

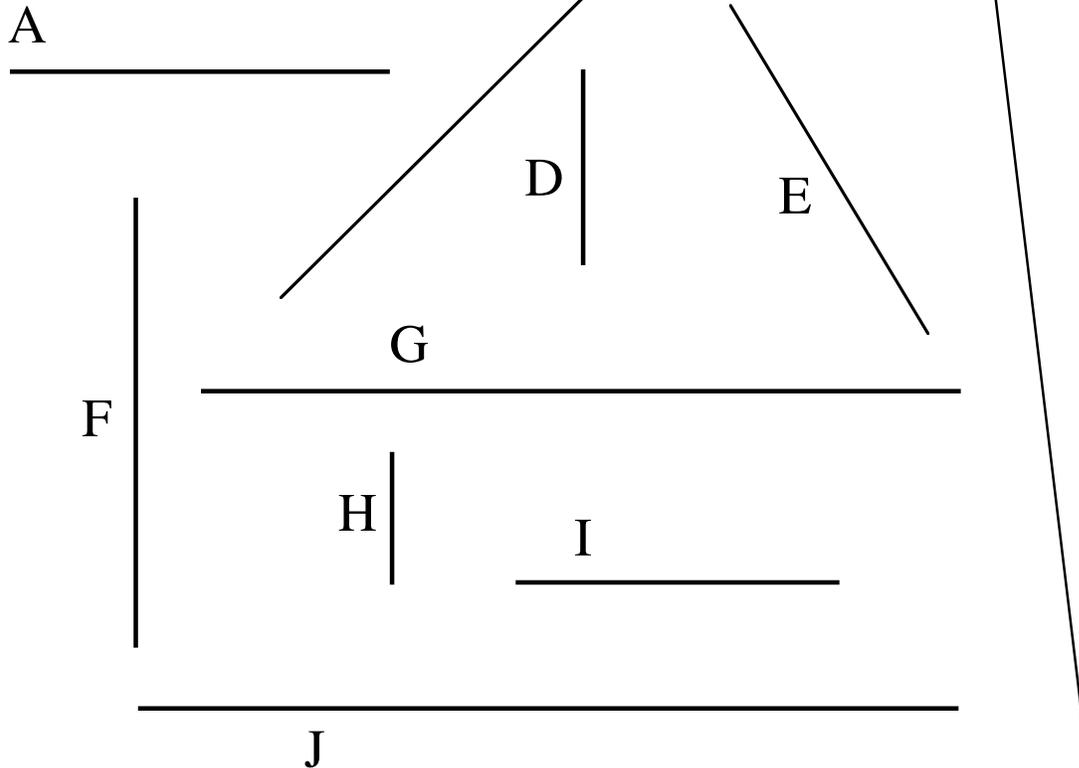
Mathematics Curriculum Worksheets

Line Measurement

Color Group _____

Use your ruler to measure the length of each of these lines.
Place your answers in centimeters in the spaces provided.

A _____	G _____
B _____	H _____
C _____	I _____
D _____	J _____
E _____	
F _____	

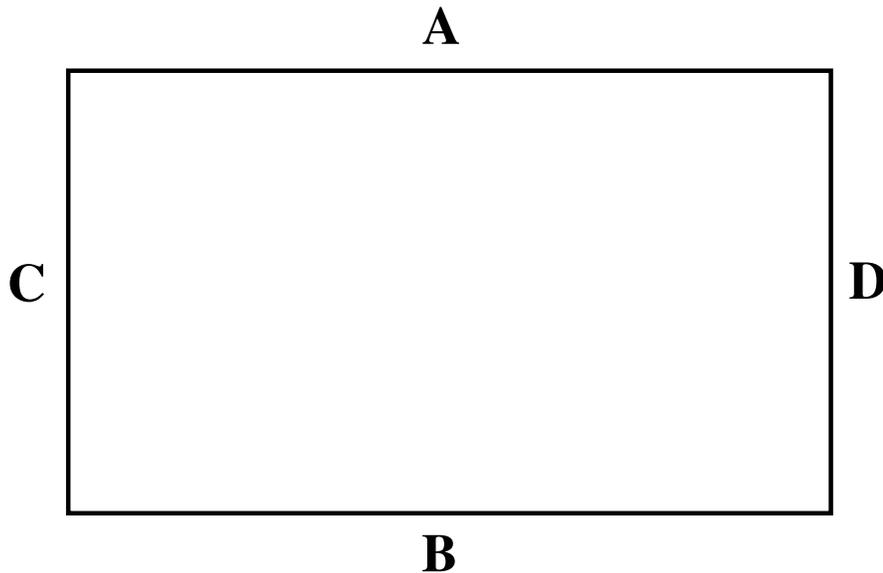


Introduction to Perimeter

Color Group _____

The distance around a figure is the **perimeter**. You find the **perimeter** of a figure by adding the lengths of the sides.

Use your ruler and measure the length in centimeters of each side of the rectangle shown below. Put your answers in the spaces at the bottom of the page. Add the lengths of the four sides to find the **perimeter**.



Add the lengths of each side of the rectangle to find the **perimeter** of the rectangle.

$$\frac{\quad}{\text{Side A}} + \frac{\quad}{\text{Side B}} + \frac{\quad}{\text{Side C}} + \frac{\quad}{\text{Side D}} = \frac{\quad}{\text{Perimeter}}$$

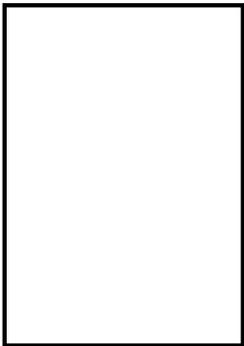
#2A

Calculating Perimeter

Color Group _____

Use your ruler and measure the length in centimeters of each side of shapes shown below. Put your answers in the spaces beside each shape. Add the lengths of the four sides to find the **perimeter**.

A



C D

B

$$\frac{\quad}{A} + \frac{\quad}{B} + \frac{\quad}{C} + \frac{\quad}{D} = \frac{\quad}{\text{Perimeter}}$$

A

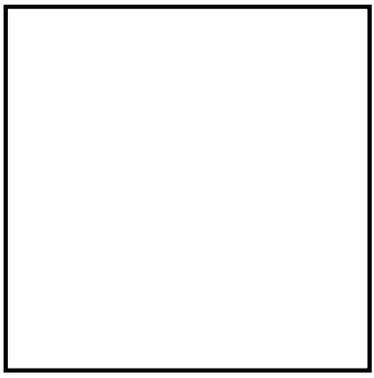


C D

B

$$\frac{\quad}{A} + \frac{\quad}{B} + \frac{\quad}{C} + \frac{\quad}{D} = \frac{\quad}{\text{Perimeter}}$$

A



C D

B

$$\frac{\quad}{A} + \frac{\quad}{B} + \frac{\quad}{C} + \frac{\quad}{D} = \frac{\quad}{\text{Perimeter}}$$

#2B

Perimeter of Rectangles

Color Group _____

Use your ruler to measure the **perimeter** of the rectangles and squares below. Place your answers in centimeters in the spaces provided.



