

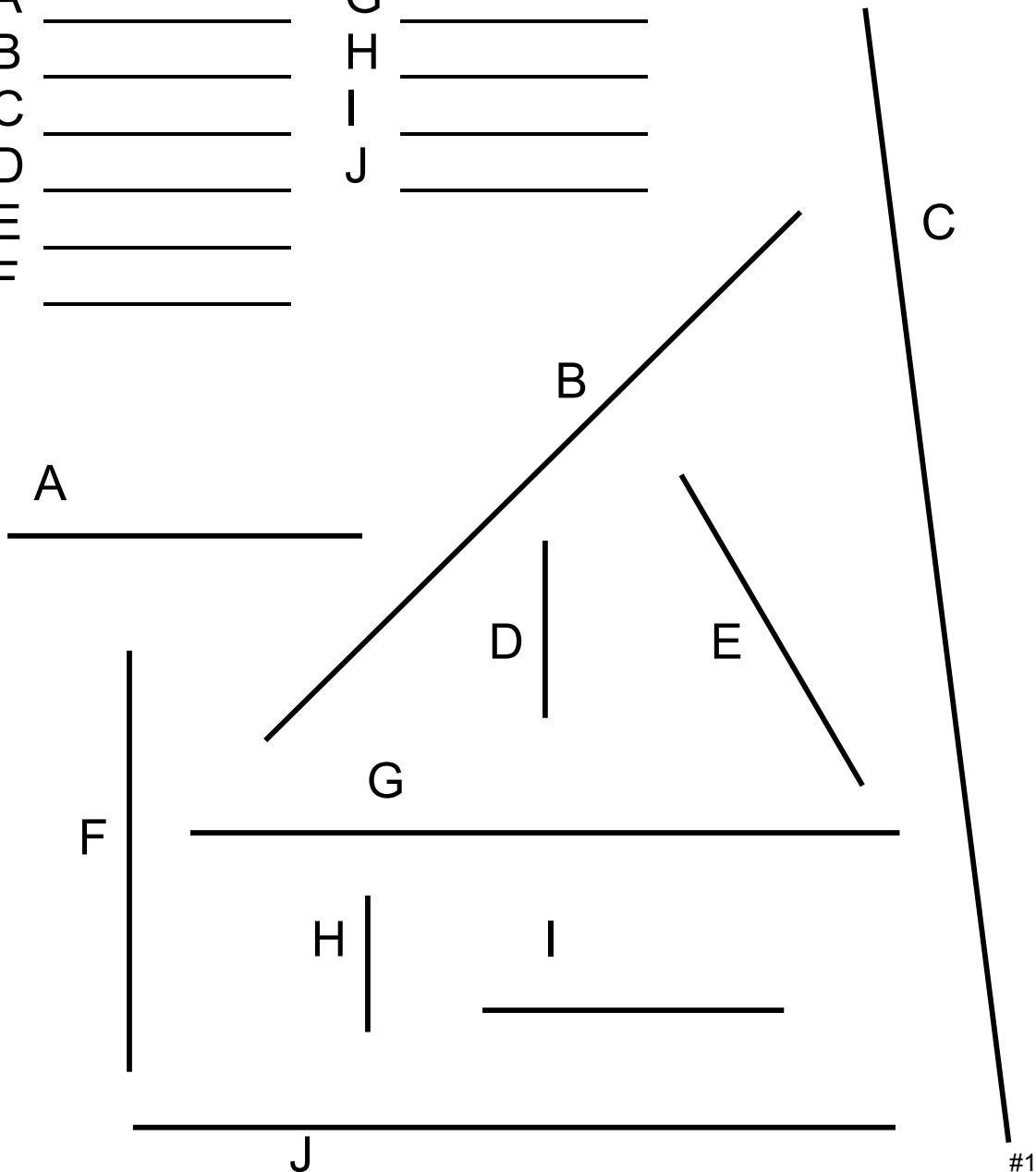
## Mathematics Curriculum Worksheets

### 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	_____		



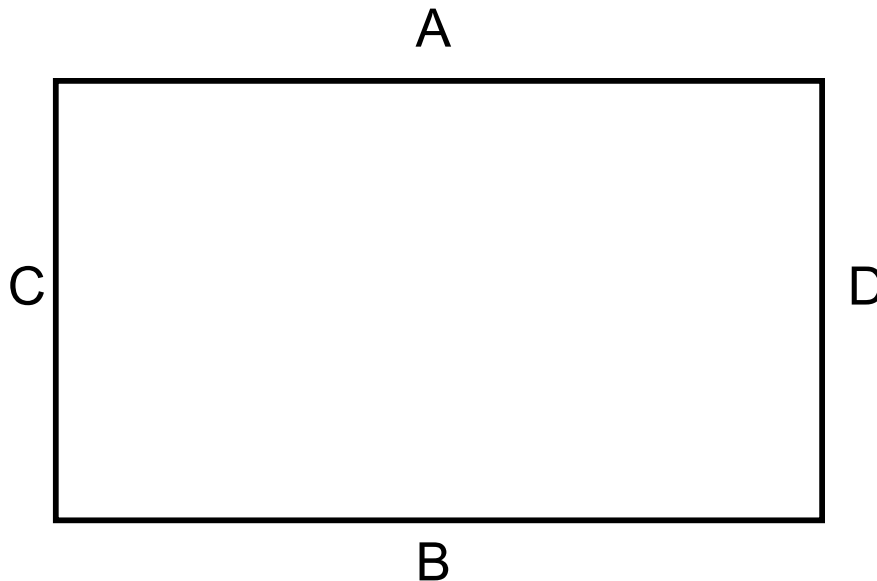
Kenny, D. A., Archambault, F. X., Jr., & Hallmark, B. W. (1995). *The effects of group composition on gifted and non-gifted elementary students in cooperative learning groups* (Research Monograph 95116). University of Connecticut, The National Research Center on the Gifted and Talented. <https://nrcgt.uconn.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/953/2015/04/rm95116.pdf>

