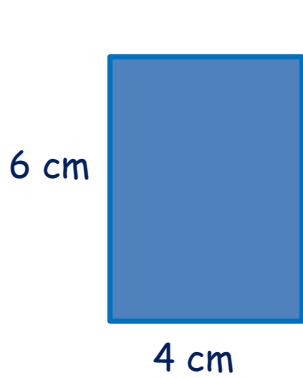
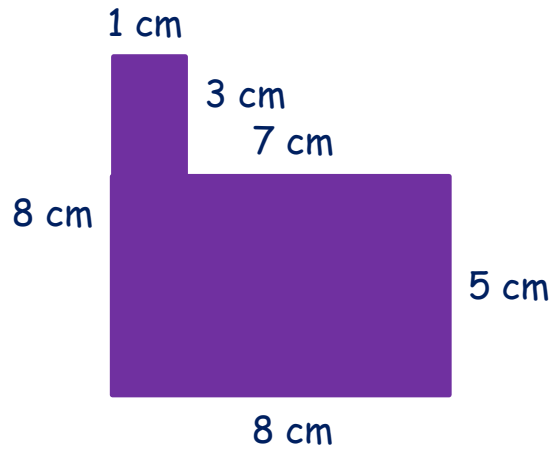




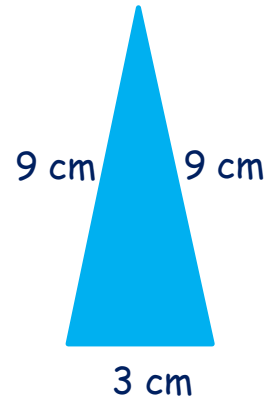
1) Find the perimeter of each shape.



20 cm

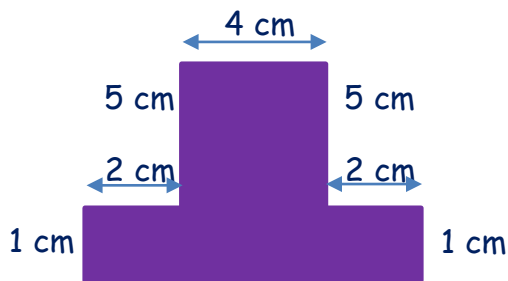


32 cm

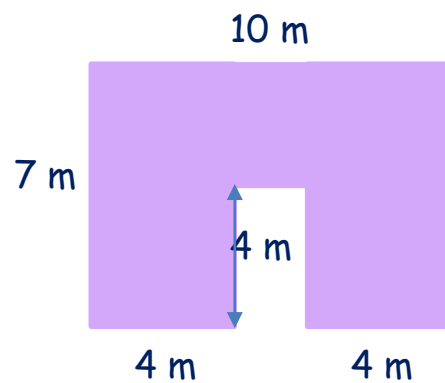


21 cm

2) Find the perimeter of these shapes.



28 cm

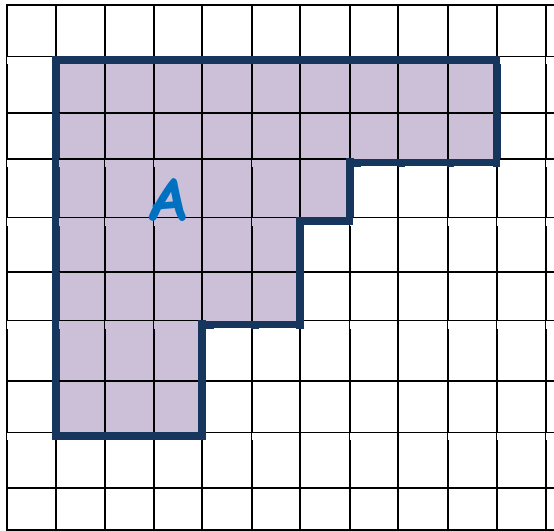


42 m

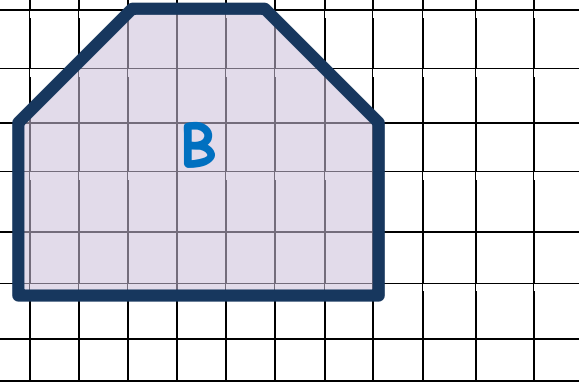
Look out for children are unable to use the information of $2 + 4 + 2 = 8$ to get the measurement for the base of the shape to work out the perimeter of the whole shape.

