

LO: To be able to find the perimeter.

Today we are going to begin looking at finding the perimeter of shapes.

WARM UP!

$$2\text{cm} = \underline{\quad} \text{mm}$$

$$100 \text{ cm} = \underline{\quad\quad} \text{ m}$$

$$150 \text{ cm} = \underline{\quad\quad} \text{ m}$$

$$60 \text{ mm} = \underline{\quad} \text{ cm}$$

$$44 \text{ mm} = \underline{\quad} \text{ cm}$$

$$8 \text{ cm} = \underline{\quad} \text{ mm}$$

$$500 \text{ cm} = \underline{\quad\quad} \text{ m}$$

$$350 \text{ cm} = \underline{\quad\quad} \text{ m}$$

$$80 \text{ mm} = \underline{\quad} \text{ cm}$$

$$51 \text{ mm} = \underline{\quad} \text{ cm}$$

Today Year 3 children will find the perimeter using given lengths and Year 4 children will find the area of a rectangle.

What is perimeter?

Recap,

If I had measured each side of this shape and written down the lengths. How would I find the perimeter?



Recap,

If I had measured each side of this shape and written down the lengths. How would I find the perimeter?



Method 1:

Addition

$$6 + 3 + 6 + 3 = 18\text{cm}$$

Method 2:

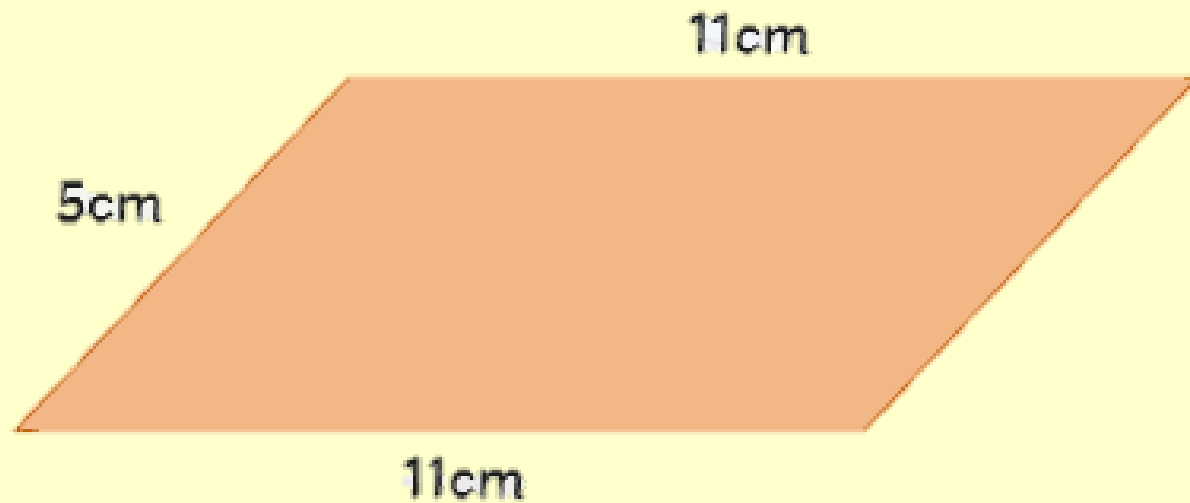
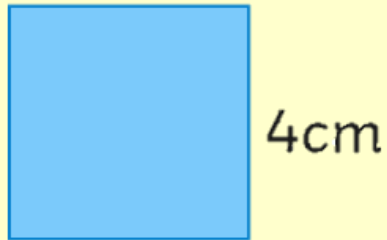
Multiplication

$$6 \times 2 = 12$$

$$3 \times 2 = 6 \quad (12 + 6 = 18\text{cm})$$

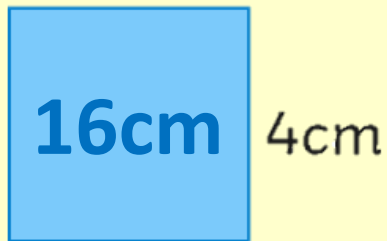
Your turn,

Look at the shapes below. Can you use both methods to work out the perimeter?



