Year 2/3 – Spring Block 4 – Length, Height and Perimeter

About This Resource:

This PowerPoint has been designed to support your teaching of this small step from the Mixed Age planning. It includes a starter activity suitable for each year group and an example of each question from the Varied Fluency and Reasoning and Problem Solving resources also provided in this pack (separate for each year group). Each slide has the year group identified in the bottom right-hand corner. We recommend that you look through this PowerPoint in advance and decide whether to work through all examples provided or a selection of them depending on the needs of your class.

National Curriculum Objectives:

Mathematics Year 3: (3M7) Measure the perimeter of simple 2-D shapes

More Year 2 and Year 3 Length Height and Perimeter resources.

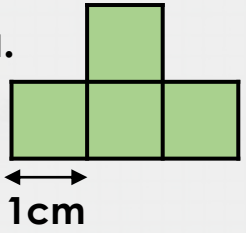
Did you like this resource? Don't forget to review it on our website.

Step 9
Year 3: Calculate Perimeter

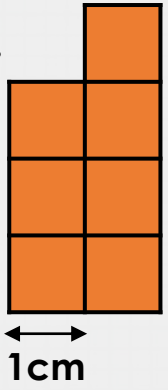
Introduction

Find the perimeter of each shape.

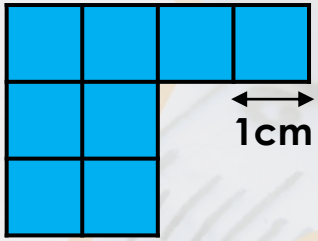
a.



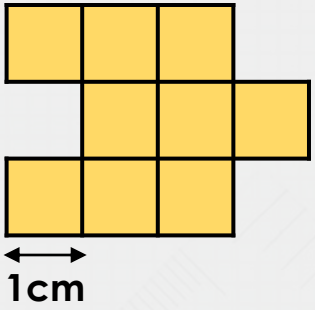
b.



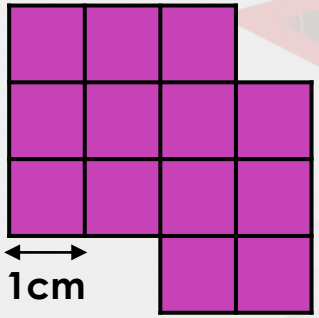
c.



d.



e.

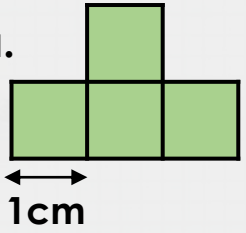


Y3

Introduction

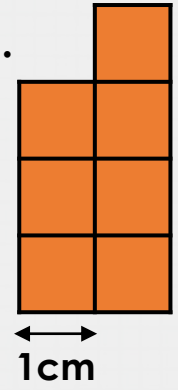
Find the perimeter of each shape.

a.



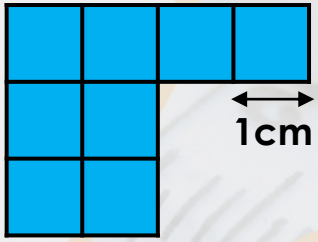
10cm

b.



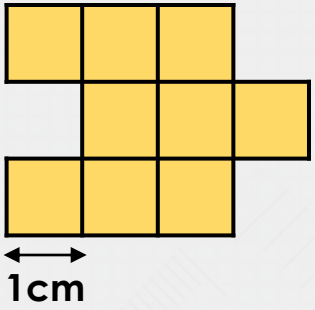
12cm

c.



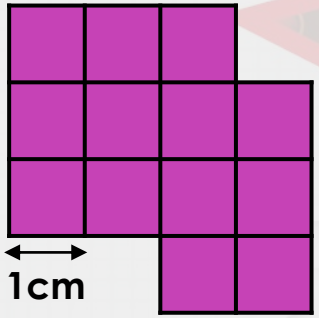
14cm

d.



16cm

e.



16cm

Y3

Varied Fluency 1

Complete the calculations to work out the perimeter of the square.