Look out for children who are unable to use the information of $10 - 4 - 4 = 2$ to get the measurement needed for the inside of the shape to work out the perimeter of the whole shape.

3) This is a drawing of shapes on a grid. Each square represents 1cm^2 . Find the area of the shapes below:



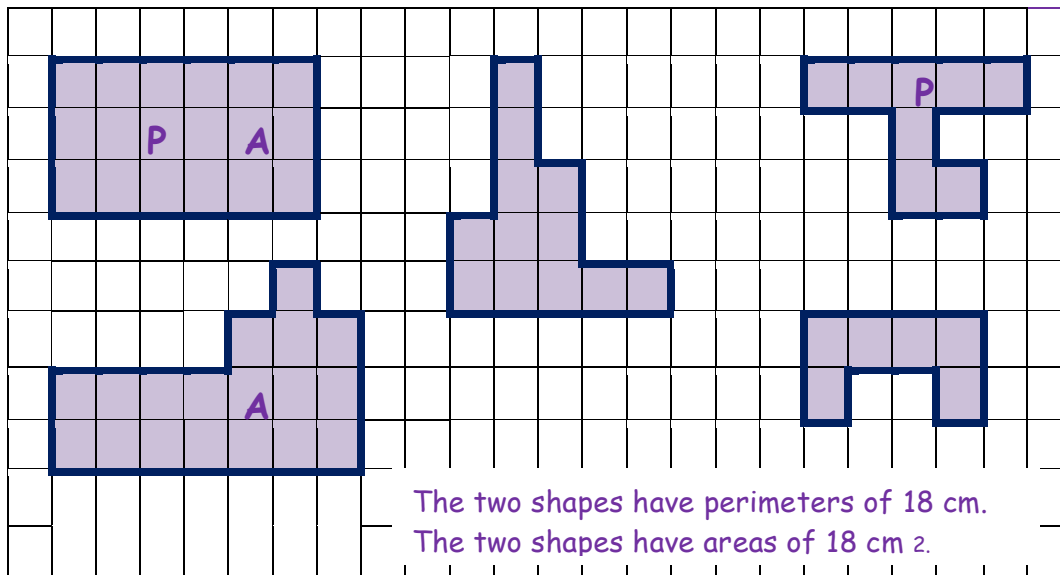
The children should demonstrate understanding that the half squares can be combined to make 2 whole squares.



$A = 40 \text{ cm}^2$

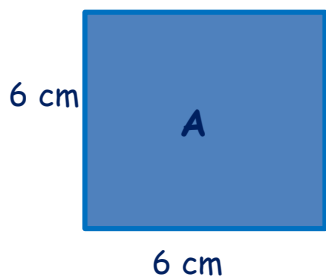
$B = 31 \text{ cm}^2$

4) Place a P on two shapes that have the same perimeter. Place an A on two shapes that have the same area.

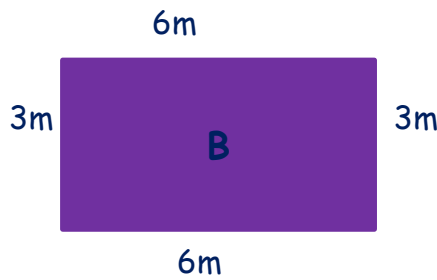


The two shapes have perimeters of 18 cm.
The two shapes have areas of 18 cm².