Your turn,

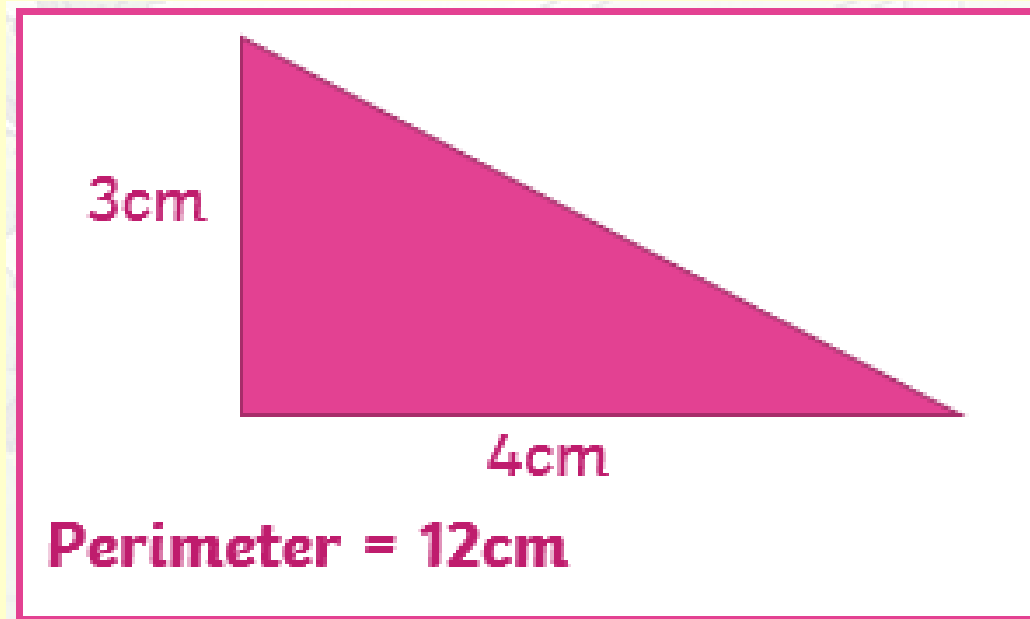
Look at the shapes below. Can you use both methods to work out the perimeter?



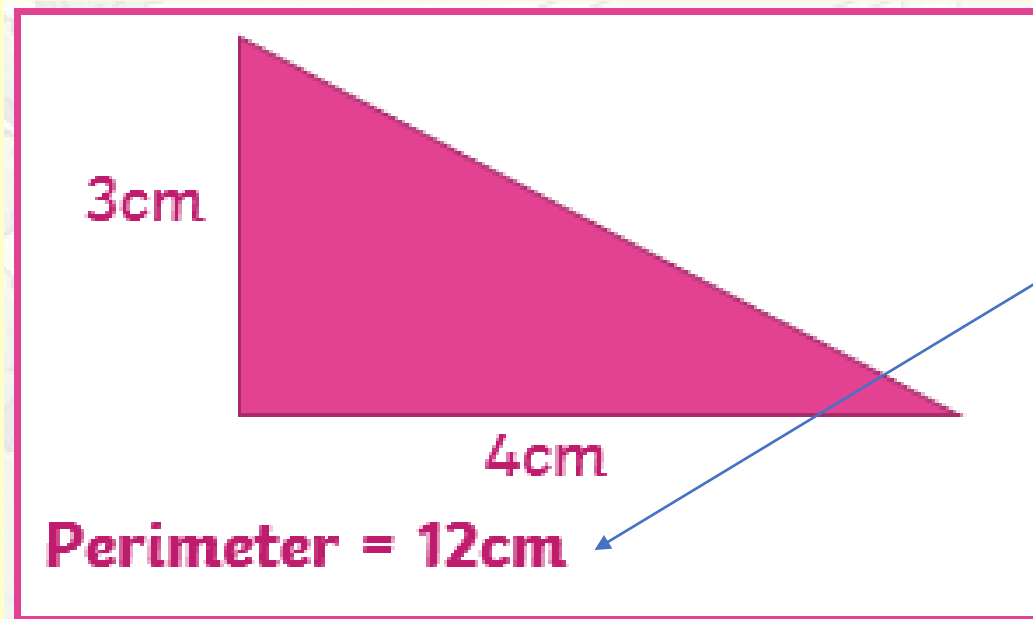
Were you correct?



