

Homework without the hassle

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Area - Years 5-6

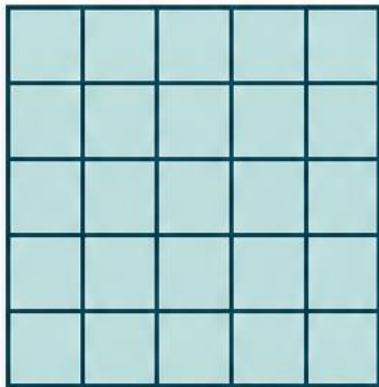
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AREA FORMULA TOOLKIT

SQUARE UNITS

Area measures the surface covered by equal square units.



= 1 square unit

RECTANGLES & SQUARES

$$A = l \times w$$

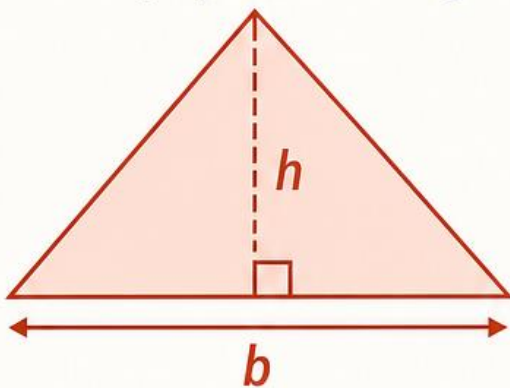


Example: $8 \text{ cm} \times 5 \text{ cm} = 40 \text{ cm}^2$

TRIANGLES

$$A = (b \times h) \div 2$$

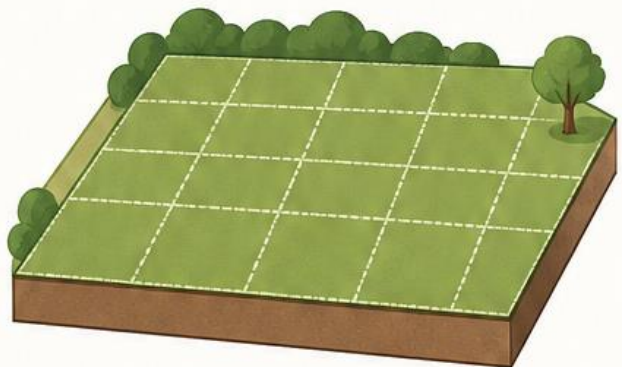
Use the perpendicular height.



Example: $(10 \text{ cm} \times 6 \text{ cm}) \div 2 = 30 \text{ cm}^2$

HECTARES

$$1 \text{ ha} = 10\,000 \text{ m}^2$$



Example: $20\,000 \text{ m}^2 = 2 \text{ ha}$

AREA ARCHITECTS - PLOT BOARD



 Garden

 Court

 Stage

 Seating

 Path

 Open Space

Build each challenge on the grid. Record dimensions, area and perimeter.

AREA ARCHITECTS - CHALLENGE CARDS

Make 24
square units.

Make 36
square units in two ways.

Make area 48 with
perimeter under 30.

Make two rectangles
with equal area but
different perimeter.

Include a 12-square unit
cut out.