4cm + ☐ + ☐ + ☐ = ☐

4cm x ☐ = ☐

Y3

Varied Fluency 1

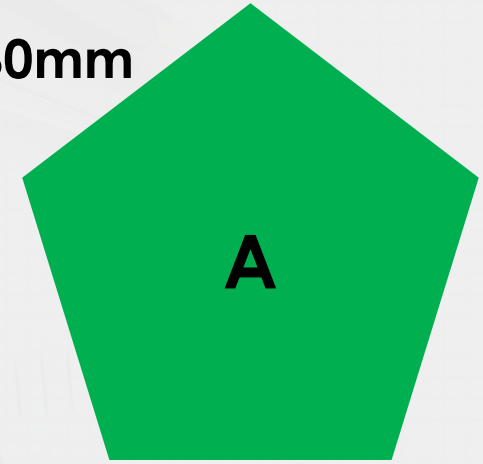
Complete the calculations to work out the perimeter of the square.

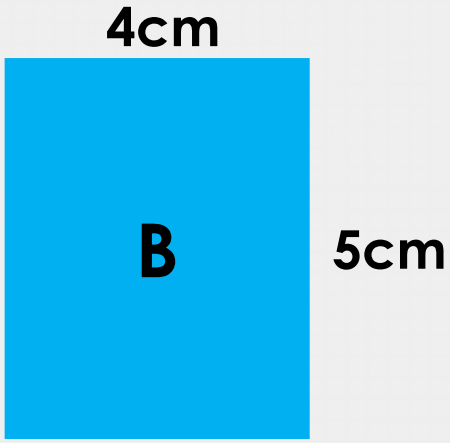
4cm + 4cm + 4cm + 4cm = 16cm

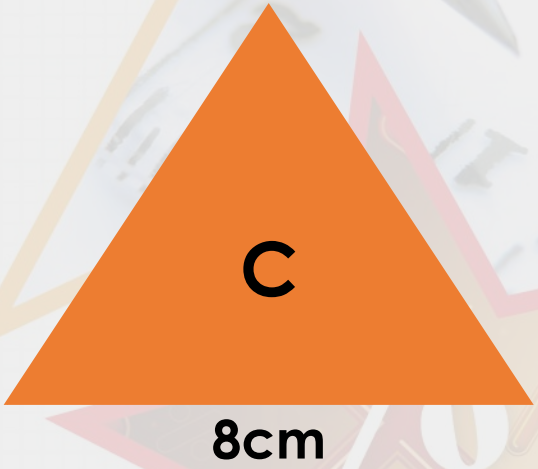
4cm x 4 sides = 16cm

Y3

Match the shapes to their perimeters.