A _____

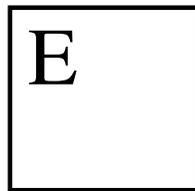
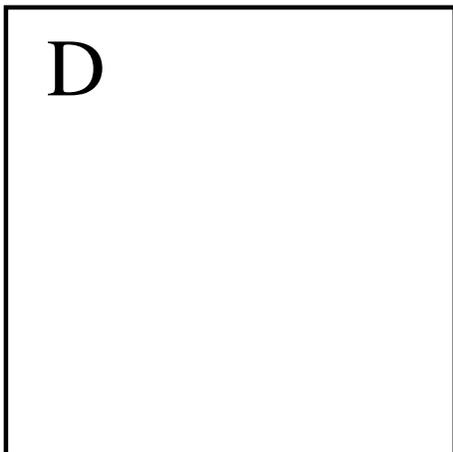
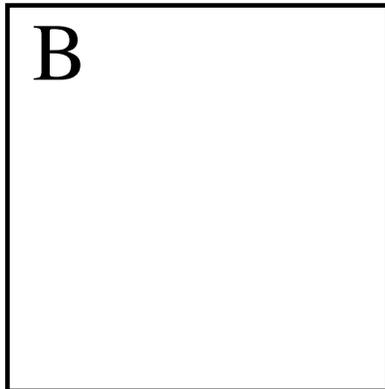
B _____

C _____

D _____

E _____

F _____

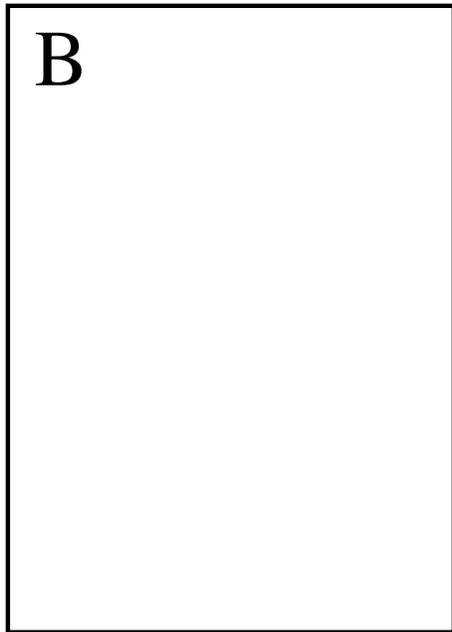


#3

More Practice with Perimeter of Rectangles

Color Group _____

Use your ruler to measure the **perimeter** of the rectangles and squares below. Place your answers in centimeters in the spaces provided.



A _____

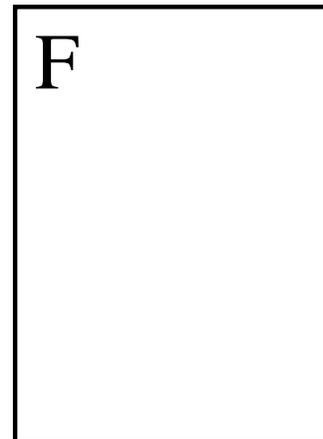
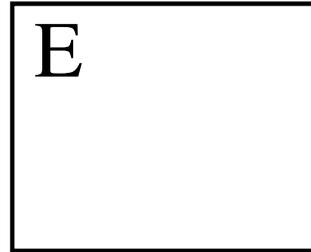
B _____

C _____

D _____

E _____

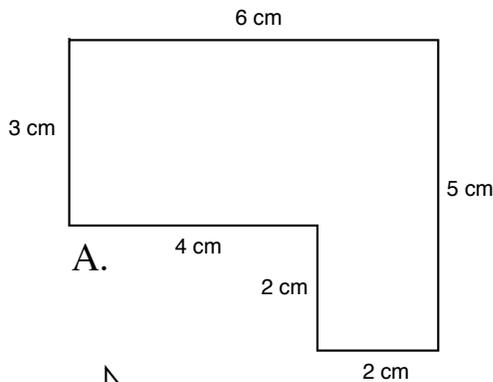
F _____



Perimeters of Polygons

Color Group _____

As you learned in a previous activity, the distance around a figure is the **perimeter**. We add the length of all the sides to find the **perimeter**. Measure each figure below and find the **perimeter**. Place your answers in centimeters in the spaces provided.



A. $6 + 5 + 2 + 2 + 4 + 3 =$

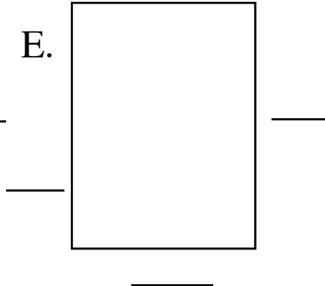
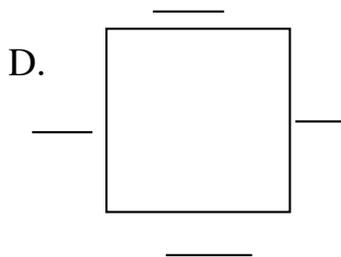
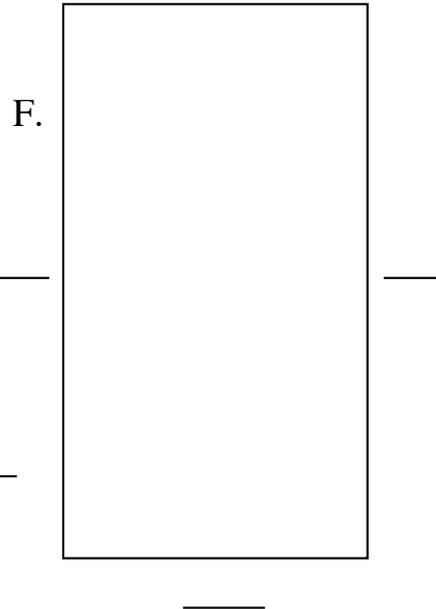
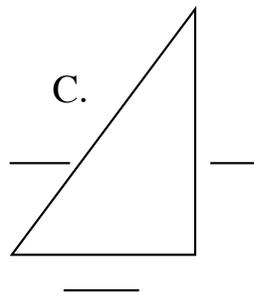
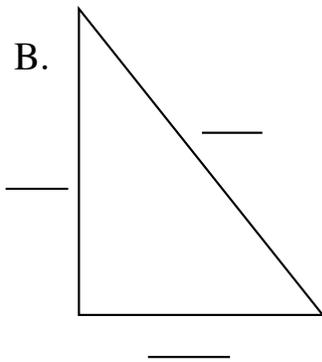
B. _____

C. _____

D. _____

E. _____

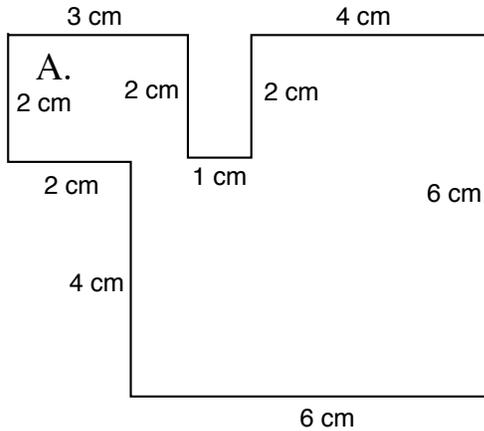
F. _____



Practicing Perimeters

Color Group _____

As you learned in a previous activity, the distance around a figure is the **perimeter**. We add the length of all the sides to find the **perimeter**. Measure each figure below and put your measurements on the lines by each figure. Add the lengths of each side and place your answers in centimeters in the spaces provided.