## 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.

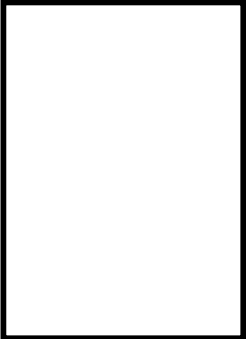
$$\frac{\quad}{\text{Side A}} + \frac{\quad}{\text{Side B}} + \frac{\quad}{\text{Side C}} + \frac{\quad}{\text{Side D}} = \frac{\quad}{\text{Perimeter}}$$


#2A

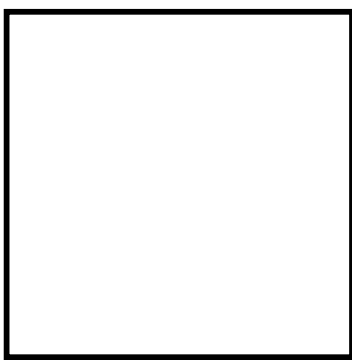
## Calculating Perimeter

Color Group \_\_\_\_\_

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



$$\frac{A}{A} + \frac{B}{B} + \frac{C}{C} + \frac{D}{D} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ Perimeter}$$


$$\frac{A}{A} + \frac{B}{B} + \frac{C}{C} + \frac{D}{D} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ Perimeter}$$


$$\frac{A}{A} + \frac{B}{B} + \frac{C}{C} + \frac{D}{D} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ Perimeter}$$

## Perimeter of Rectangles

Color Group \_\_\_\_\_

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



A \_\_\_\_\_

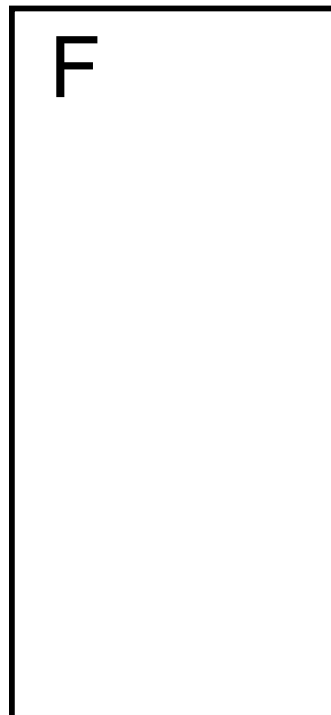
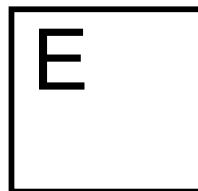
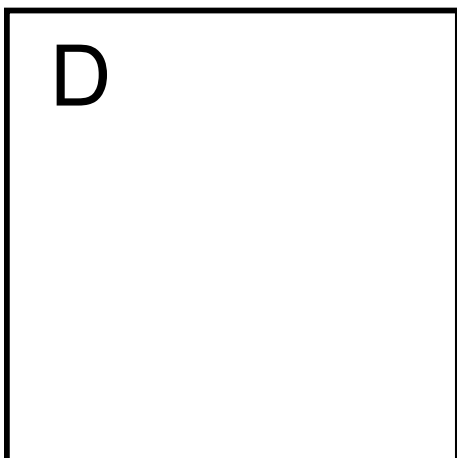
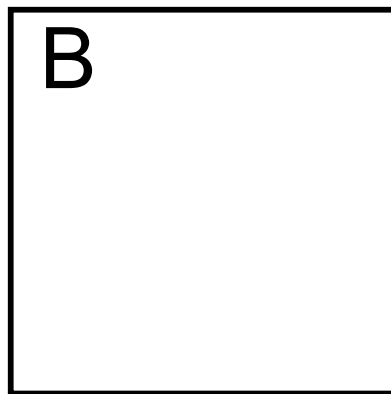
B \_\_\_\_\_

C \_\_\_\_\_

D \_\_\_\_\_

E \_\_\_\_\_

F \_\_\_\_\_



#3

## More Practices with Perimeter of Rectangles

Color Group \_\_\_\_\_

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

A \_\_\_\_\_

B \_\_\_\_\_

C \_\_\_\_\_

D \_\_\_\_\_

E \_\_\_\_\_

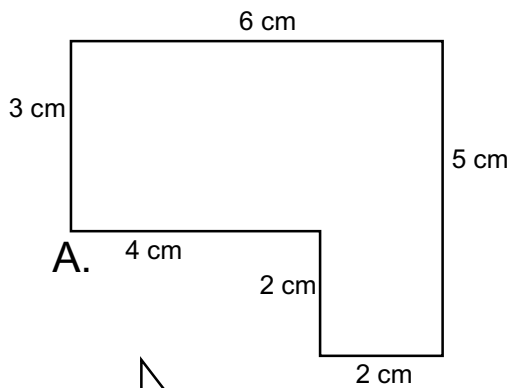
F \_\_\_\_\_

## Perimeter 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.

A

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

B

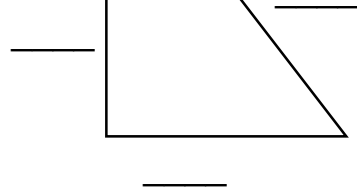
C

D

E

F

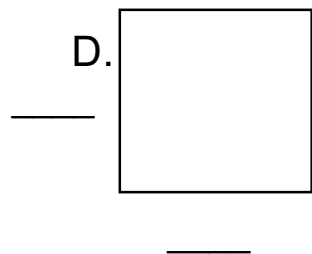
B.



C.

F.

D.



E.