How would you use the perimeter of the shape to find the missing length?



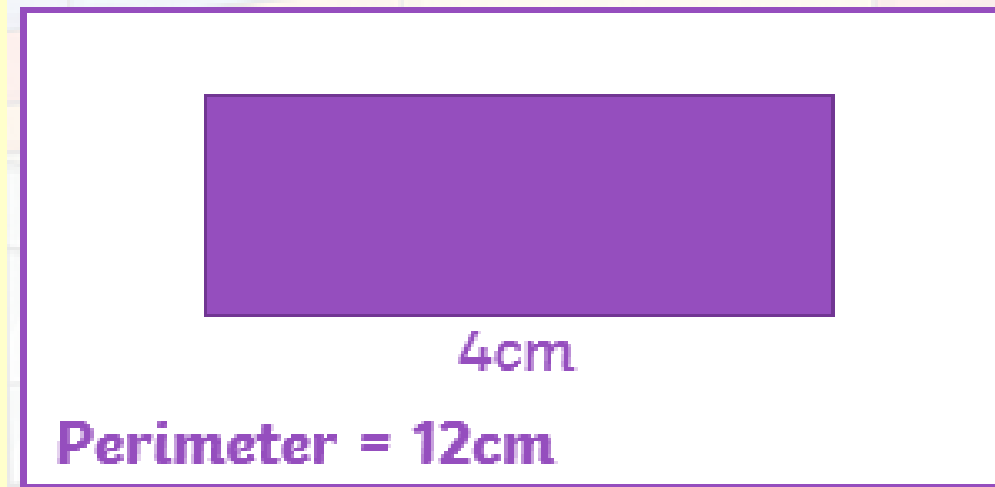
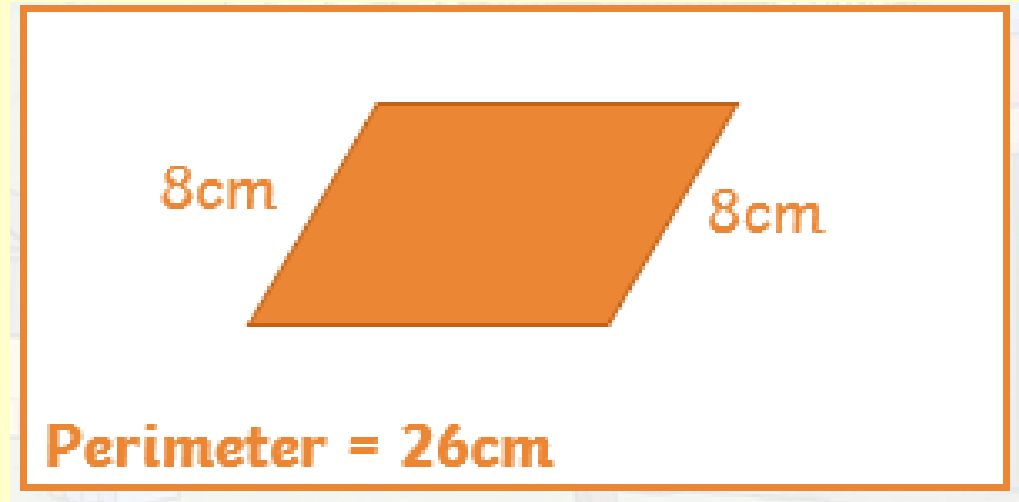
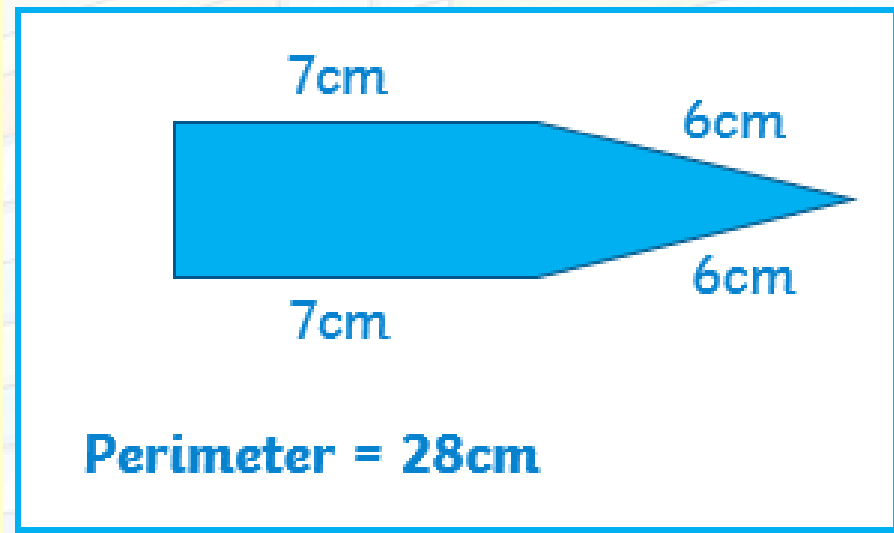
How would you use the perimeter of the shape to find the missing length?