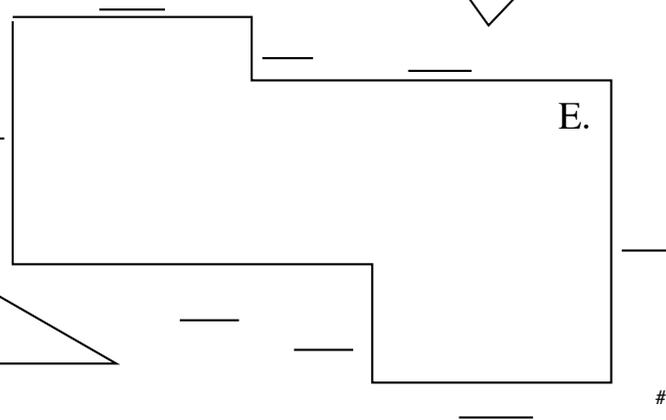
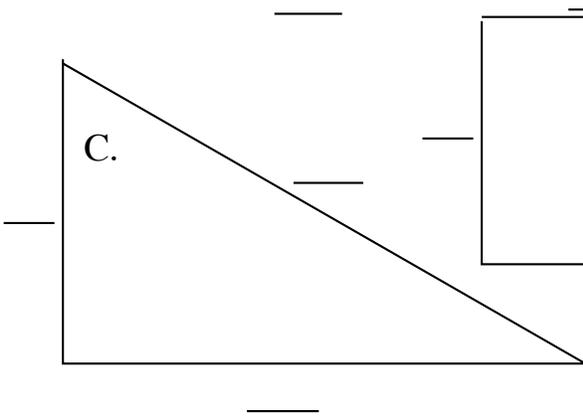
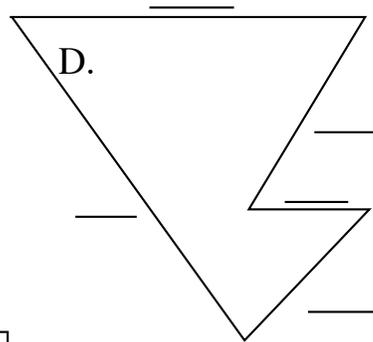
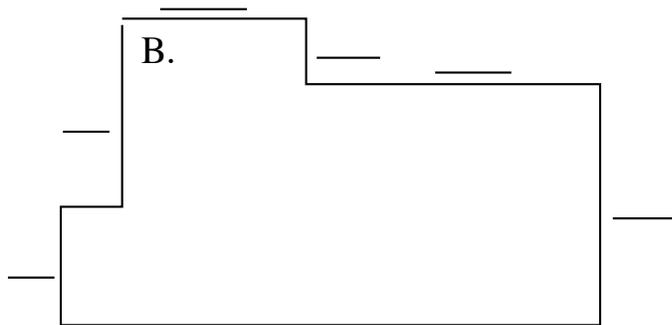
A. $3+2+1+2+4+6+6+4+2+2=$ _____

B. _____

C. _____

D. _____

E. _____



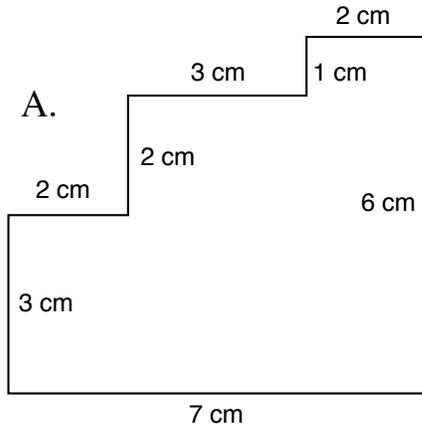
#6

Multiple Sided Perimeters

Color Group _____

We add the length of all the sides of a figure to find the **perimeter**.

Measure each figure below and put your measurements on the lines by each figure. Add the lengths of each side and place your answers in centimeters in the spaces provided.



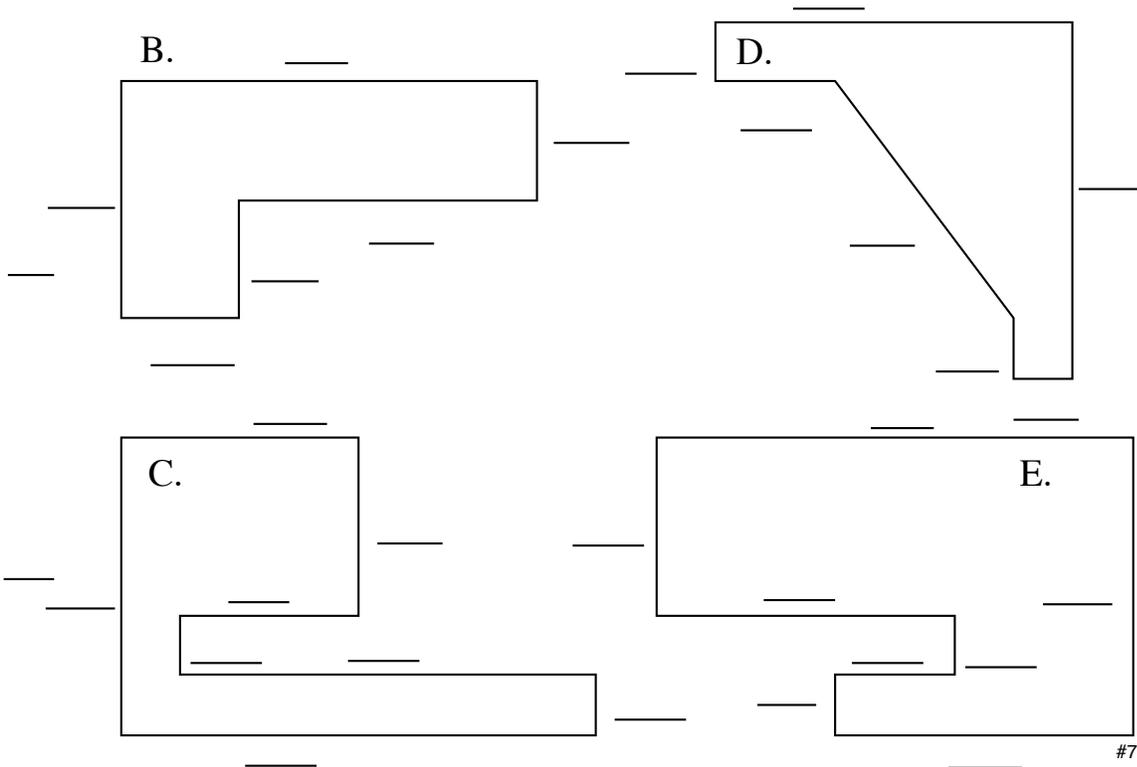
A. $2+2+3+1+2+6+7+3 =$ _____

B. _____

C. _____

D. _____

E. _____

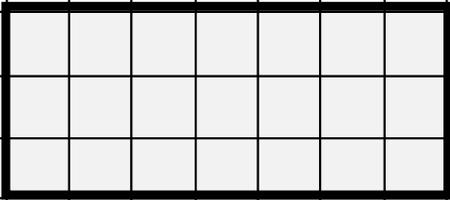
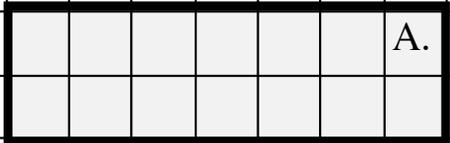
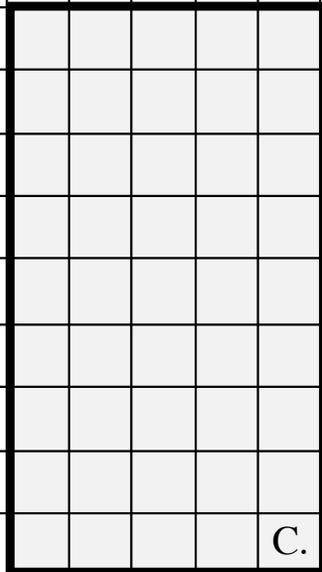
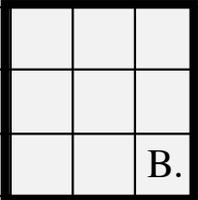


Calculating Area

Color Group _____

Counting the square units is not the easiest way to find the **area** of a figure. You can find the **area** of a rectangular region by multiplying the **length** by the **width**. Multiply the **length** by the **width** to find the areas of the rectangles below.