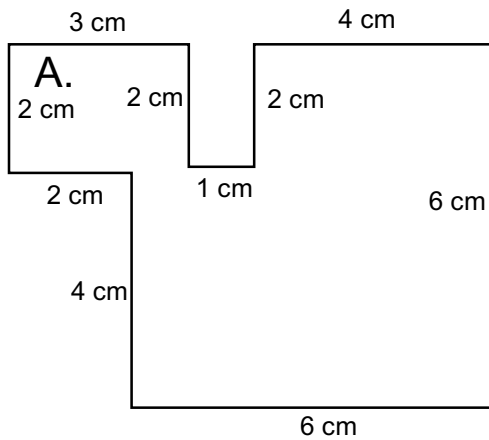


## Practicing Perimeter

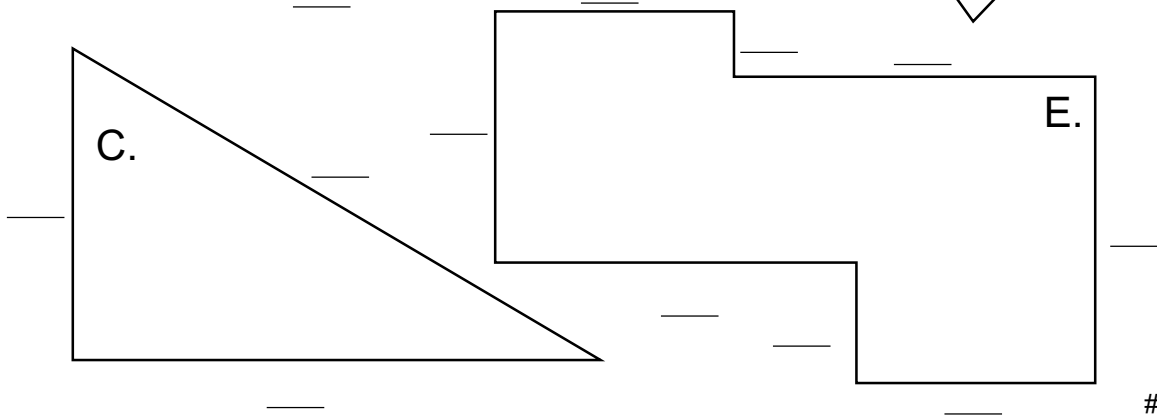
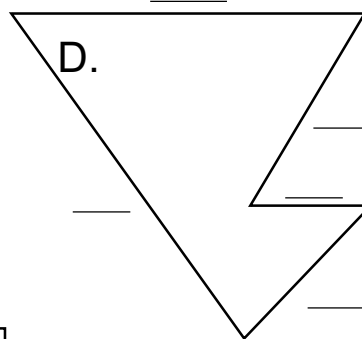
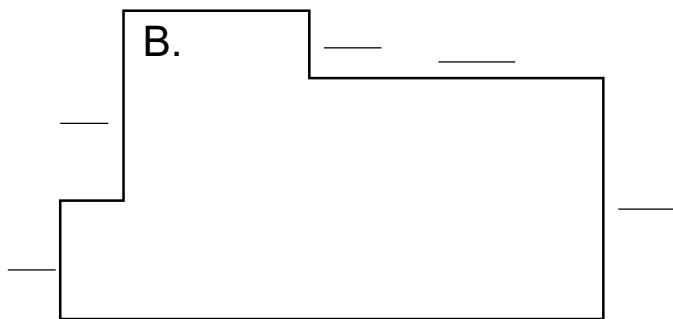
Color Group \_\_\_\_\_

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 space provided.



- A 3+2+1+2+4+6+6+4+2+2=  
 B \_\_\_\_\_  
 C \_\_\_\_\_  
 D \_\_\_\_\_  
 E \_\_\_\_\_

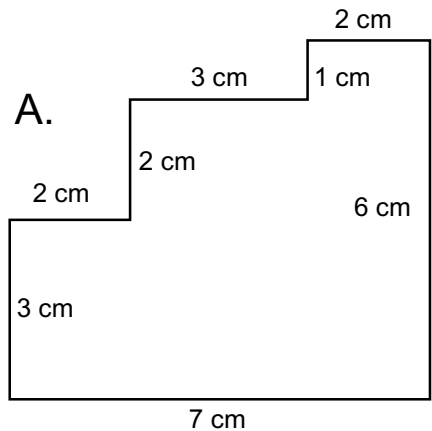


#6

## 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.



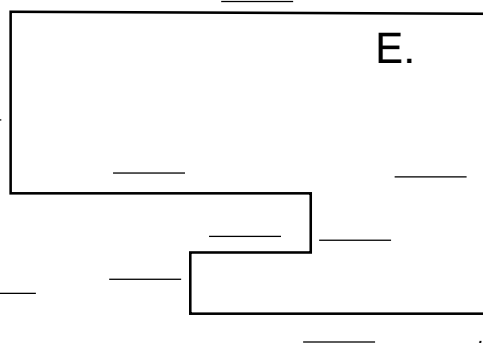
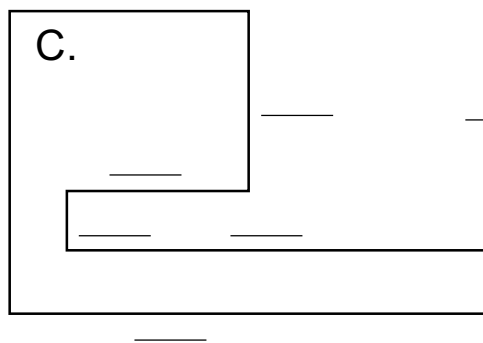
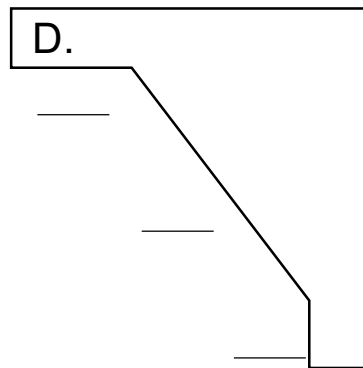
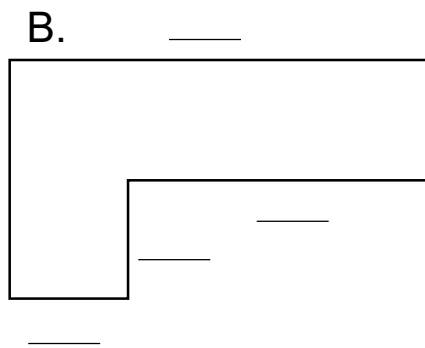
A  $2+2+3+1+2+6+7+3=$  \_\_\_\_\_

B \_\_\_\_\_

C \_\_\_\_\_

D \_\_\_\_\_

E \_\_\_\_\_



#7



## Introduction to Area

Color Group \_\_\_\_\_

The **area** of a figure is the number of **square units** needed to cover that figure. The **square unit** we will use is a square centimeter. Use the grid squares as units. Count the number of square units in each figure to find its area. Give the area of each figure in square centimeters.



