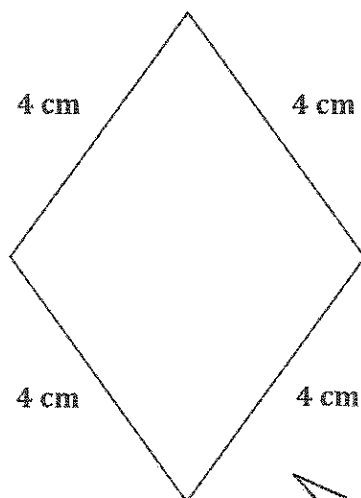


G3-M7-Lesson 12

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

a.



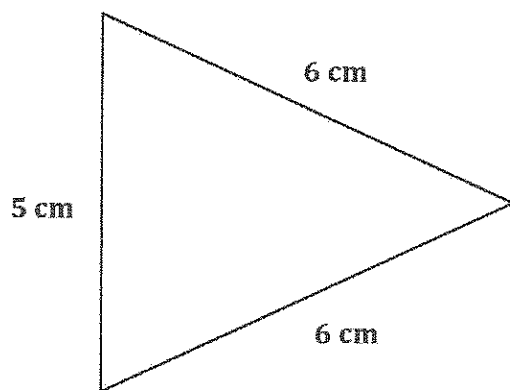
I know the sides of a shape form the boundary, or perimeter, of the shape. I can use a ruler to measure and label the side lengths of this shape in centimeters. Then I can add all of the side lengths together to find the perimeter.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Perimeter} &= 4 \text{ cm} + 4 \text{ cm} + 4 \text{ cm} + 4 \text{ cm} \\ &= 16 \text{ cm}\end{aligned}$$

I notice this shape is a quadrilateral with 4 equal sides and no right angles. That means it's a rhombus!

I can also write this number sentence as $4 \times 4 \text{ cm} = 16 \text{ cm}$.

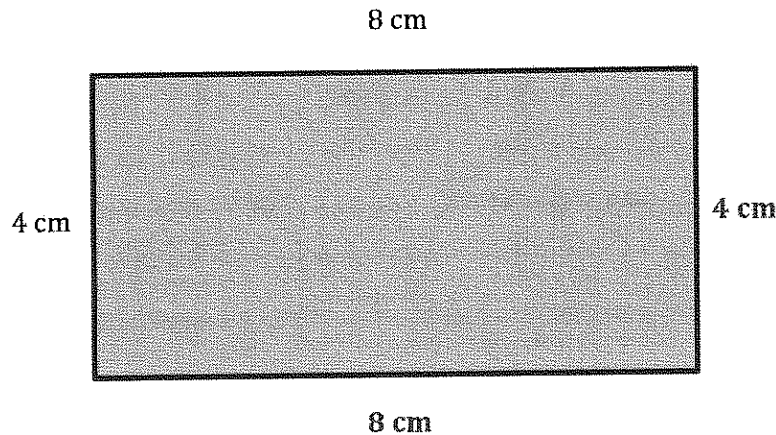
b.



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Perimeter} &= 5 \text{ cm} + 6 \text{ cm} + 6 \text{ cm} \\ &= 17 \text{ cm}\end{aligned}$$

It's important to label all of my measurements with the correct unit.

2. Albert measures the two side lengths of the rectangle shown below. He says he can find the perimeter with the measurements. Explain Albert's thinking. Then, find the perimeter in centimeters.



Albert can find the perimeter using the two side lengths he measured because opposite sides of a rectangle are equal. Since he knows the lengths of the two sides, he knows the lengths of the other two sides. Now he can find the perimeter.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Perimeter} &= 4 \text{ cm} + 8 \text{ cm} + 4 \text{ cm} + 8 \text{ cm} \\ &= 24 \text{ cm}\end{aligned}$$

I can also think of this problem as
3 eights = 24, or $12 + 12 = 24$.

The perimeter of the rectangle is 24 centimeters.