Area = Length X Width

Length = 7	
	$\frac{7}{\text{Length}} \times \frac{3}{\text{Width}} = \frac{21}{\text{Area}}$
	<p>A. $\frac{\quad}{\text{Length}} \times \frac{\quad}{\text{Width}} = \frac{\quad}{\text{Area}}$</p>
	<p>C. $\frac{\quad}{\text{Length}} \times \frac{\quad}{\text{Width}} = \frac{\quad}{\text{Area}}$</p>
	<p>B. $\frac{\quad}{\text{Length}} \times \frac{\quad}{\text{Width}} = \frac{\quad}{\text{Area}}$</p>

More Fun with Area Calculations

Color Group _____

Find the **area** of the rectangular regions below by multiplying the **length** by the **width**. Write your answer in square centimeters.

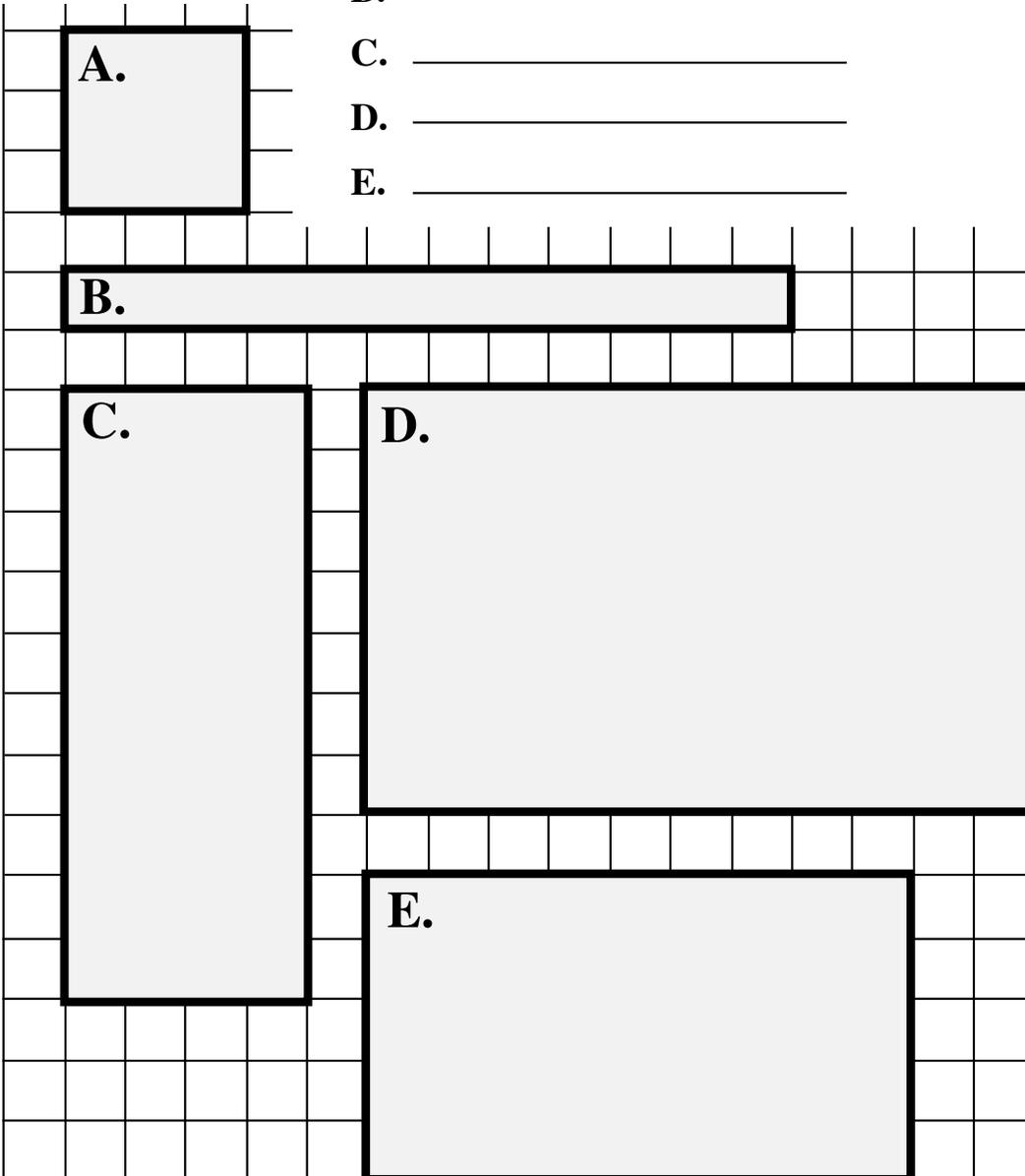
A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

D. _____

E. _____

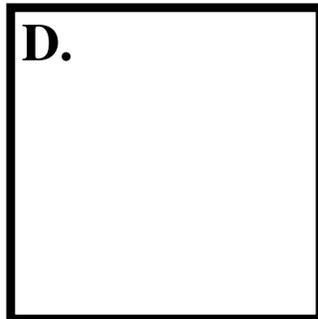
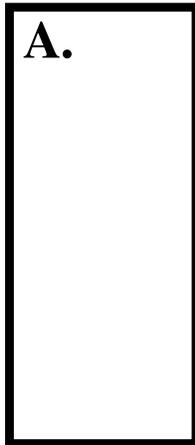


#11

Measuring and Calculating Area

Color Group _____

Use your ruler to measure the **length** and **width** of the rectangles below. Find the **area** of each rectangle by multiplying the **length** by the **width**. Take your measurements in centimeters and write your answer in square centimeters. Write your answers on the lines at the bottom of the page.



