PERIMETER 1

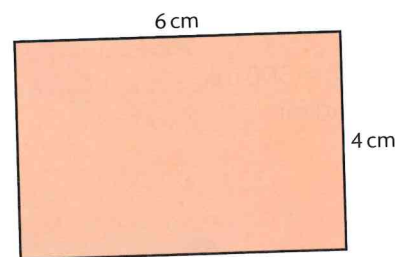**TARGET** To measure the perimeter of a 2-D shape.

The perimeter of a shape is the distance around its edges.
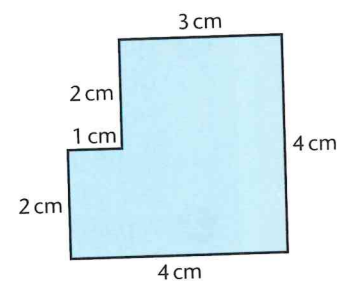
Examples

6 cm / 4 cm

Perimeter of rectangle = (6 + 4 + 6 + 4) cm
= 20 cm

or

Perimeter of rectangle = 2(6 + 4) cm
= 2 × 10 cm
= 20 cm

3 cm / 2 cm / 1 cm / 4 cm / 2 cm / 4 cm

Perimeter of hexagon
(2 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 4) cm = 16 cm

A

Measure the edges of each shape and work out the perimeters.

1

2

3

4

5
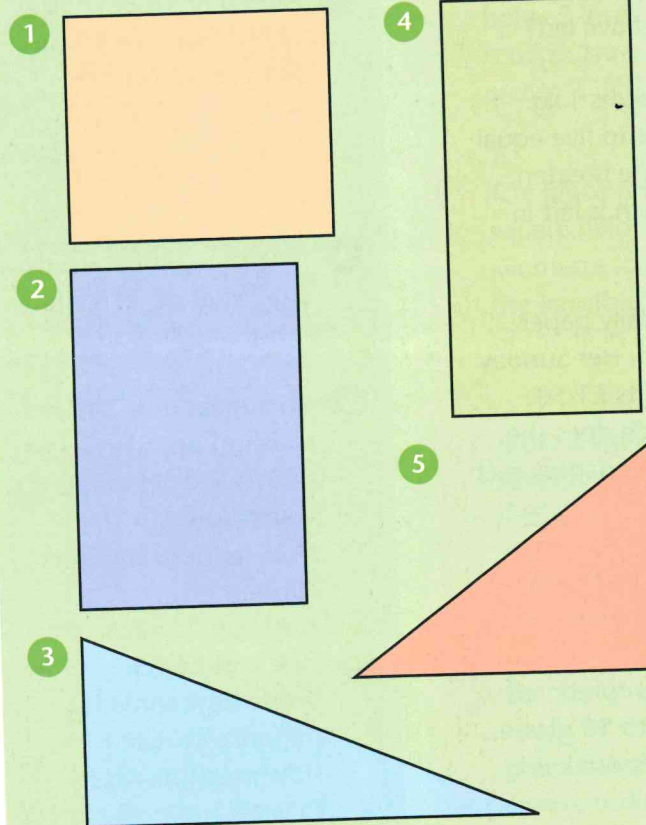
Use 1 cm squared paper. Draw the following shapes and find the perimeter of each.

6 a rectangle
   sides of 6 cm and 2 cm

7 a square
   sides of 2 cm

8 a rectangle
   sides of 4 cm and 3 cm
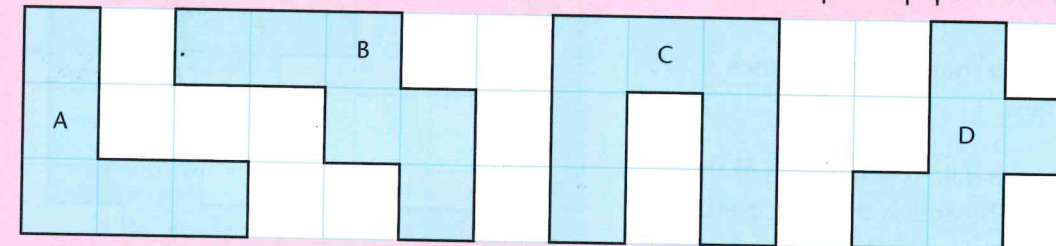
9 a square
   sides of 5 cm

Use 1 cm squared paper.