**1 square = 1 square centimeter**

A.																		
1 2 3 4 5																		
6 7 8 9 10																		

A. \_\_\_\_\_

B. \_\_\_\_\_

C. \_\_\_\_\_

D. \_\_\_\_\_

E. \_\_\_\_\_

F. \_\_\_\_\_

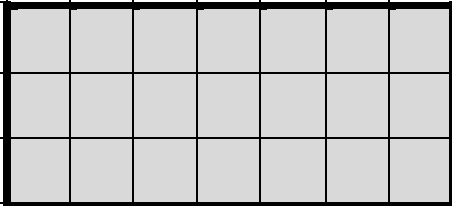
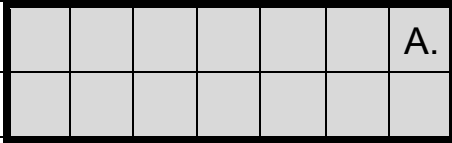
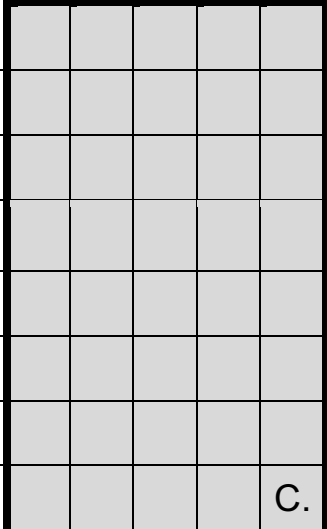
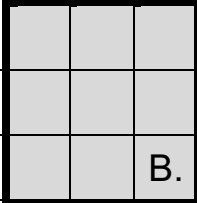
#8

## 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														
	Width = 3									$\frac{7}{\text{Length}} \times \frac{3}{\text{Width}} = \frac{21}{\text{Area}}$				
	A.									A. $\frac{\quad}{\text{Length}} \times \frac{\quad}{\text{Width}} = \frac{\quad}{\text{Area}}$				
	C.						B.			B. $\frac{\quad}{\text{Length}} \times \frac{\quad}{\text{Width}} = \frac{\quad}{\text{Area}}$				
										C. $\frac{\quad}{\text{Length}} \times \frac{\quad}{\text{Width}} = \frac{\quad}{\text{Area}}$				

## Area Calculations

Color Group \_\_\_\_\_

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

A.	B.	$\frac{\text{Length}}{\text{Length}} \times \frac{\text{Width}}{\text{Width}} = \frac{\text{Area}}{\text{Area}}$
C.		$\frac{\text{Length}}{\text{Length}} \times \frac{\text{Width}}{\text{Width}} = \frac{\text{Area}}{\text{Area}}$
D.		$\frac{\text{Length}}{\text{Length}} \times \frac{\text{Width}}{\text{Width}} = \frac{\text{Area}}{\text{Area}}$

## More Fun with Area Calculations

Color Group \_\_\_\_\_

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

					A.	_____		
					B.	_____		
					C.	_____		
					D.	_____		
					E.	_____		

A.

B.

C.

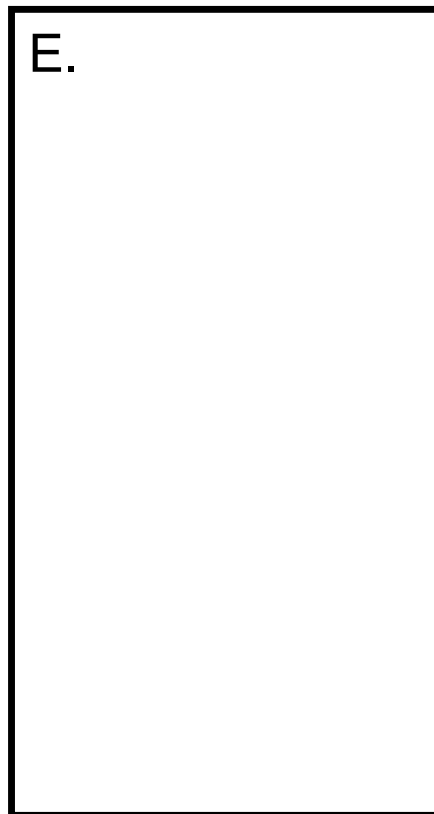
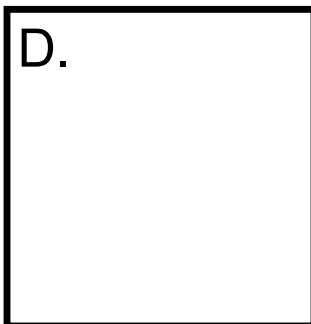
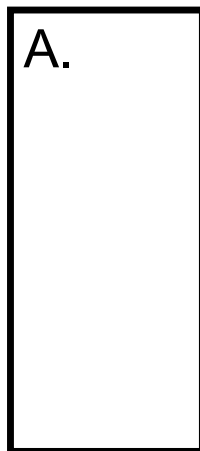
D.

E.

## 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 answers in square centimeters. Write your answers on the lines at the bottom of the page.



A \_\_\_\_\_  
B \_\_\_\_\_  
C \_\_\_\_\_  
D \_\_\_\_\_  
E \_\_\_\_\_

#12

## 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 **with** 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.

8 cm

**Area**  
8 x 8 = 64 sq cm

**Perimeter**  
8 x 4 = 32

8 cm

8 cm

8 cm

8 cm

A.

