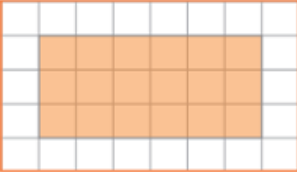
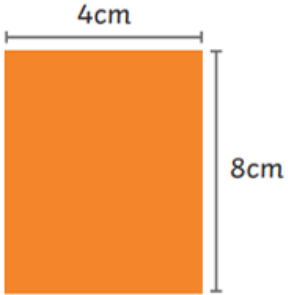
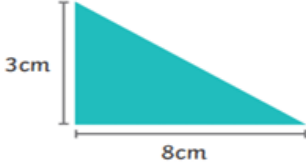
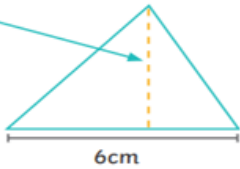
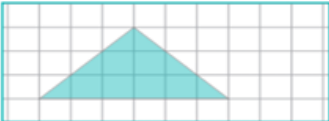


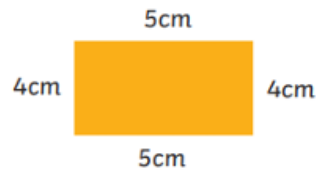


Year 6 Perimeter, Area and Volume

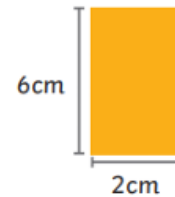
Key Vocabulary	Area of Rectangles	Area of Triangles
perimeter	<p>length × width = area of a rectangle</p>   <p>Counting squares: area = 18cm²</p> <p>Use formula: 6cm × 3cm area = 18cm²</p> <p>8cm × 4cm area = 32cm²</p>	<p>base × perpendicular height ÷ 2 = area of a triangle</p>  <p>3cm</p> <p>8cm</p> <p>8cm × 3cm ÷ 2 area = 12cm²</p>
area		<p>perpendicular height = 5cm</p>  <p>6cm</p> <p>6cm × 5cm ÷ 2 area = 15cm²</p>
volume		 <p>Counting squares: 6 whole squares = 6cm² 6 half squares = 3cm² 6cm² + 3cm² = 9cm² area = 9cm²</p>
cubic units (e.g. cm ³)		<p>Using formula: 6cm × 3cm + 2 = 9cm²</p>
cuboid		
width		
length		
rectangle		
rectilinear		
parallelogram		
perpendicular height		

Perimeter of Rectangles

perimeter = length + width + length + width or $(\text{length} + \text{width}) \times 2$



$5\text{cm} + 4\text{cm} + 5\text{cm} + 4\text{cm}$
area = 18cm^2



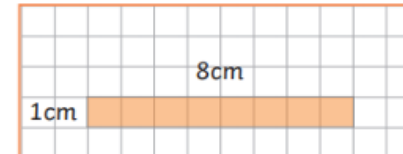
$(6 + 2) \times 2$
area = 16cm^2

Perimeter and Area

Shapes with the same area can have different perimeters.

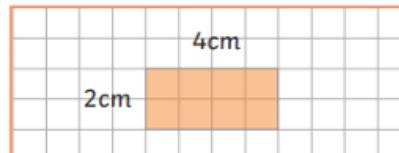


area = 8cm^2 perimeter = 12cm

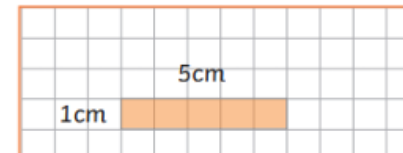


area = 8cm^2 perimeter = 18cm

Shapes with the same perimeter can have different areas.



area = 8cm^2 perimeter = 12cm

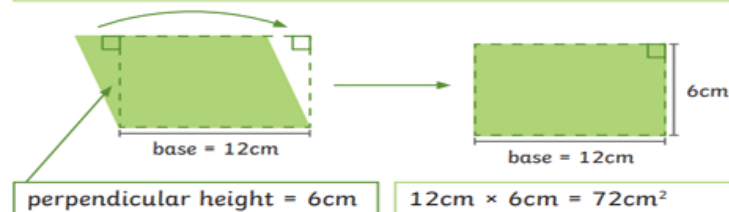


area = 5cm^2 perimeter = 12cm

Area of Parallelograms

base \times perpendicular height = area of a parallelogram

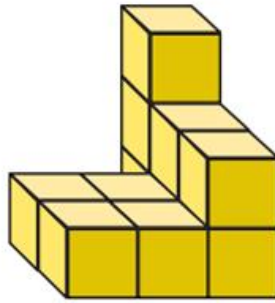
A parallelogram can be transformed into a rectangle.



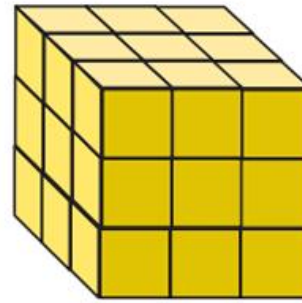
Volume – Counting Cubes



= 1cm³



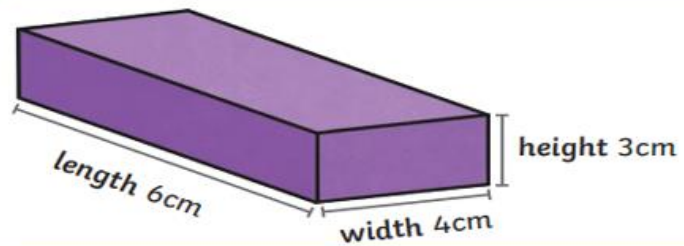
11cm³



27cm³

Volume of Cuboids

length × width × height = volume of a cuboid



Multiply dimensions in **any** order:

3cm × 6cm × 4cm

volume = 72cm³