A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

D. _____

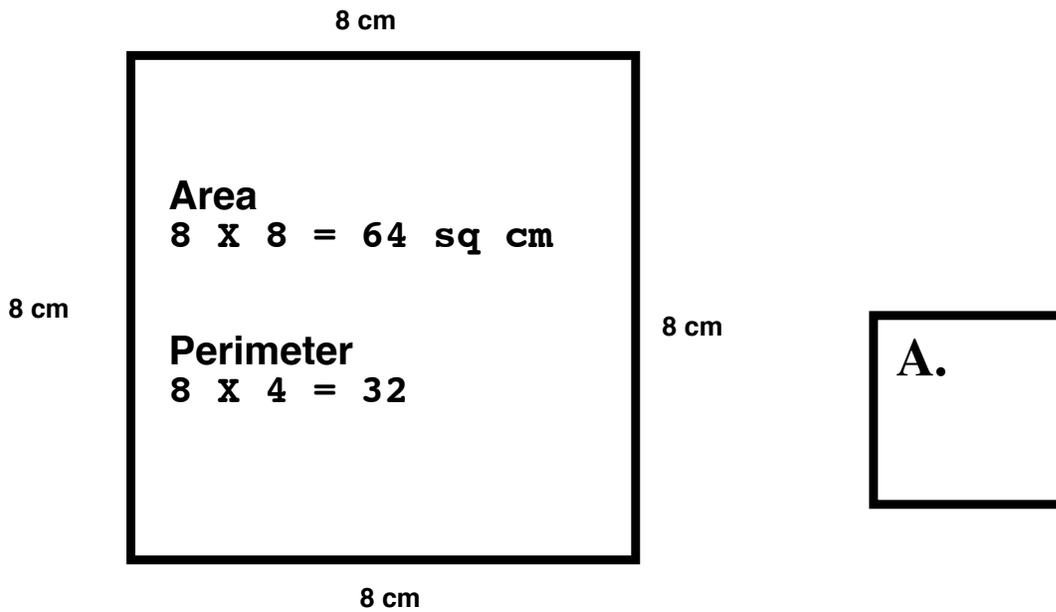
E. _____

Introduction to Squares

Color Group _____

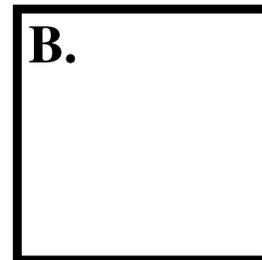
Squares are special types of rectangles. Since all four sides of a square are the same length, you can find the **perimeter** of a square by multiplying the **length** of one side by 4.

The area of a square is calculated the same way the area of a rectangle is calculated. Since the **length** and **width** of a square are the same, you can calculate the area by measuring any side and multiplying that number by itself. We call this squaring the number.



A. area X = perimeter X =

B. area X = perimeter X =

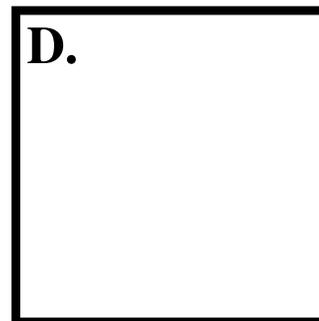
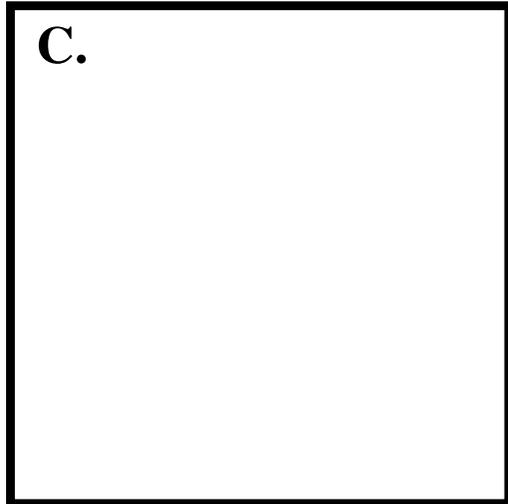
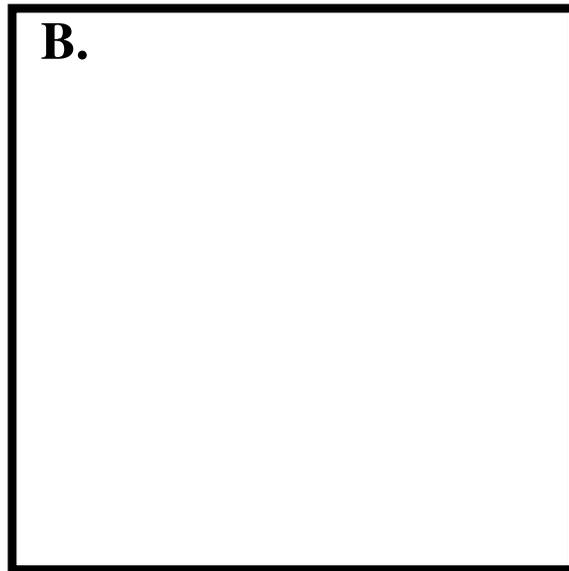
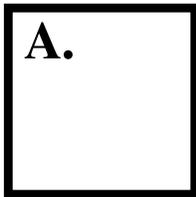


#13A

Square Area and Perimeter

Color Group _____

Use your ruler to measure the **length** and **width** of the squares below. Find the **area** and **perimeter** of each square. Take your measurements in centimeters and write your answers in square centimeters and centimeters. Write your answers on the lines at the bottom of the page.



A. area= _____ perimeter = _____

B. area= _____ perimeter = _____

C. area= _____ perimeter = _____

D. area= _____ perimeter = _____

Kenny, D. A., Archambault, F. X., Jr., & Hallmark, B. W. (1995). *The effects of group composition on gifted and non-gifted elementary students in cooperative learning groups* (Research Monograph 95116). Storrs, CT: The National Research Center on the Gifted and Talented, University of Connecticut.

Desk Plan

This plan shows what a desk could look like from above. Each square in the desk plan is equal to one square centimeter. Using the items on the desk, answer the questions on the next page.