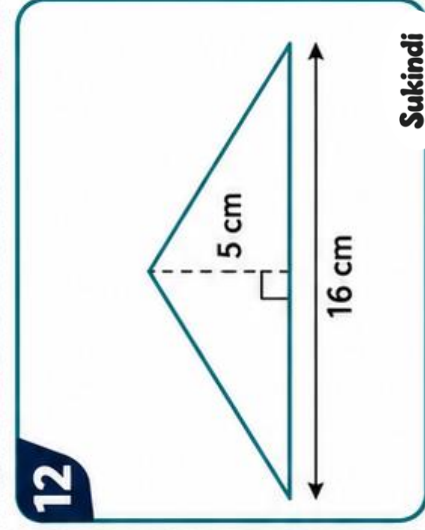
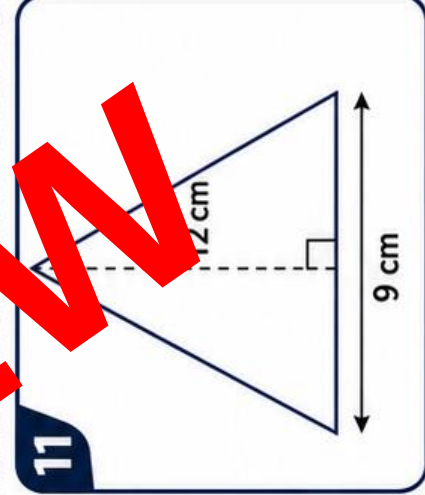
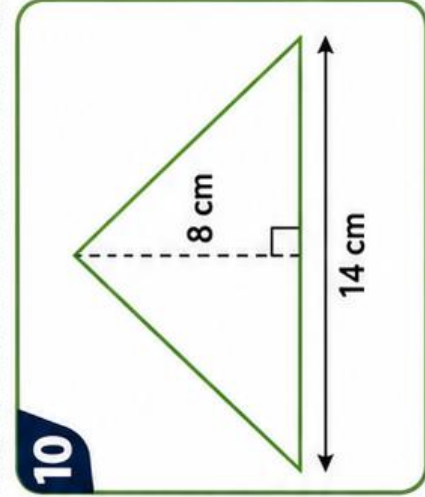
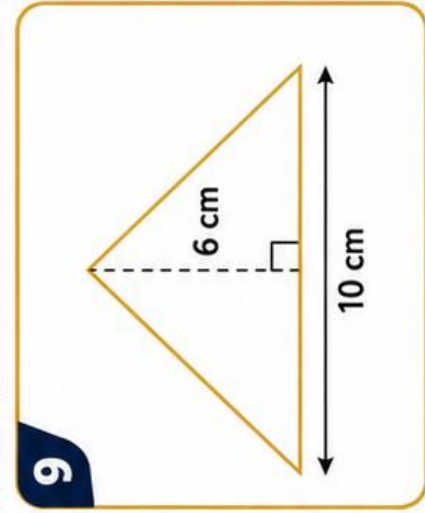
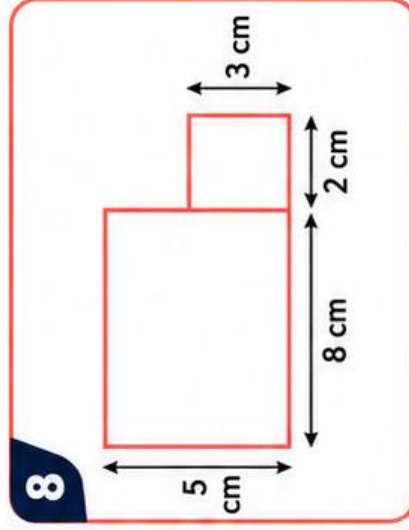
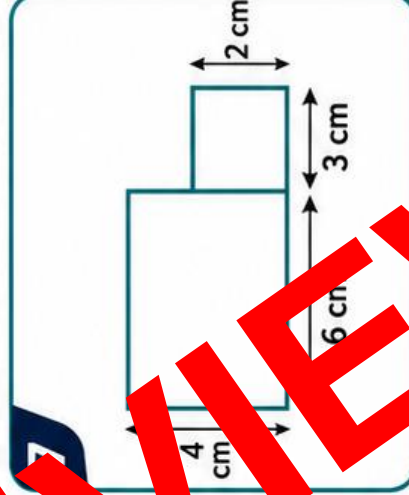
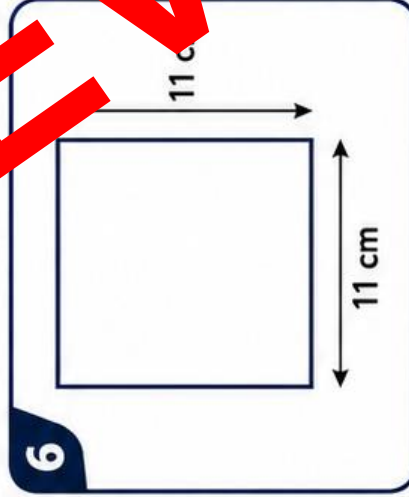
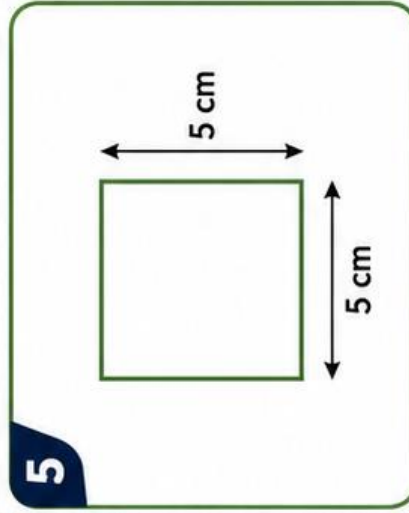
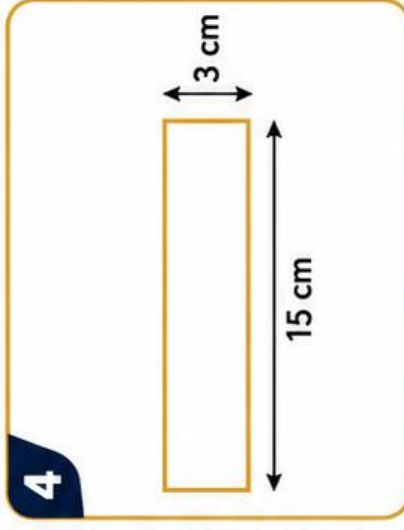
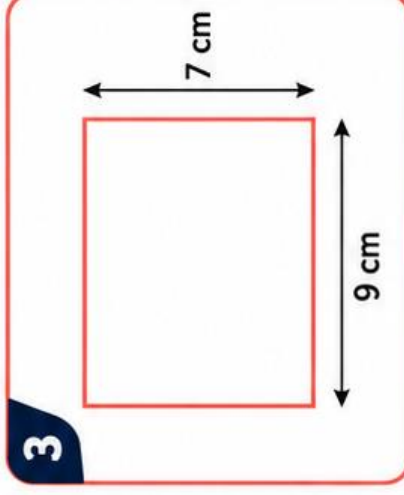
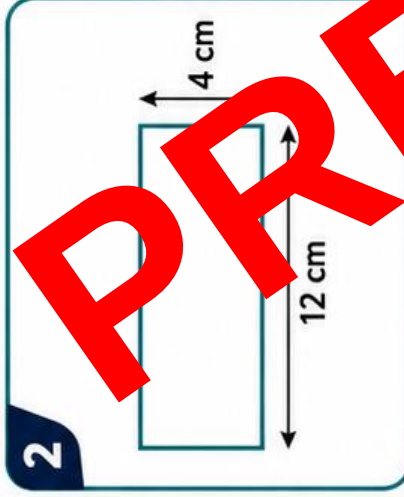
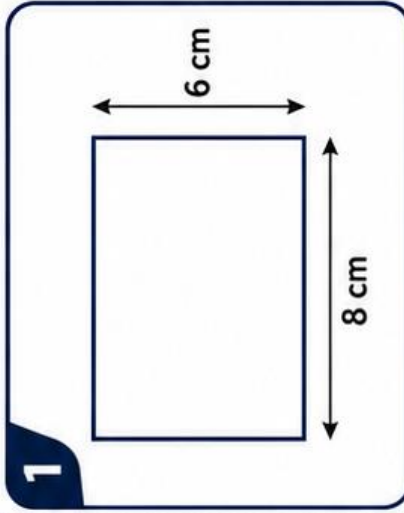
Design one quarter
of the plot as garden.