$$12\text{cm} - 3\text{cm} - 4\text{cm} =$$
$$12\text{cm} - 7\text{cm} =$$
$$5\text{cm}$$

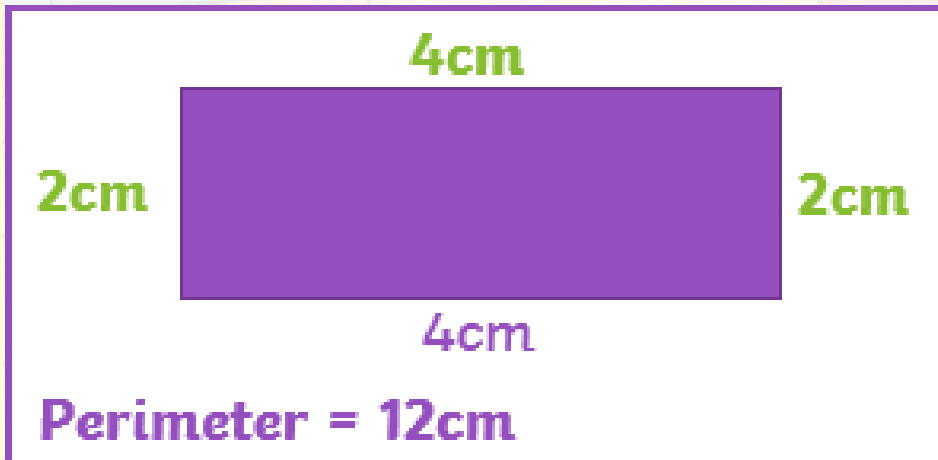
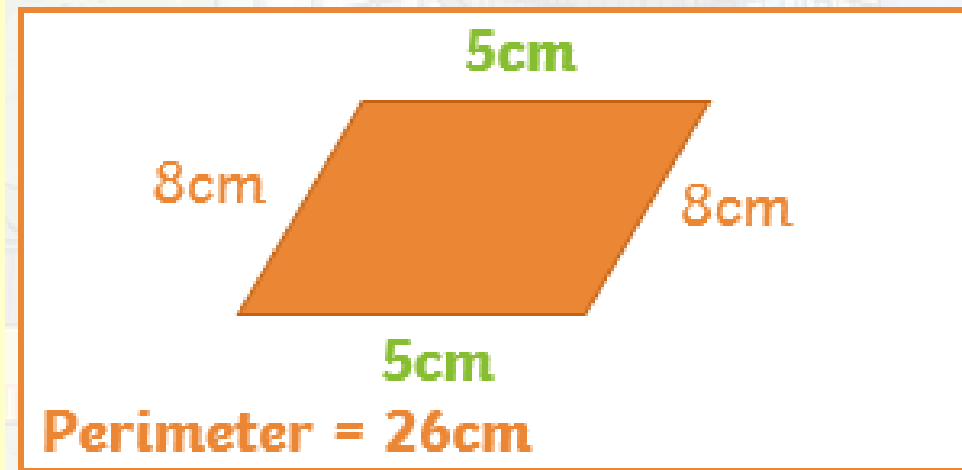
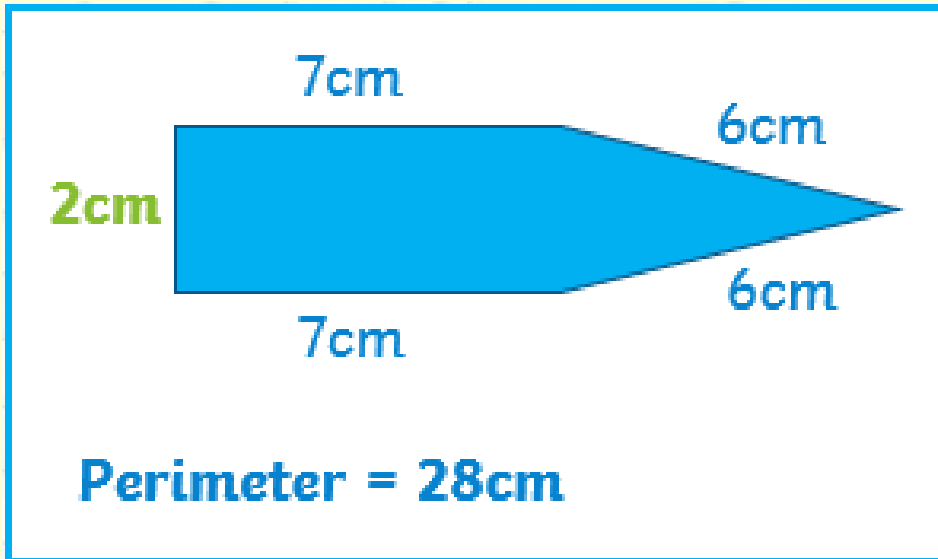
Your turn,

Find the missing lengths using the perimeter.



Your turn,

Find the missing lengths using the perimeter.



