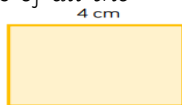


Key concepts and questions

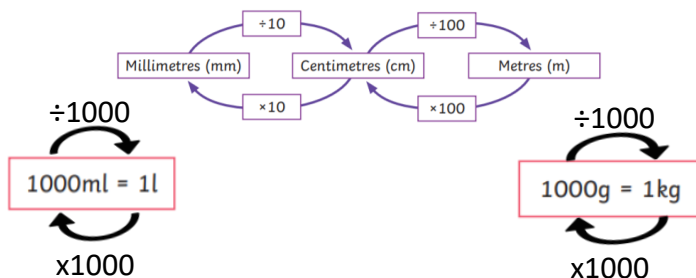
How is perimeter calculated?

To measure perimeter, add up the lengths of all the sides of the shape.

In a rectangle, opposite sides are equal, the perimeter of this rectangle is $3\text{cm} + 3\text{cm} + 4\text{cm} + 4\text{cm} = 14\text{cm}$



How do you convert between different measures?



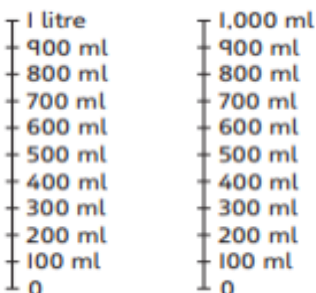
Key Vocabulary

distance	length	width	height
millimetre	centimetre	metre	weigh
mass	grams	kilograms	millilitres
litres	compare	total	difference
perimeter	total length of all the sides of a shape	scale	a line to show measures
convert	changing from one unit of measure to another	interval	the difference between the jumps on a scale
capacity	amount a container can hold	volume	how much is actually in a container.

Representations

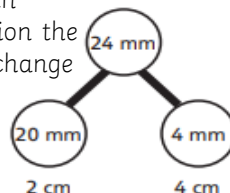
Scales

Used to measure. Can be seen on weighing scales, rulers, thermometers and other measuring equipment.



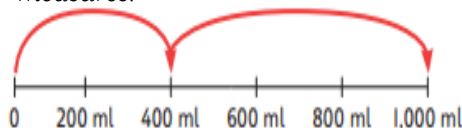
Part Whole Models

Part/whole models help with converting measures. Partition the whole into parts and then change the measure.



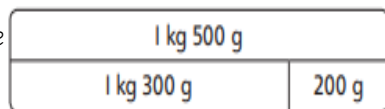
Number Lines

Help to find the difference between measures or find the total of measures.



Bar Models

Represent measure problems.



Making connections

Counting in multiples

Scales on measuring equipment go up in intervals. Use knowledge of counting in 1s, 2s, 5s, 10s, 50s and 100s to help read and use scales.

Multiplication

Converting measures involves \times and \div by 10, 100 and 1000, use knowledge of 10 times table to support you. E.g. $2 \times 10 = 20$ so $2 \times 100 = 200$ and $2 \times 1000 = 2000$

Scaling also connects to multiplication. For example Book A is 12cm long, Book B is twice as long. $12\text{cm} \times 2 = 24\text{cm}$, Book B is 24cm long.