1) a) Use the labelled sides to find the length of the unlabelled side on each of these shapes.
b) Calculate the perimeter of each shape.

2) Each square has an area of $1 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$.
a) What is the perimeter of the shape?
b) Draw two other rectilinear shapes with the same perimeter.

3) a) Use the labelled sides to find the length of the unlabelled side on each of these shapes.
b) Calculate the perimeter of each shape.

4) Each square has an area of $1 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$.
a) What is the perimeter of the shape?
b) Draw two other rectilinear shapes with the same perimeter.

5) Toby says, "This shape has a perimeter of 4000m."

a) Explain his mistake.
b) Calculate the correct perimeter.
6) Are these statements true or false? Explain how you know.
a) A rectangle with sides 2 cm and 8 cm , will have the same perimeter as a square with 5 cm sides.
b) A long, thin rectangle will always have a longer perimeter than a shorter, wider rectangle.
c) If you put a square with sides of 4 cm and $a$ square with sides of 6 cm side by side on a straight line, they make a rectilinear shape with a perimeter of 40 cm .
7) a) Use these shapes to create a compound rectilinear shape on your squared paper.

b) Amma says, "I can rearrange the rectangles to make a new shape with a different perimeter."

Is she correct?
Prove It!
2) a) How many different rectilinear shapes, which are not rectangles or squares, can you make that have a perimeter of 42 cm ?
b) Tarj thinks that adding one more square to all of the shapes he has drawn on centimetre squared paper with perimeters of 42 cm will change them into shapes with perimeters of 45 cm . Is he right? How do you know?

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