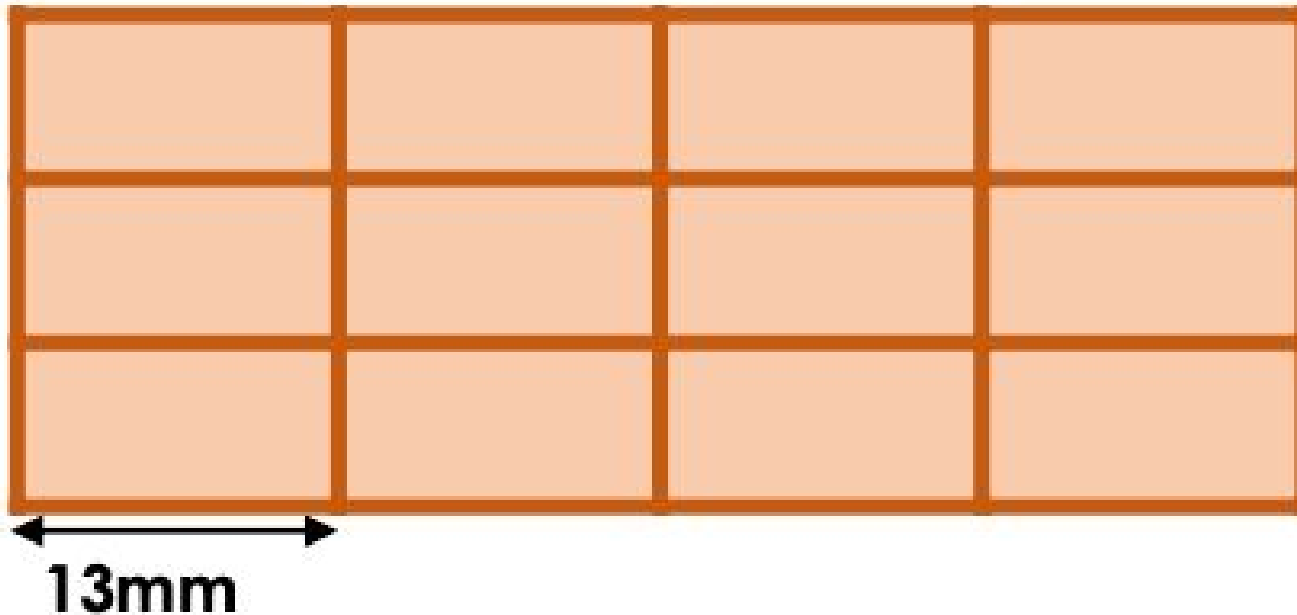
If a rectangle has two sides which are odd numbers, then the perimeter will also be an odd number.

Is Spencer correct? Prove it.

9b. No. This can be proven with an example such as, $11\text{cm} + 11\text{cm} + 12\text{cm} + 12\text{cm} = 46\text{cm}$.

Task 4**Problem solving**

5a. This wall is made up of bricks. Each brick has a length of 13mm and a total perimeter of 36mm.



Calculate the perimeter of the whole wall. 5a. 134mm.