Create a triangle
with area 30 square units.

Explain one
efficient strategy.

Challenge	Dimensions	Area	Perimeter	Strategy

MATCH THE MEASURE - SHAPE CARDS



MATCH THE MEASURE - AREA CARDS

YEARS 5-6



48 cm²

48 cm²

63 cm²

45 cm²

25 cm²

121 cm²

30 cm²

46 cm²

30 cm²

56 cm²

54 cm²

40 cm²



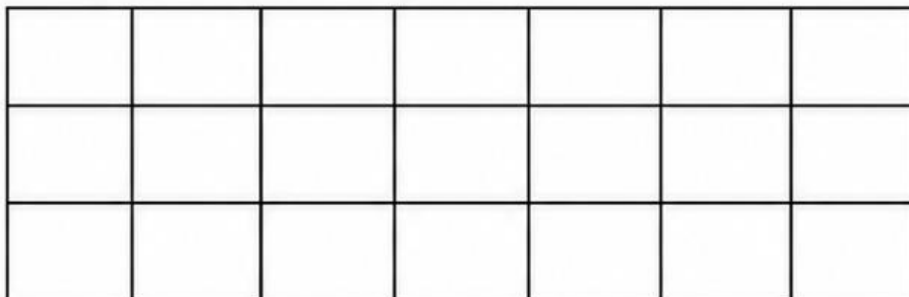
Shuffle both sets. Match each shape to its area. Some areas repeat. Justify every match. **Optional:** play a speed round.