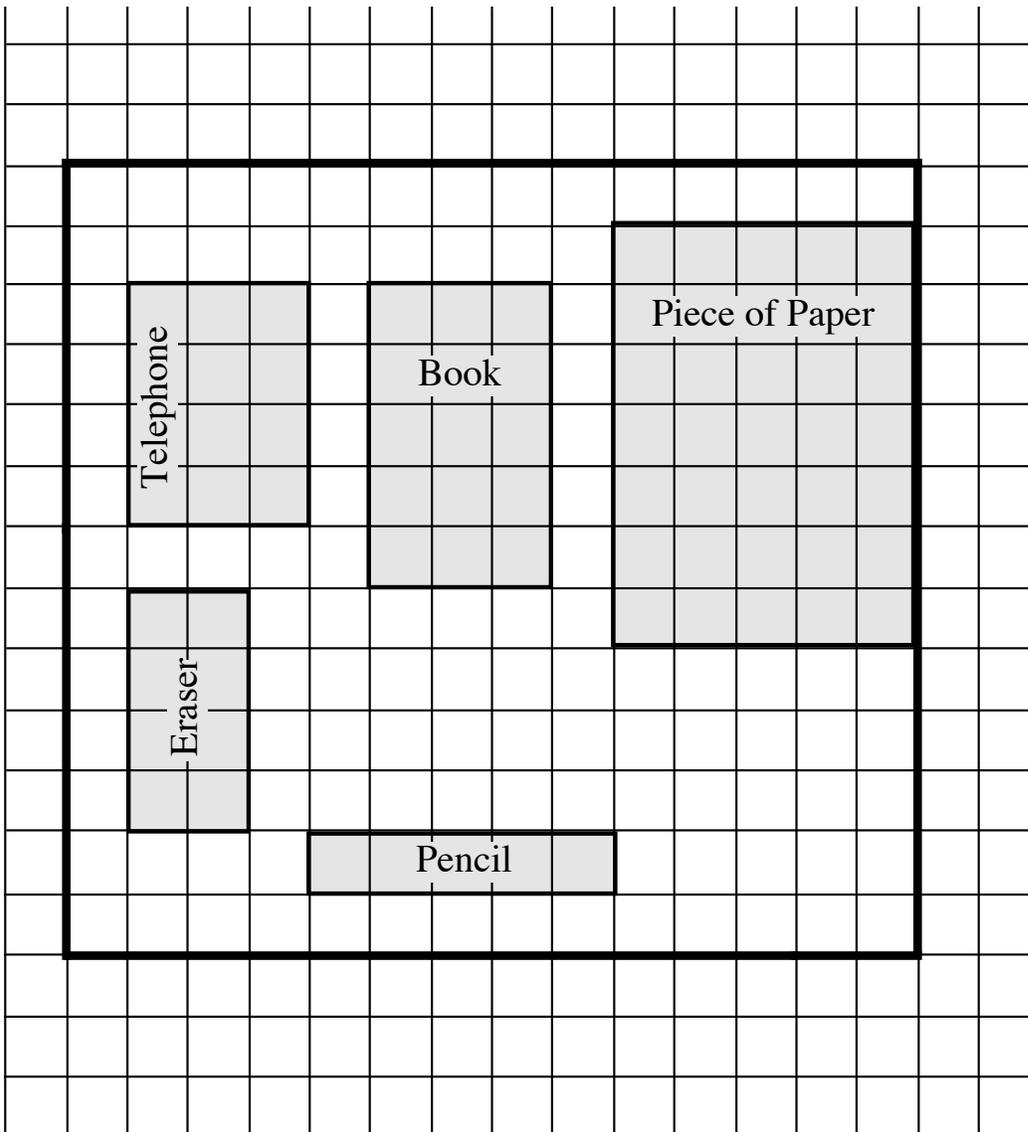
PIECE OF PAPER - 5 cm x 7 cm

TELEPHONE - 4 cm x 3 cm

BOOK - 3 cm x 5 cm

ERASER - 4 cm x 2 cm

PENCIL - 5 cm x 1 cm



#14A

Desk Plan Answer Sheet

Color Group _____

1. What is the length of the desk?

2. What is the width of the desk?

3. How many square centimeters is the desk?

4. How many square feet does each item below cover?

PAPER _____ TELEPHONE _____ BOOK _____

ERASER _____ PENCIL _____

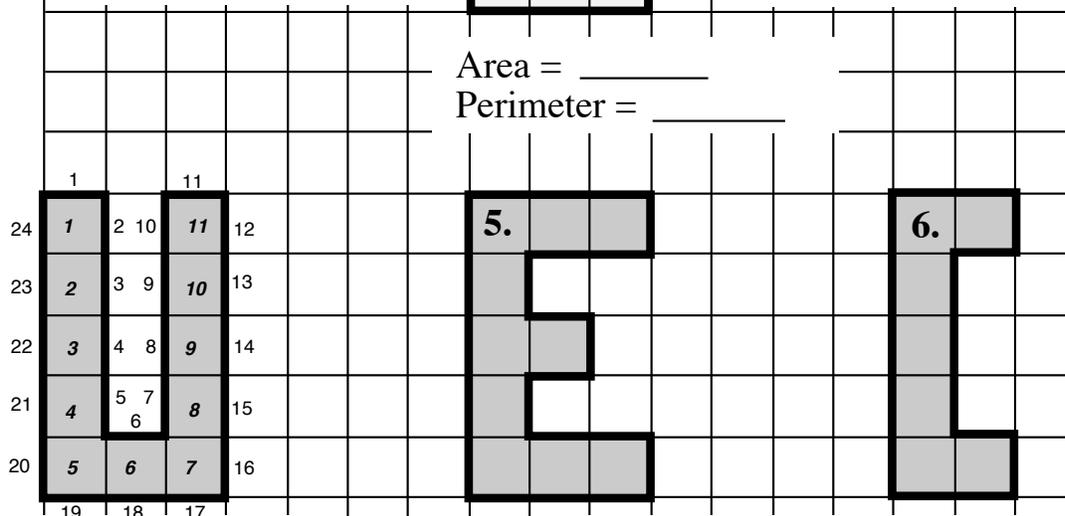
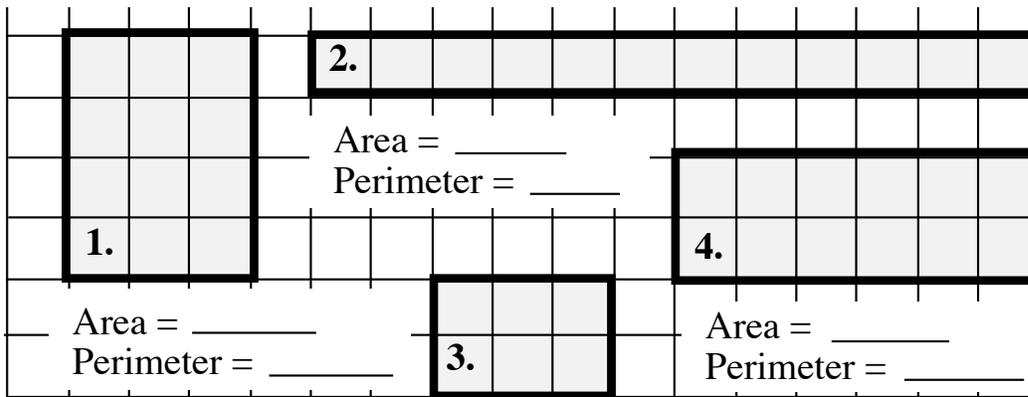
5. How many square centimeters will all five items cover?

6. How many square centimeters will be left on the desk after each item is placed?

Area and Perimeter

Color Group _____

Find the **area** and **perimeter** of each of the rectangles and figures below. Answer the questions at the bottom of the page when you are finished.



Area = 11
 Perimeter = 24

Area = _____
 Perimeter = _____

Area = _____
 Perimeter = _____

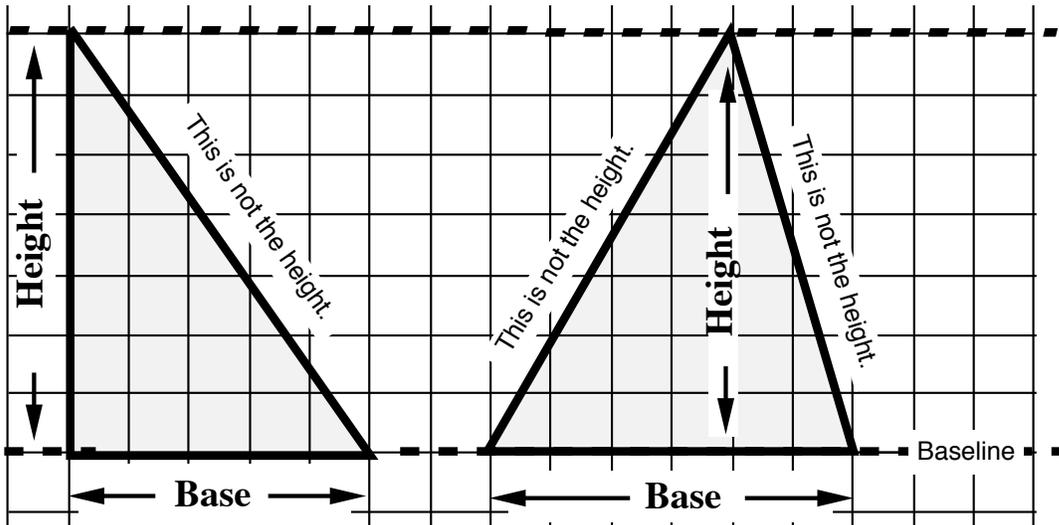
7. Are the **area** and the **perimeter** of a shape always the same? _____

8. Do rectangles which have the same **area** always have the same **perimeter**? _____

Triangle Height and Base

Color Group _____

The width of a triangle is called the **base**. The **height** of a triangle is the distance straight up from the baseline to the top of the triangle.



