# Year 5 **Area and Perimeter**

| Key Vocabulary |
|---|
| length |
| width |
| area |
| perimeter |
| millimetre mm |
| centimetre cm |
| metre m |
| kilometre km |
| rectilinear |
| **compound shape** |
| **irregular shapes** |
| **square centimetres** |
| **square metres** |

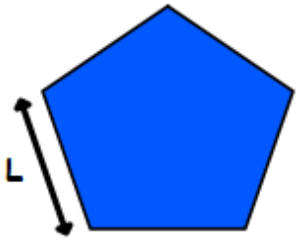
## Measuring Perimeter


Measure the length (L) and width (W)

Perimeter = L + W + L + W

Or

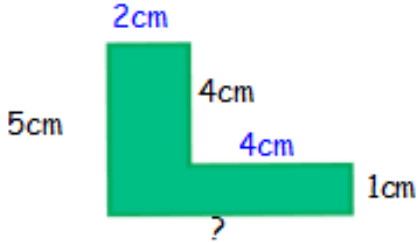
Perimeter = (L + W) x 2




Measure the length of one side and then multiply it by the number of sides.

Perimeter = length (L) x number of sides (S)

## Perimeter of Rectilinear Shapes



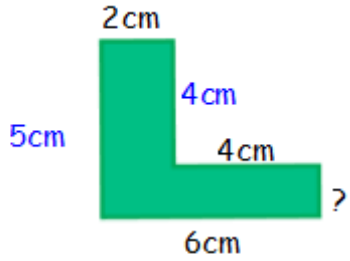

To work out the missing side, you need to add together the two opposite sides.

4cm + 2cm = 6cm.

You then add this to the sides you already have.

6cm + 5cm + 4cm + 4cm +2cm + 1cm = 22cm

**The perimeter of this shape is 22cm**




To find the missing side here you need to subtract the one opposite side you have to find the other.

5cm - 4cm = 1cm

5cm + 2cm + 4cm + 4cm + 6cm + 1cm = 22cm

**The perimeter of this shape is 22cm**

**Perimeter** is the distance around the outside of a 2D shape.

**Area**

**Area** is the amount of space within a 2D shape.

A **rectilinear shape** is a 2D shape whose sides all meet at a right angle (90°)

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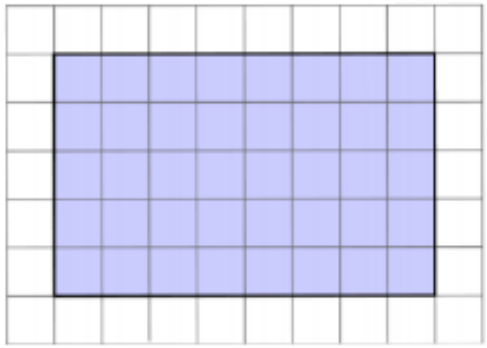
A **compound shape** is any shape made up of two or more shapes.

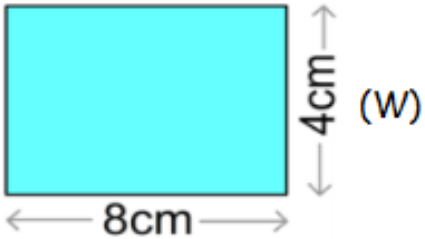
## Area of Rectangles

To work out the area of rectangles on a grid, multiply the length x width.



5 x 8 = 40 squares

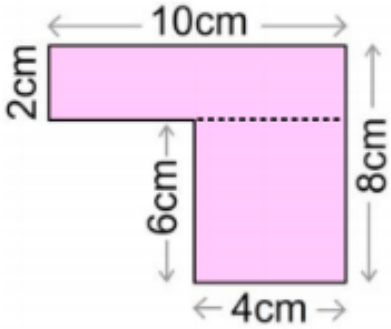
Area of a rectangle = length (L) x width (W)




8cm x 4cm = 32 $cm^2$

## Area of Compound Shapes

To find the area of compound shapes, divide them into two rectangles with known dimensions.




Work out the area of both rectangles and add them together.

6cm x 4cm = 24 $cm^2$

10cm x 2cm = 20$cm^2$

24$cm^2$ + 20$cm^2$ = 44$cm^2$