In this unit, I will:
- **Measure shapes to find the perimeter**
- **Calculate the perimeter of squares, rectangles and other rectilinear shapes**
- **Use a formula to find the area of squares and rectangles**
- **Estimate the area of different shapes**

This unit builds on the concepts of area and perimeter learned in Year 4. Previous methods (including the use of concrete representations and squares) will be used as a starting point to derive numerical strategies.

Before they start this unit, it is expected that children:
- can define the concepts of area and perimeter
- can find the perimeter of shapes when all side lengths are given
- can find the area of rectilinear shapes drawn on squared paper by counting squares.

National Curriculum Link - Year 5 place value
• Measure and calculate the perimeter of a rectilinear figure (including squares) in centimetres and metres
• Measure and calculate the perimeter of composite rectilinear shapes in centimetres and metres.
• Find the area of rectilinear shapes by counting squares
• Calculate and compare the area of rectangles (including squares), and including using standard units, square centimetres (cm²) and square metres (m²) and estimate the area of irregular shapes
• Use simple formulae.
• Recognise when it is possible to use formulae for area and volume of shapes.

Year 5 – Area and Perimeter

Measure the perimeter of a rectangle:

Measure the length (l) and width (w).
Perimeter = l + w + l + w or (l + w) × 2

Measure the perimeter of regular shapes:

Measure the length (l) and count the number of sides (s) on the shape.

Perimeter = l × s

Measure the perimeter of irregular shapes:

Measure the length of each side and add them together.

metre (m)	1s
kilometre (km	10s
perimeter	100s
length	1,000s
width	10,000s
rectangle	the value of each digit in a number
rectilinear	splitting numbers into smaller parts
dimensions	equal in value or amount
multiple	a number that may be divided by another a certain number of times without a remainder.
greater than (>)	a number that is larger than or bigger than another
less than (<)	a number that is smaller than or less than another

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