Were you correct?

Year 3 children can now start their worksheet.

Year 4 children you need to work out the perimeter of rectangles today.

You learn in Year 3 to add each of the sides together or sometimes use multiplication then add.

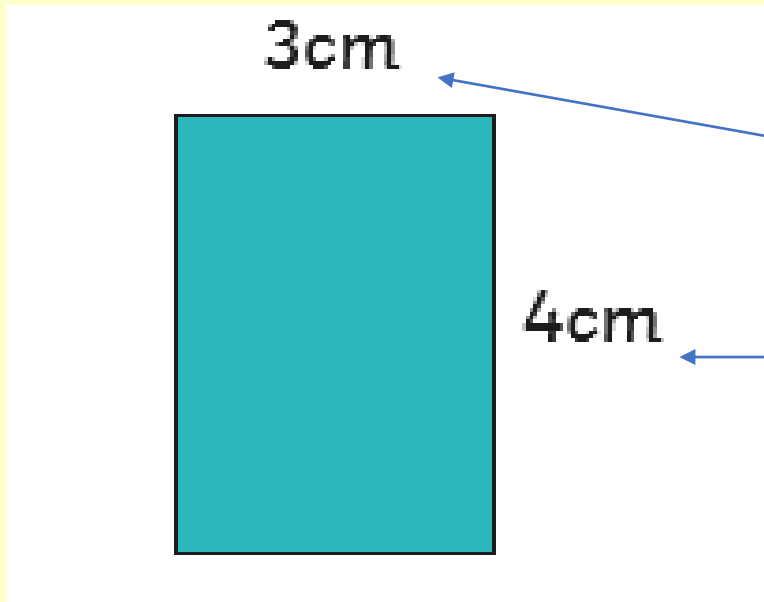
In Year 4 you need to learn a different strategy ready for moving on.