B.

A. area \_\_\_ X \_\_\_ = \_\_\_      perimeter \_\_\_ X \_\_\_\_\_

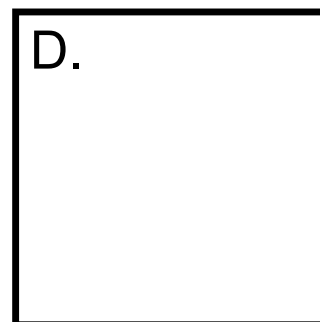
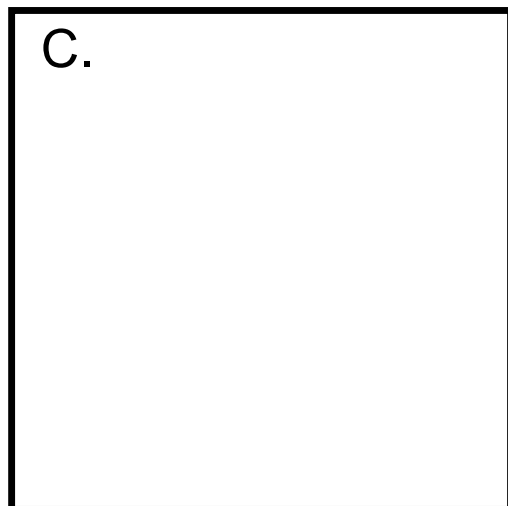
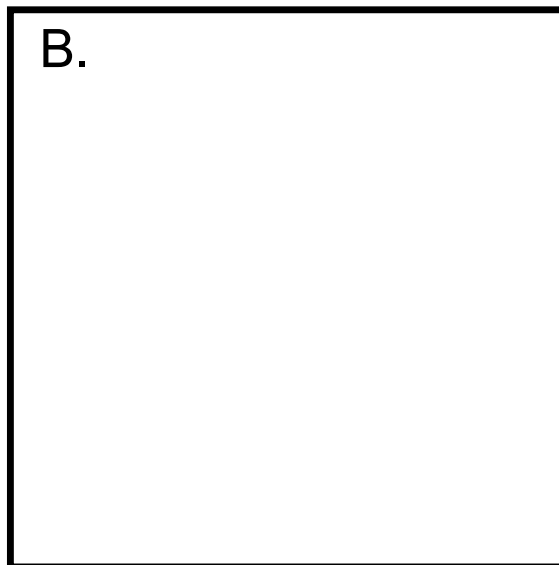
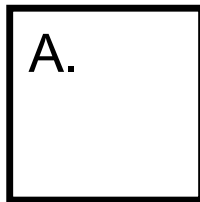
B. area \_\_\_ X \_\_\_ = \_\_\_      perimeter \_\_\_ X \_\_\_\_\_

#13A

## Square Area and Perimeter

Color Group \_\_\_\_\_

Use your ruler to measure the **length** and **with** 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). University of Connecticut, The National Research Center on the Gifted and Talented. <https://nrcgt.uconn.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/953/2015/04/rm95116.pdf>