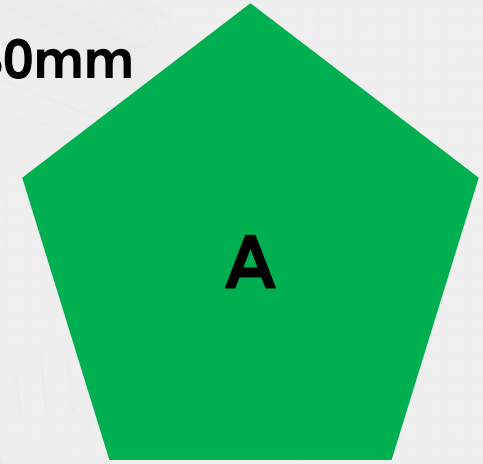


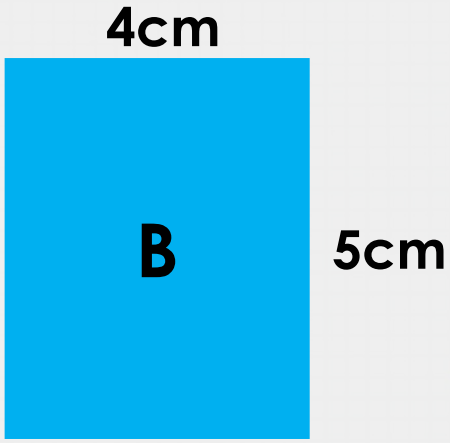


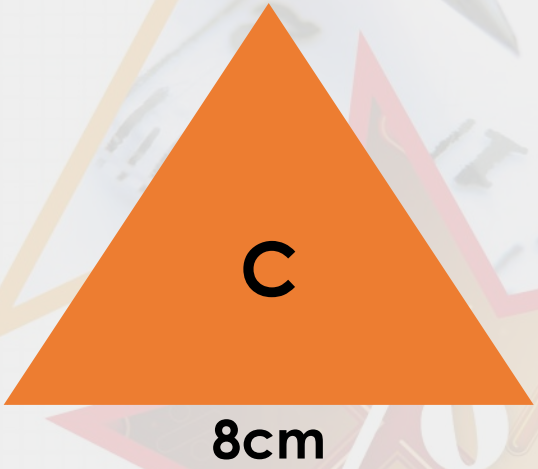


24cm	18cm	150mm

Match the shapes to their perimeters.







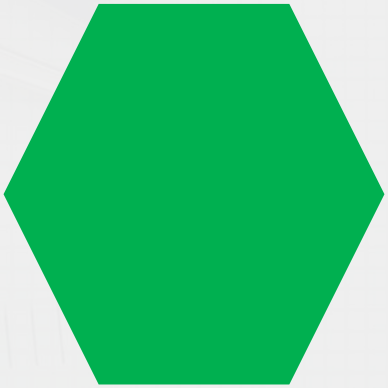
C = 24cm

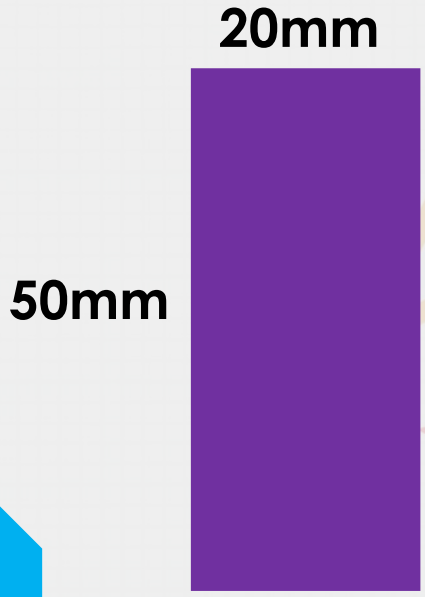
B = 18cm

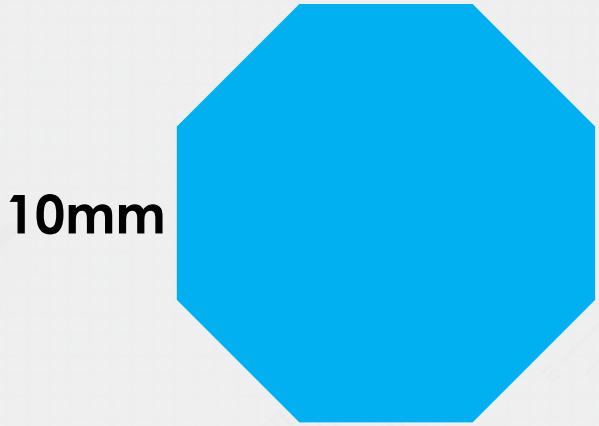
A = 150mm

Varied Fluency 3

Circle the calculation that does NOT find the perimeter of one of the shapes.





