| What must I be able to do? | Key vocabulary |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\square$ Find the are of a rectangle, triangle and parallelogram $>$ Sparx M900, M390, M610 <br> $\square$ Calculate the perimeter of rectangles, squares and rectilinear figures | Area | The space occupied by a flat shape. The area is the amount of units that the shape has covered. Units are squared. e.g. $\mathrm{m}^{2}, \mathrm{~cm}^{2}, \mathrm{~mm}^{2}$, e+c. |
| > Sparx m920,m635 <br> - Calculate and work with perimeters | Perimeter | The perimeter is the distance around the outside of the shape. |
| > Sparx M690 <br> Solve problems involving length, perimeter and area <br> Sparx m269 | Parallelogram | A quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides. A parallelogram with all equal sides is called a rhombus. |

## Area formulae

Rectangle/Square
Parallelogram


Area $=$ Length $x$ width
Perpendciular means at right angles to the base (not the sloping side!)
Area $=$ Base $\times$ perpendicular height $\div 2$
A triangle is half the area of a rectangle

## compound shapes



7 cm

Area: Split the shape into known shapes (e.g. rectangles) and find the are of each then add them together:

Rectangle $A: 9 \times 4=36 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$
Rectangle $B: 4 \times 3=12 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$
Total area $=48 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$

Perimeter: Find any missing sides by using the known ones, then add all sides together.

Perimeter $=9 \mathrm{~cm}+7 \mathrm{~cm}+4 \mathrm{~cm}+3 \mathrm{~m}+5 \mathrm{~cm}+4 \mathrm{~cm}=32 \mathrm{~cm}$

## Problem solving with area and perimeter

Area and perimeter often link other topics in maths questions. This could involve algebra, for example collecting like terms or solving equations, or it could involve money, time, and many others. You need to consider what you know about that topic and how working out the area/perimeter of the shape could be helpful.
e.g. Write down perimeter of this shape in its simplest form.