To find the perimeter, you could do...

$$4 + 3 + 4 + 3 = 14\text{cm}$$

or... $4 \times 2 + 3 \times 2 = 14\text{cm}$

To work out perimeters of rectangles
we can use the formula

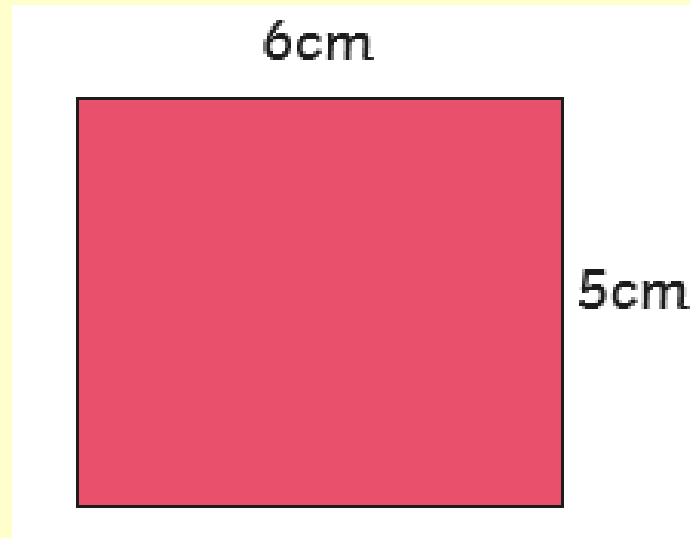


$$2 \times \text{width} + \text{length}$$

Add the sides together $\rightarrow 7\text{cm}$
Then times by 2 $\rightarrow 14\text{cm}$

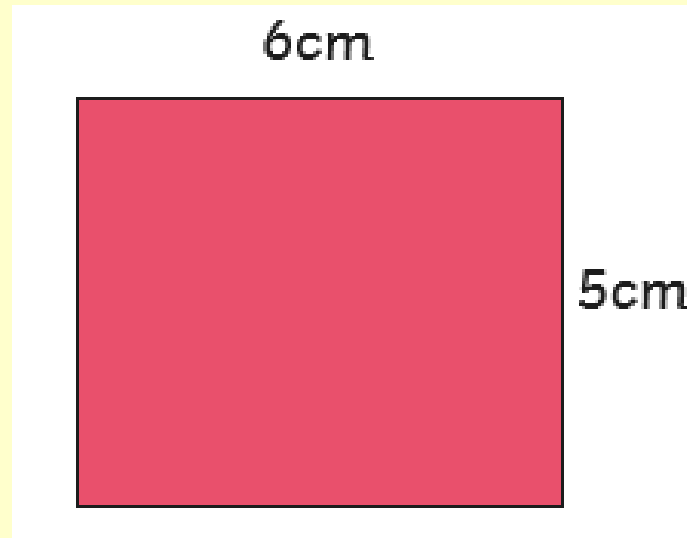
Your turn,

Use this method to work out the perimeter...



Your turn,

Use this method to work out the perimeter...