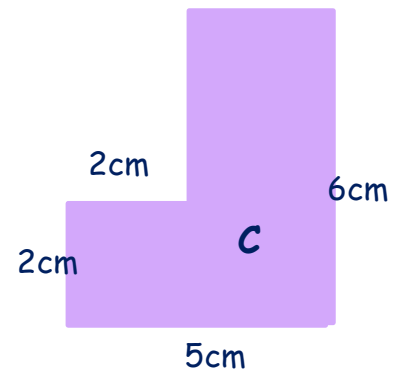
5) Find the area of these shapes.



$$A = 36\text{cm}^2$$



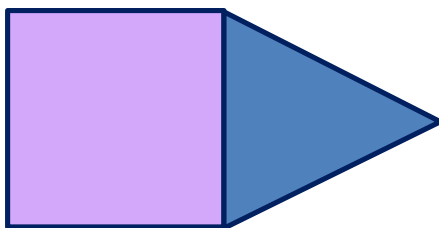
$$B = 18\text{cm}^2$$



$$C = 22\text{cm}^2$$

The children should demonstrate understanding of the formula $l \times w$ to find the area. The children have been given extra amounts in the last 2 shapes to ensure that they understand which information is needed. The children may demonstrate difficulty with how to split the last shape into 2 shapes to find the area and combine back together

6) Use the information provided to find the area of the square.



The children should apply their knowledge of shape to calculate:

$$24 \div 3 = 8\text{ cm (equilateral triangle)}$$

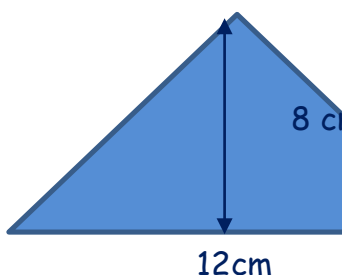
$$8\text{ cm is one side of the square}$$

$$8 \times 8 = 64\text{ (square)}$$

The equilateral triangle has the perimeter of 24 cm. What is the area of the square?

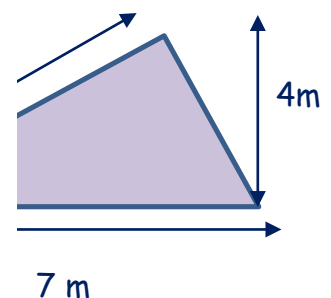
$$64\text{ cm}^2$$

7) Calculate the area of the triangles.



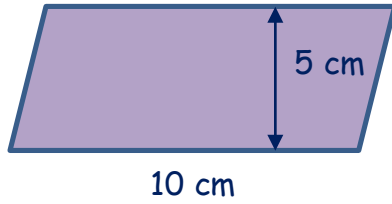
$$\text{area} = 48\text{ cm}^2$$

The children should demonstrate understanding of the formula $b \times h \div 2$ for all triangles. Some children may get the first one correct, however may not be able to see how the formula can be used for the second shape. Different triangles should be explored in the activities.



$$\text{area} = 14\text{ cm}^2$$

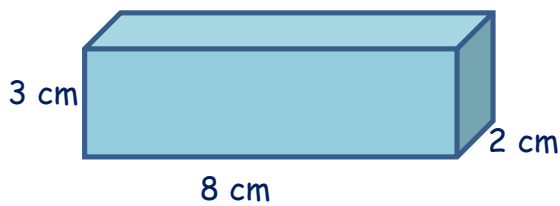
8) Find the area of the parallelogram



The children should demonstrate understanding of the formula $b \times h$ for finding the area of a parallelogram.

$$\text{area} = 50 \text{ cm}^2$$

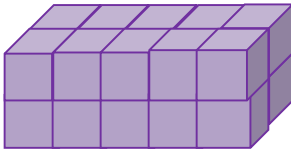
9) Find the volume of this cardboard box.



The children should demonstrate understanding of the formula $l \times w \times h$ for finding the volume of a cuboid.

$$\text{volume} = 48 \text{ cm}^3$$

10) Find the volume of this cuboid.



The children should demonstrate understanding of using the formula for volume or counting the cubes provided. Some children may get the answer 16 as they can only see 16 cubes in the image.

$$\text{volume} = 20 \text{ cm}^3$$

11) $5^2 =$

The children should understand that the squared symbol means x by itself to make a square.

12) $3^3 =$

The children should understand that the cubed symbol means $3 \times 3 \times 3$ to make a cube.