The **base** of the above triangle is 5 cm.

The **height** of the above triangle is 7 cm.

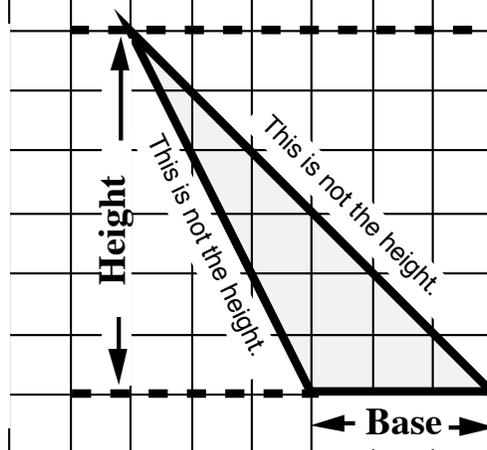
The **base** of the above triangle is 6 cm.

The **height** of the above triangle is 7 cm.

The **base** of the this triangle is 3 cm.

The **height** of the this triangle is 6 cm.

Do the problems on the next page



#16A

Finding Height and Base

Color Group _____

Find the **base** and **height** of each of the triangles below. The first triangle has been completed for you.

The **base** of the above triangle is 4 cm.

The **height** of the above triangle is 6 cm.

A. Base _____

Height _____

B. Base _____

Height _____

C. Base _____

Height _____

#16B

Practice Finding Height and Base

Color Group _____

Find the **base** and **height** of each of the triangles below.

A.

B.

A. Base _____ **B. Base** _____

Height _____ **Height** _____

C.

D.

C. Base _____ **D. Base** _____

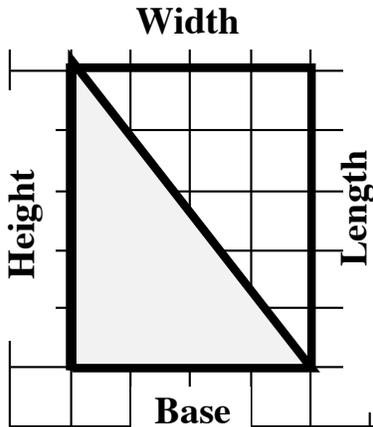
Height _____ **Height** _____

#17

Triangle Areas

Color Group _____

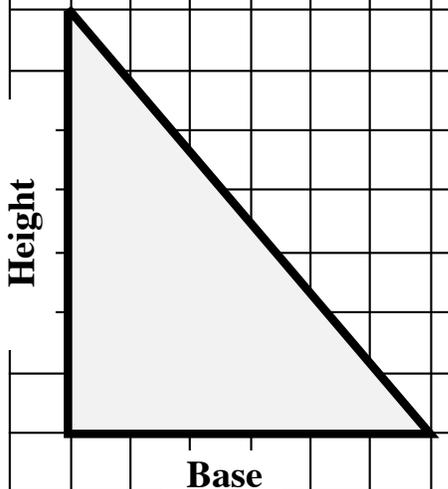
You learned that the **area** of rectangle is found by multiplying the **length** by the **width**. The **length** of the rectangle below is 5 centimeters. The **width** of the rectangle is 4 centimeters. The **area** of the rectangle is 20 square centimeters.



You learned that the width of a triangle is called the **base** and the **height** of a triangle is the distance straight up from the line where the base is to the top of the triangle.

The triangle at the left covers one-half of the rectangle. The **area** of this triangle is 10 square centimeters because one-half of 20 is 10.

The **area** of triangle is found by multiplying the **base** by the **height** and finding **one-half** of that answer.



The **base** of this triangle is 6 cm.

The **height** of this triangle is 7 cm.

$$6 \times 7 = 42$$

Area = one half of (base x height)

One-half of 42 is 21

The **area** of the triangle is 21 sq. cm.

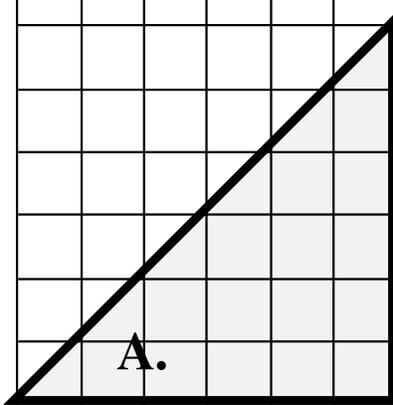
(Go to the next page)

#19A

Triangle Areas

Color Group _____

Find the **area** of each of the triangles below.



Base = _____

Height = _____

Base x Height = _____

One-half of Base x Height = _____

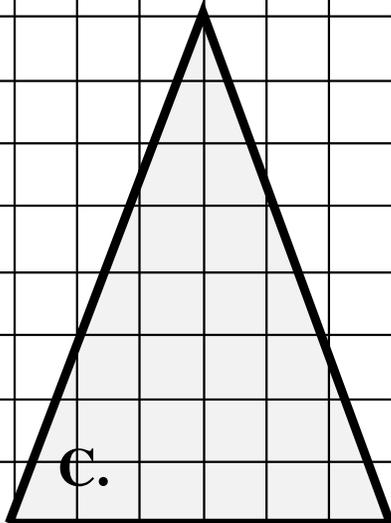


Base = _____

Height = _____

Base x Height = _____

One-half of Base x Height = _____



Base = _____

Height = _____

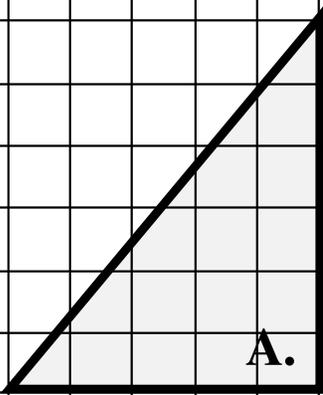
Base x Height = _____

One-half of Base x Height = _____

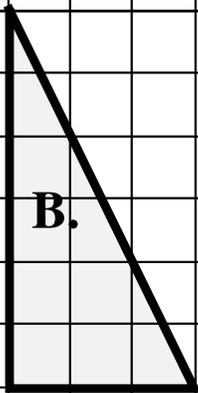
More Triangle Areas

Color Group _____

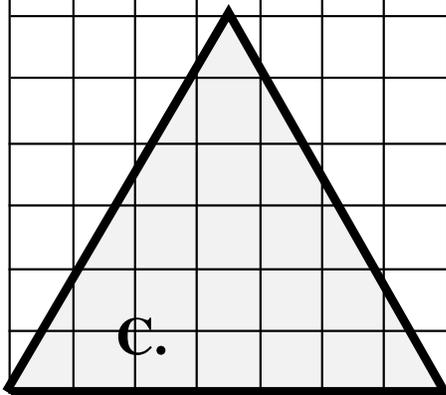
Find the **area** of each of the triangles below.