## 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.

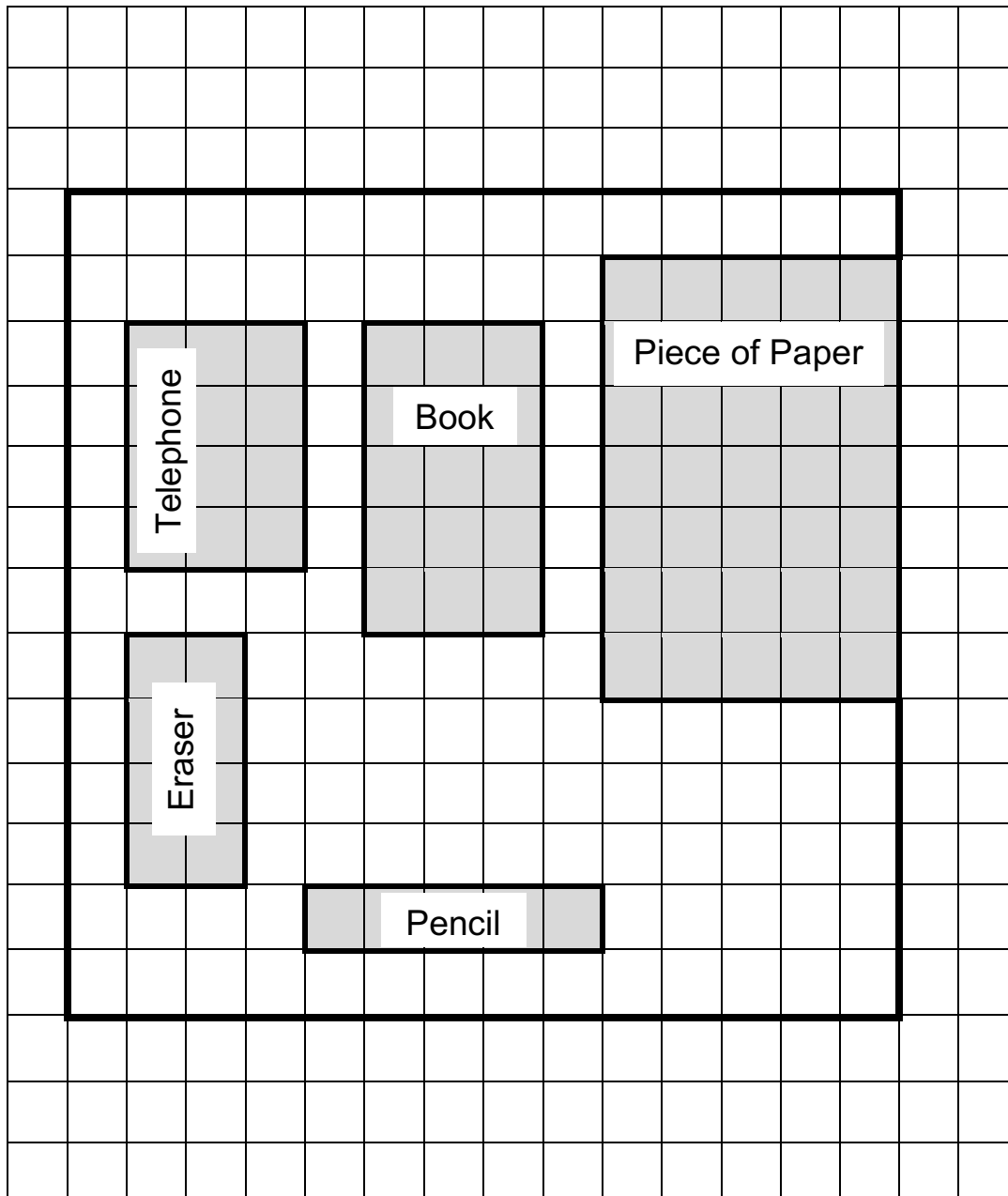
**PIECE OF PAPER** - 5 cm x 7 cm

**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

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 centimeters 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.

1.	2.		
Area = _____ Perimeter = _____	Area = _____ Perimeter = _____	4.	
Area = _____ Perimeter = _____	3.	Area = _____ Perimeter = _____	
	Area = _____ Perimeter = _____		
1	11		
24	1	2	11
	10	3	12
23	2	9	10
	3	8	13
22	4	7	9
	6	8	14
21	5	7	8
	6	8	15
20	5	6	7
	7	16	
19	18	17	
Area = 11 Perimeter = 24	Area = _____ Perimeter = _____	Area = _____ Perimeter = _____	#15

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 above triangle is 3 cm.  
The **height** of the above 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.

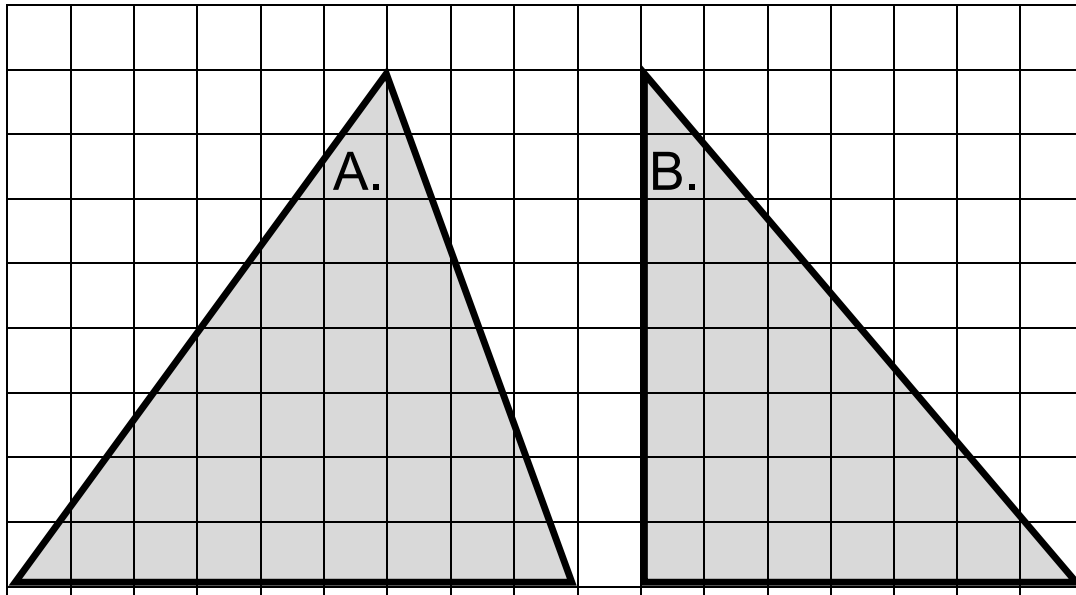
<p>The <b>base</b> of the above triangle is 4 cm. _____</p> <p>The <b>height</b> of the above triangle is 6 cm. _____</p>	<p>A. Base = _____</p> <p>Height = _____</p>
<p>B. Base = _____</p> <p>Height = _____</p>	<p>C. Base = _____</p> <p>Height = _____</p>