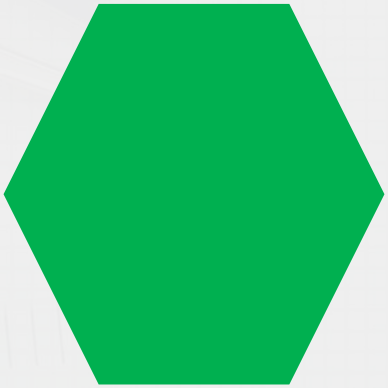


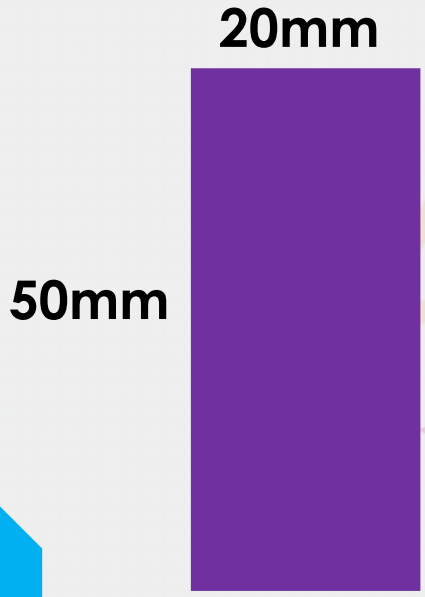
50 + 20
10 x 8
50 + 50 + 20 + 20
4 x 6

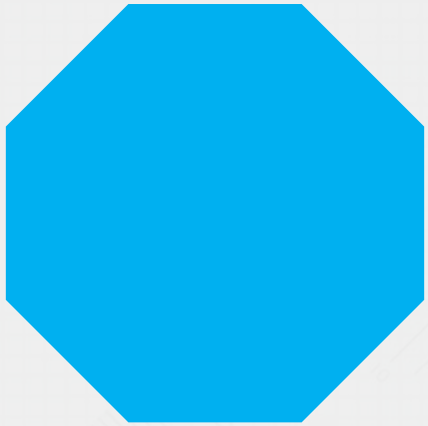
Y3

Varied Fluency 3

Circle the calculation that does NOT find the perimeter of one of the shapes.







- 50 + 20
- 10 x 8
- 50 + 50 + 20 + 20
- 4 x 6

Y3

Follow the clues to draw the shape.

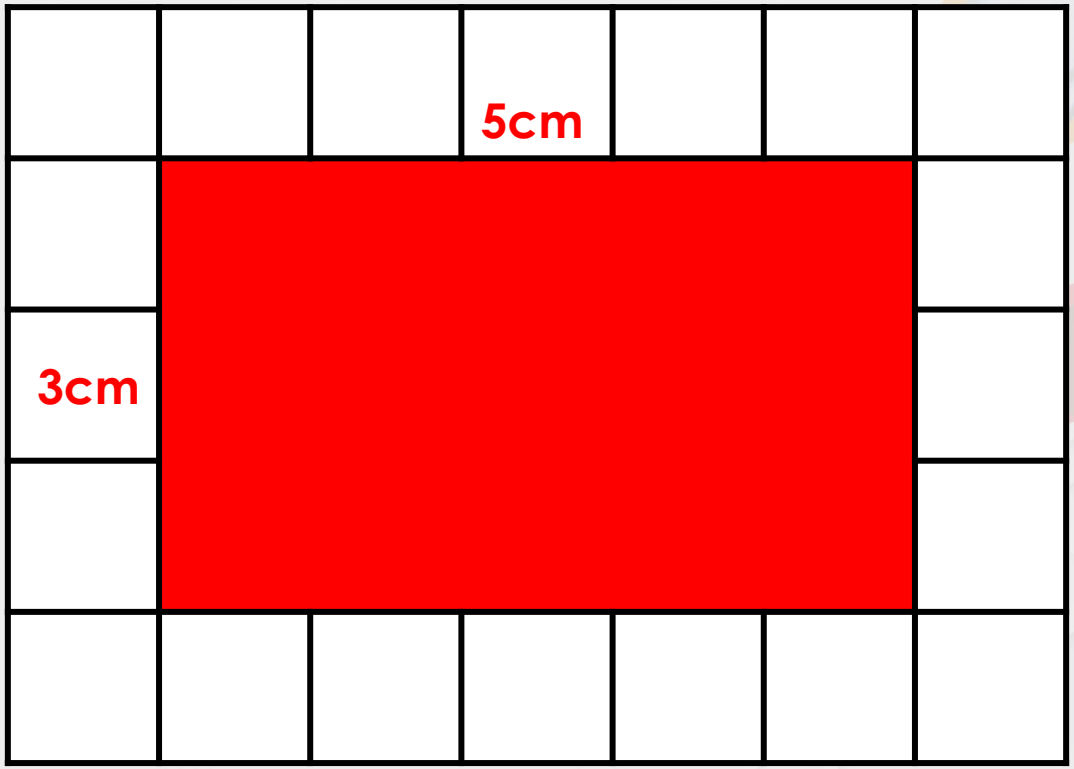
It has 2 shorter sides and 2 longer sides. The perimeter is 16cm.

Problem Solving 1

Follow the clues to draw the shape.

It has 2 shorter sides and 2 longer sides. The perimeter is 16cm.

