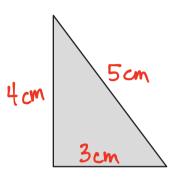
Name

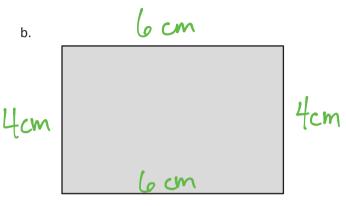
Date

1. Measure and label the side lengths of the shapes below in centimeters. Then, find the perimeter of each shape.

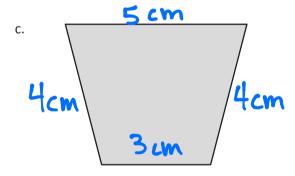
a.

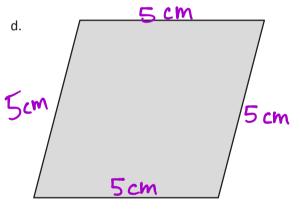


Perimeter = 
$$\frac{3}{4} + \frac{4}{5}$$
 =  $\frac{12}{12}$  cm

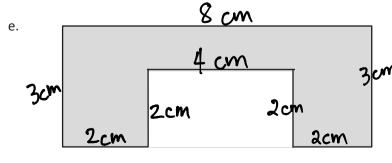


Perimeter = 
$$\frac{4 \text{cm} + 6 \text{cm} + 4 \text{cm} + 6 \text{cm}}{20 \text{cm}}$$





Perimeter = 
$$\frac{5cm + 5cm + 5cm + 5cm}{20cm}$$

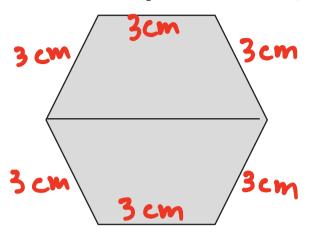


 $\frac{1}{1}$  Perimeter = 8+3+2+2+4+2+2+3= 26 cm

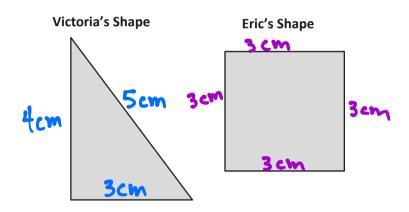
Lesson 12:

Measure side lengths in whole number units to determine the perimeter of polygons.

2. Melinda draws two trapezoids to create the hexagon shown below. Use a ruler to find the side lengths of Melinda's hexagon in centimeters. Then, find the perimeter.

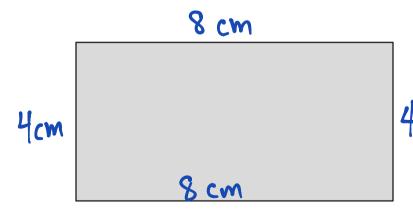


3. Victoria and Eric draw the shapes shown below. Eric says his shape has a greater perimeter because it has more sides than Victoria's shape. Is Eric right? Explain your answer.



The greater perimeter is not determined by the number of sides. Perimeter is the distance around. In this case, the two figures have the same perimeter!

4. Jamal uses his ruler and a right angle tool to draw the rectangle shown below. He says the perimeter of his rectangle is 32 centimeters. Do you agree with Jamal? Why or why not?



No, because the perimeter is actually 24 cm.

4cm 8cm + 4cm + 8cm + 4cm = 24cm