#16B

## Practice Finding Height and Base

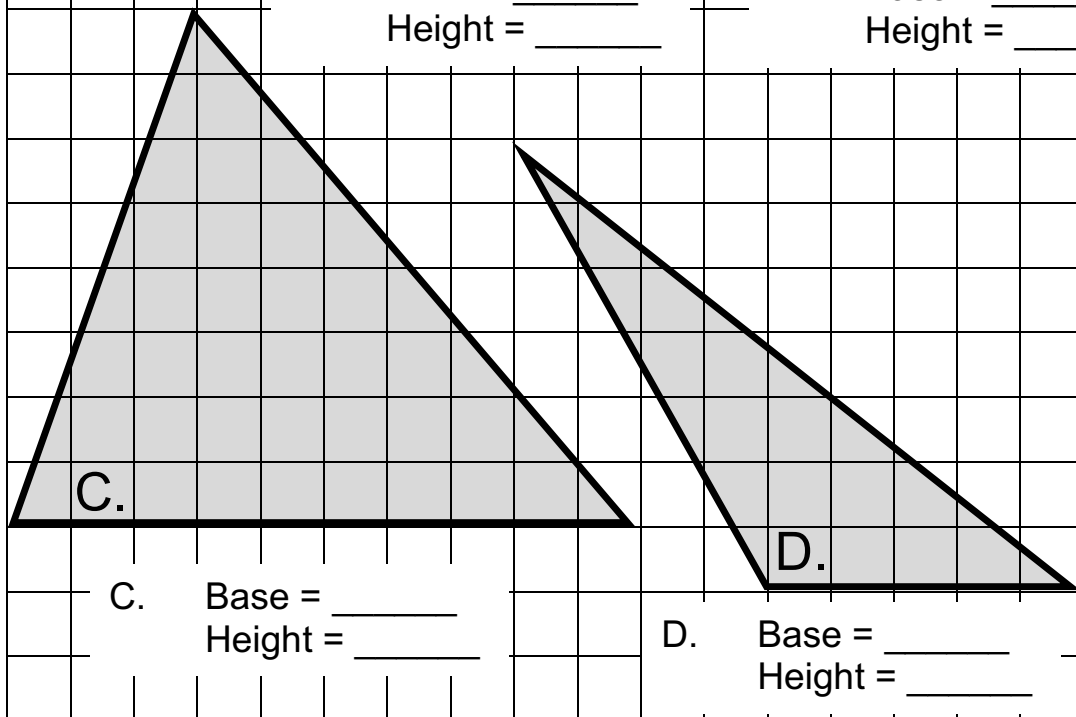
Color Group \_\_\_\_\_

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



A. Base = \_\_\_\_\_  
Height = \_\_\_\_\_

B. Base = \_\_\_\_\_  
Height = \_\_\_\_\_



C. Base = \_\_\_\_\_  
Height = \_\_\_\_\_

D. Base = \_\_\_\_\_  
Height = \_\_\_\_\_

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). University of Connecticut, The National Research Center on the Gifted and Talented. <https://nrcgt.uconn.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/953/2015/04/rm95116.pdf>

## One-Half

Color Group \_\_\_\_\_

**One-half of 2 is 1.**

**One-half of 6 is 3.**

**On-half of 24 is 12.**

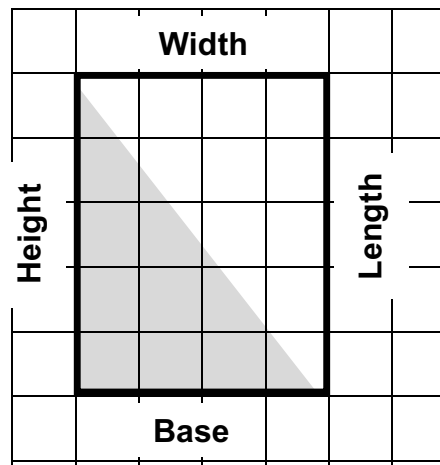
- A. What is one-half of 4?
- B. What is one-half of 8?
- C. What is one-half of 40?
- D. What is one-half of 22?
- E. What is one-half of 64?
- F. What is one-half of 36?
- G. What is one-half of 50?
- H. What is one-half of 72?

#18

## Triangle Areas

Color Group \_\_\_\_\_

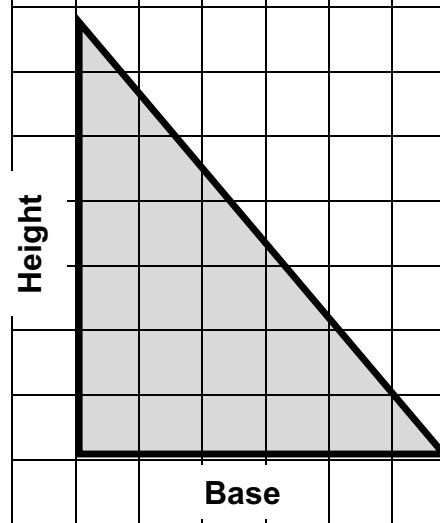
You learned that the **area** of rectangle is found by multiplying the **length** by the **width**. The **length** of the rectangle below is 5 centimeters. The **width** of the rectangle is 4 centimeters. The **area** of the rectangle is 20 square centimeters.



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** if 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.

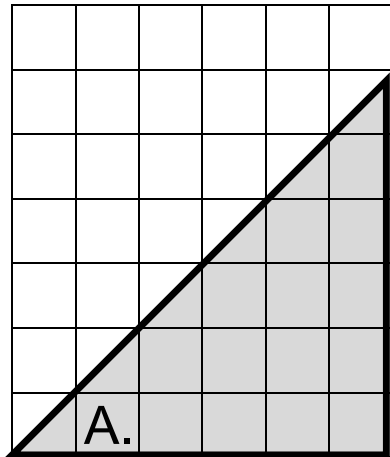
(Go to the next page)

#19A

## Triangle Areas

Color Group \_\_\_\_\_

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



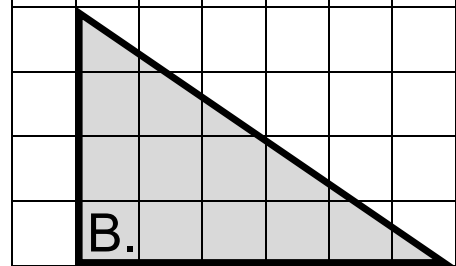
A.

Base = \_\_\_\_\_

Height = \_\_\_\_\_

Base x Height = \_\_\_\_\_

One-half of Base x Height = \_\_\_\_\_



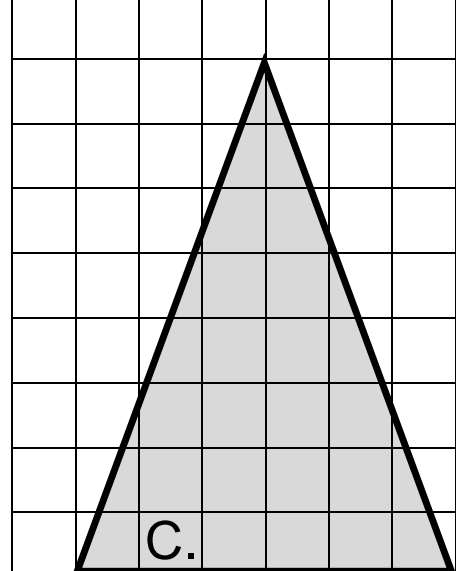
B.

Base = \_\_\_\_\_

Height = \_\_\_\_\_

Base x Height = \_\_\_\_\_

One-half of Base x Height = \_\_\_\_\_



C.