A. Area = _____



B. Area = _____

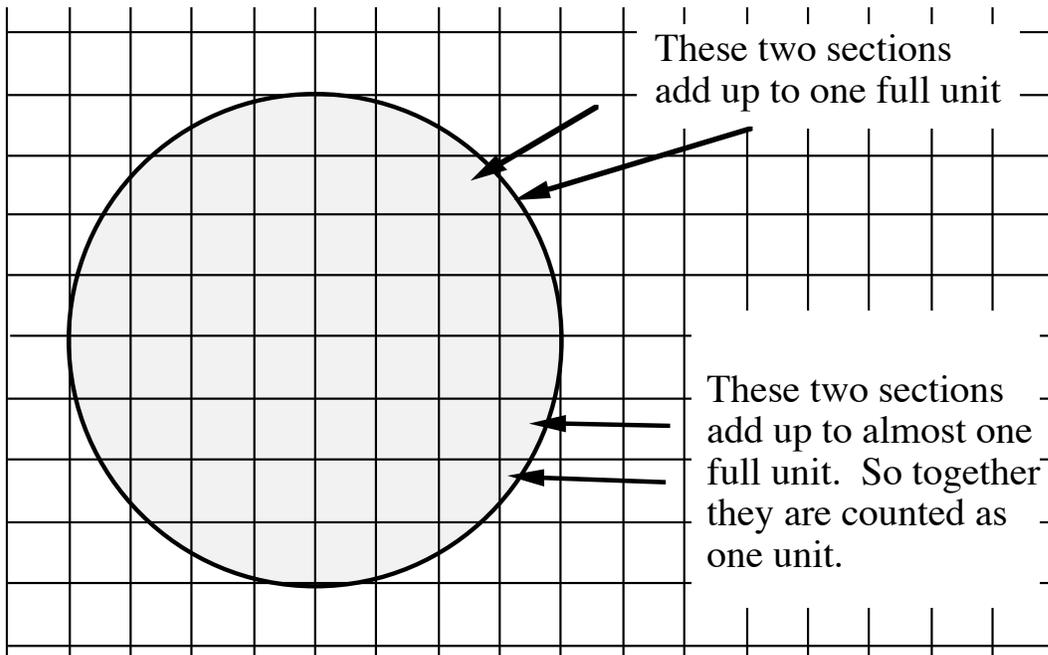


C. Area = _____

Estimating Circle Area

Color Group _____

The **area** of an object is the number of square units it covers. As you already learned, one way to find the **area** is to count the number of square units the object covers. Sometimes an object covers only part of a square unit. When this happens, you need to find another part of a square unit that is covered and count the two units as one.



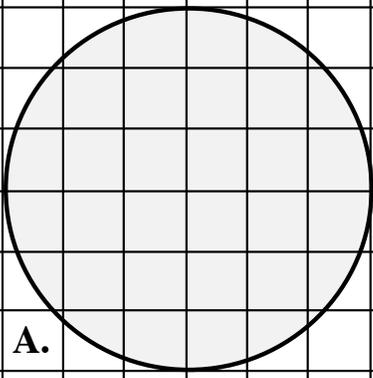
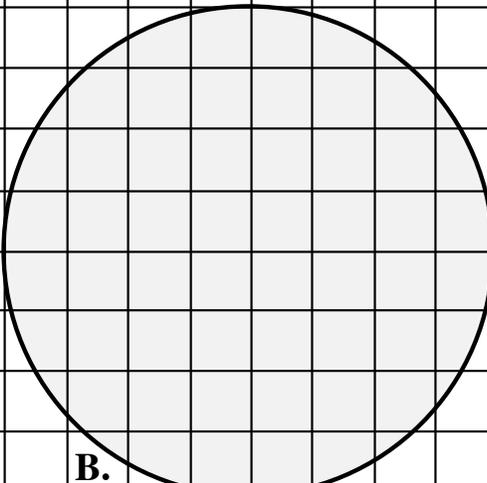
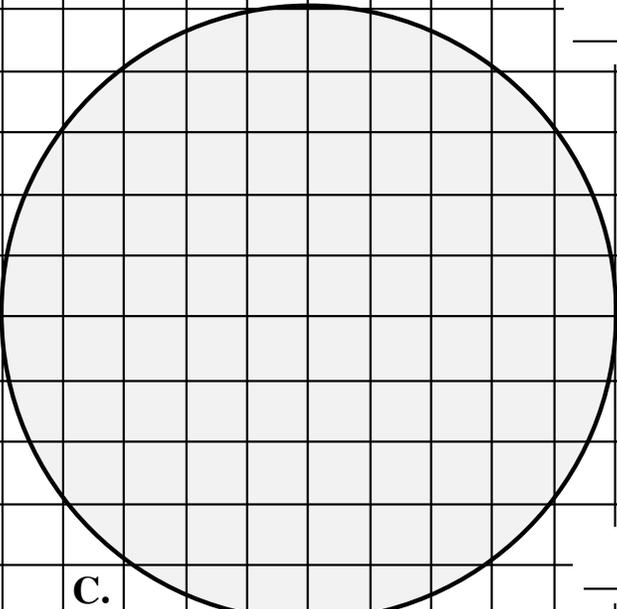
Count how many squares the circle covers. Put a check in each square after you count it. If only part of a square is covered, find another part of a square and count the two parts as one full square.

Estimate _____

Practicing Circle Area

Color Group _____

Count how many squares the circles below cover. Put a check in each square after you count it. If only part of a square is covered, find another part of a square and count the two parts as one full square. Write what you think the **area** is on the lines below each circle.

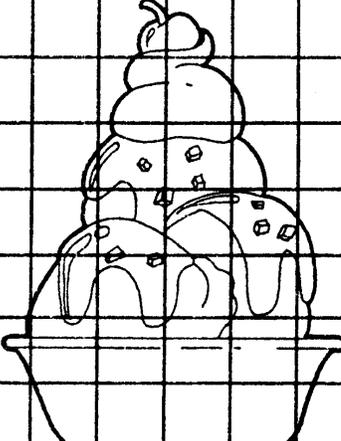
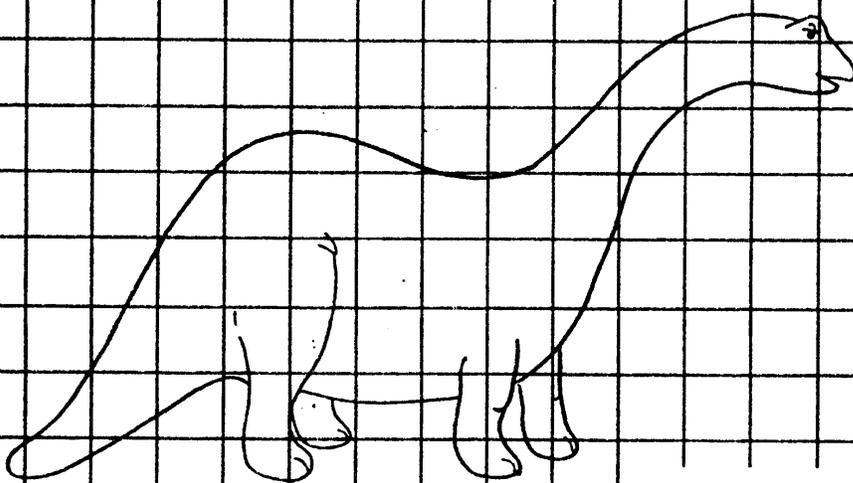
	
A.	B.
_____ sq. units	_____ sq. units
	
C.	_____ sq. units

#22

Other Shape Areas

Color Group _____

Count how many squares the shapes below cover. Put a check in each square after you count it. If only part of a square is covered, find another part of a square and count the two parts as one full square. Write what you think the **area** is on the lines below each shape.

	
A. _____ sq. units	B. _____ sq. units
	C. _____ sq. units