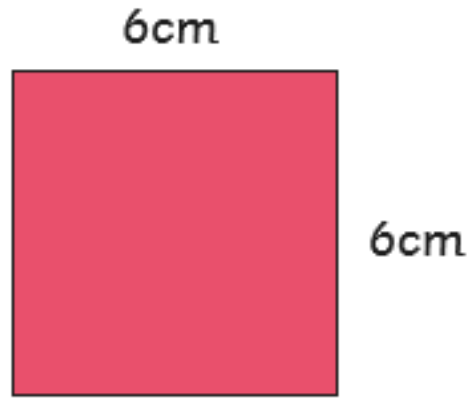


$$6\text{cm} + 5\text{cm} = 11\text{cm}$$

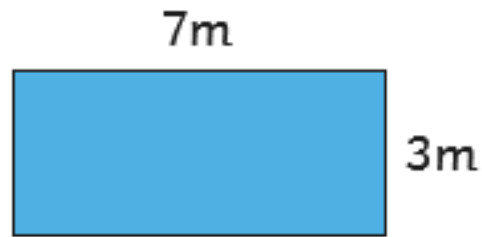
$$11\text{cm} \times 2 = 22\text{cm}$$

Challenge:

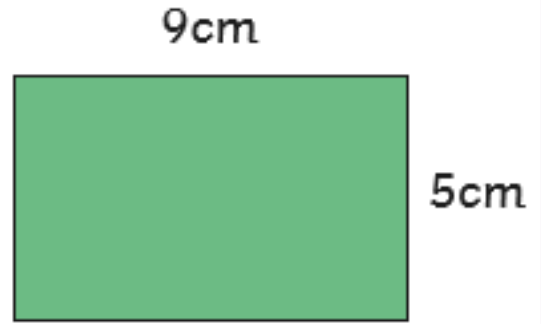
Look at these calculations. Which are correct? Can you explain why? Can you explain the mistakes and find the correct answers?



$$6\text{cm} \times 4 = 24\text{cm}$$



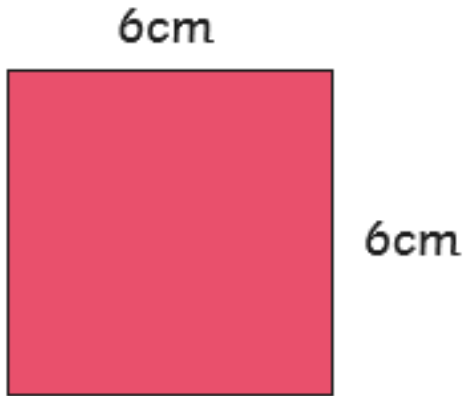
$$7\text{cm} + 3\text{cm} = 10\text{cm}$$
$$10\text{cm} \times 2 = 20\text{cm}$$



$$9\text{cm} + 5\text{cm} = 14\text{cm}$$

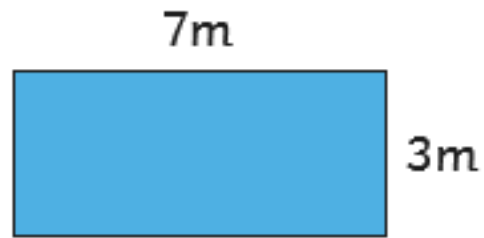
Well done! Now start your worksheet!

Look at these calculations. Which are correct? Can you explain why? Can you explain the mistakes and find the correct answers?



$$6\text{cm} \times 4 = 24\text{cm}$$

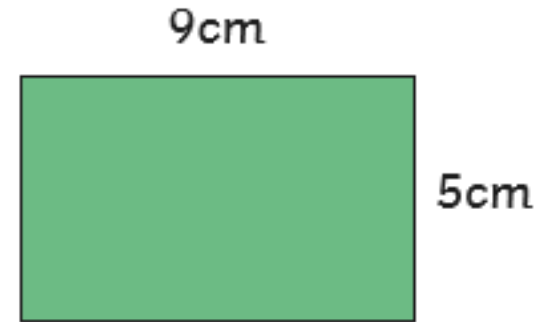
This is correct. As the shape is a square, the perimeter can be calculated by multiplying the length of one side by four.



$$7\text{cm} + 3\text{cm} = 10\text{cm}$$

$$10\text{cm} \times 2 = 20\text{cm}$$

The incorrect units have been used – the measurements should be in metres.



$$9\text{cm} + 5\text{cm} = 14\text{cm}$$

The sum of the sides has not been doubled. The correct answer should be 28cm.