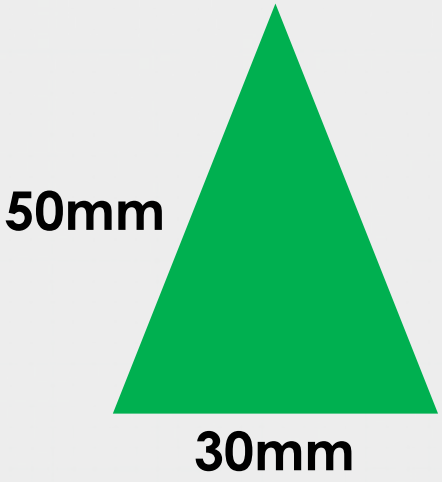
Various possible answers, for example:



Y3

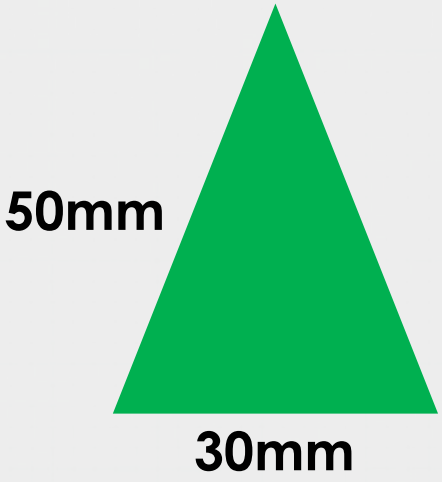
True or false? Explain why.

I can find the perimeter of my triangle by calculating 50 x 30.



True or false? Explain why.

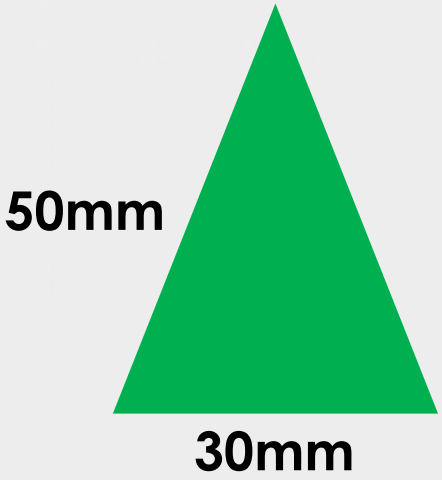
I can find the perimeter of my triangle by calculating 50 x 30.



False because…

True or false? Explain why.

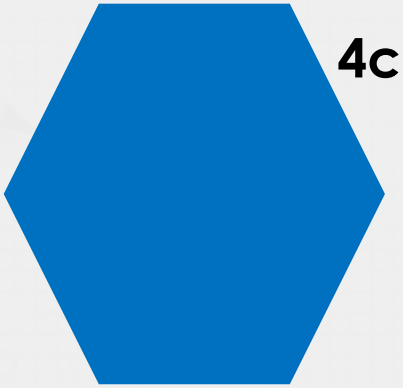
I can find the perimeter of my triangle by calculating 50 x 30.



False because there are not 50 sides of 30mm.
50 + 50 + 30 would give the correct perimeter of 130mm.

Reasoning 2

Look at the two shapes.
Calculate the perimeter of both shapes.



4cm

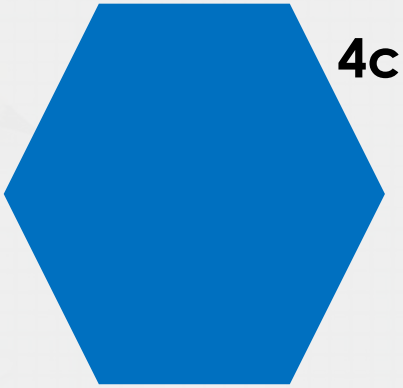
6cm

What is the same? What is different?

Y3

Reasoning 2

Look at the two shapes.
Calculate the perimeter of both shapes.



What is the same? What is different?

Various possible answers, for example:

Same: both are regular shapes, 4 x 6 will find the perimeter of both shapes, both have perimeters of 24cm.
Different: shape names (hexagon and square), number of sides (6 and 4), side lengths (4cm and 6 cm).