Base = \_\_\_\_\_

Height = \_\_\_\_\_

Base x Height = \_\_\_\_\_

One-half of Base x Height = \_\_\_\_\_

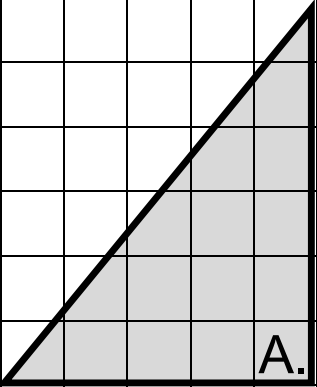
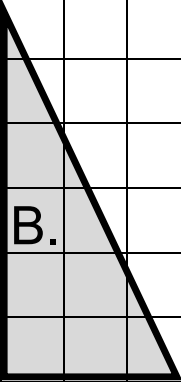
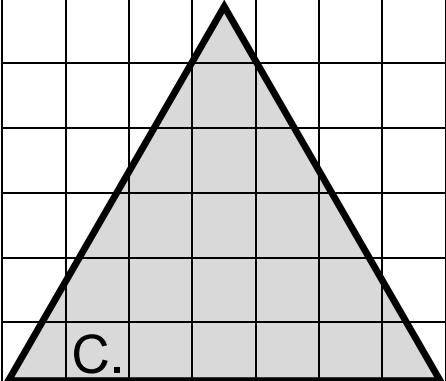
#19B



## More Triangle Areas

Color Group \_\_\_\_\_

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

	A. Area = _____
	B. Area = _____
	C. Area = _____

#20

## 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.

These two sections add up to one full unit.

These two sections add up to almost one full unit. So together they are counted as one unit.

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.

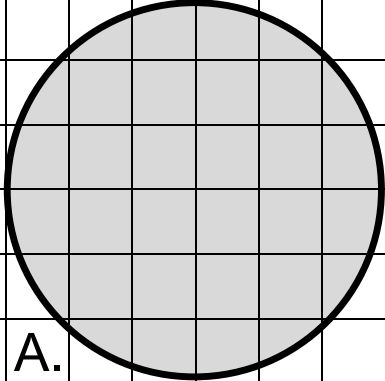
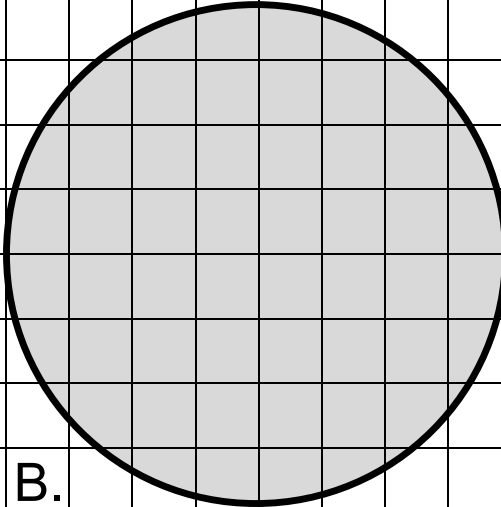
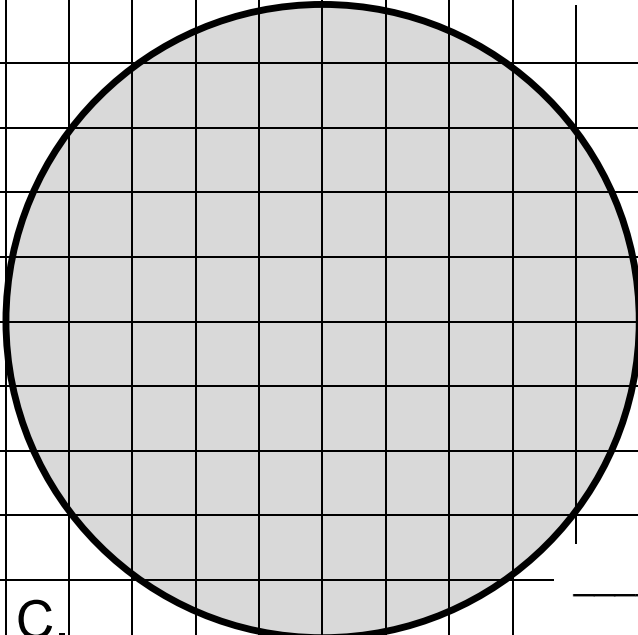
Estimate \_\_\_\_\_

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## 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.



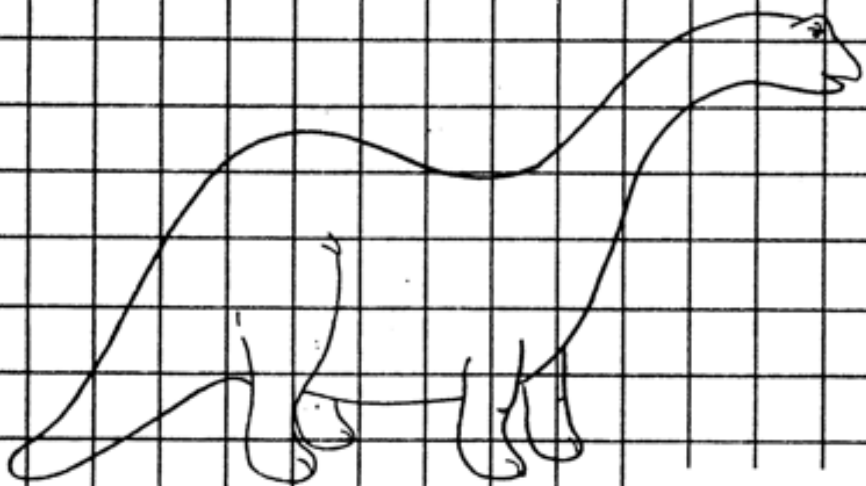
	
A. _____ sq. units	B. _____ sq. units
	_____ sq. units
C.	

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## 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	_____ sq. units