10 Draw a square with a perimeter of 24 cm.

11 Draw a rectangle with a perimeter of 24 cm.

12 Draw 3 different rectangles each with a perimeter of 18 cm.

B

Measure the edges of each shape to the nearest millimetre. Work out their perimeters.

1

2

3
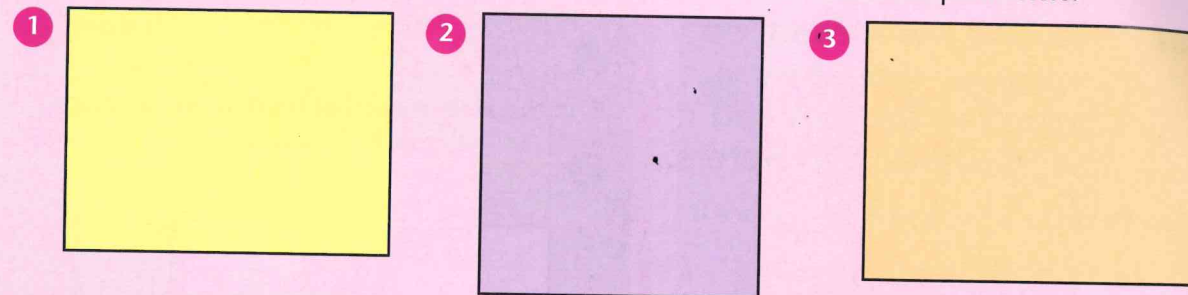
4 Work out the perimeter of these irregular shapes drawn on 1 cm squared paper.
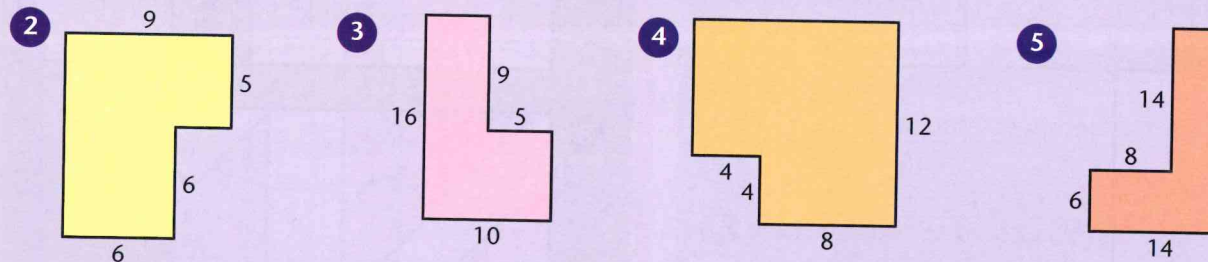
A   B   C   D

5 Use squared paper. Draw different rectangles with a perimeter of:

   a) 22 cm   b) 24 cm.

C

1 Copy and complete this table showing measurements of rectangles.

Length (cm)	9		7	10		11		12	35	
Width (cm)	3	2		4	8		8			4
Perimeter (cm)		16	20		34	26	50	42	100	36

Work out the perimeter of each shape. All the lengths are in centimetres.

2   9 / 5 / 6 / 6

3   16 / 9 / 5 / 10

4   4 / 4 / 12 / 8

5   14 / 8 / 6 / 14

Use a set square and a ruler.
Draw the following rectangles and work out their perimeters.

6 3·3 cm by 5·7 cm

7 6·1 cm by 2·4 cm

8 4·8 cm by 7·2 cm

9 5·6 cm by 2·9 cm