Name: _____

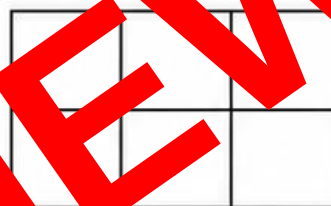
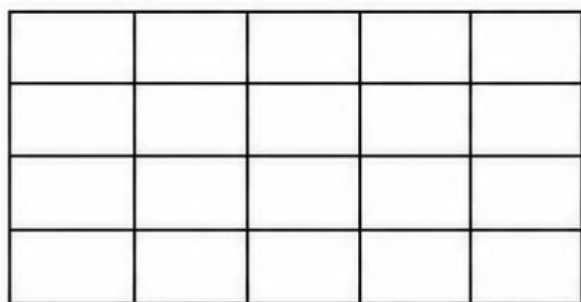
Date: _____

SQUARE UNITS AND GRID AREA

1. Count the unit squares. _____ square units



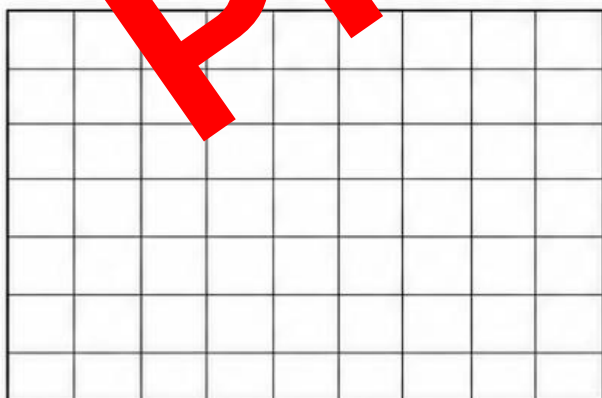
2. Find the total area of both grids. _____ square units



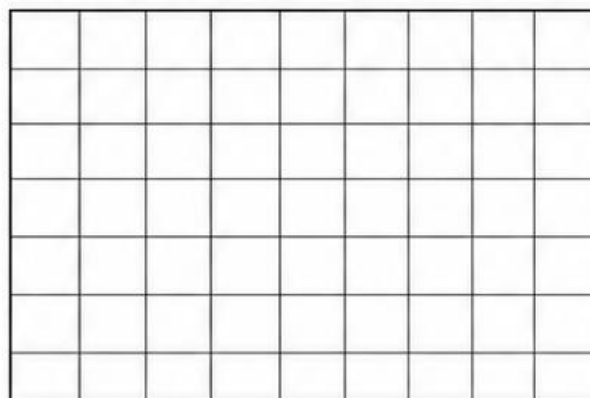
3. Find the area of a rectangle that is 7 squares by 5 squares. _____ square units

4. Find the area of a rectangle that is 9 squares by 4 squares. _____ square units

5. Draw two different rectangles with an area of 24 square units. Label their dimensions.



Dimensions: _____



Dimensions: _____

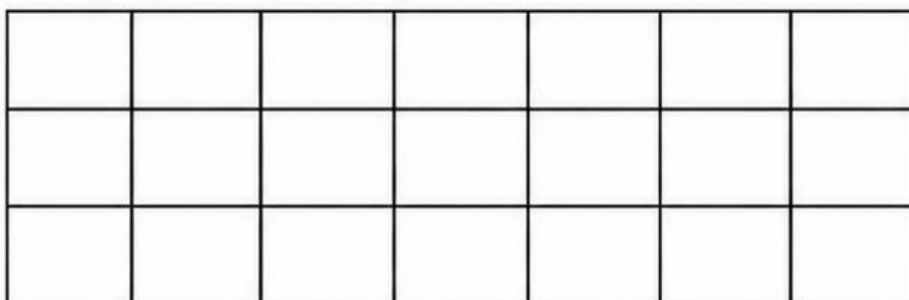
6. Explain why area is measured in squared units.

Name: ANSWERS

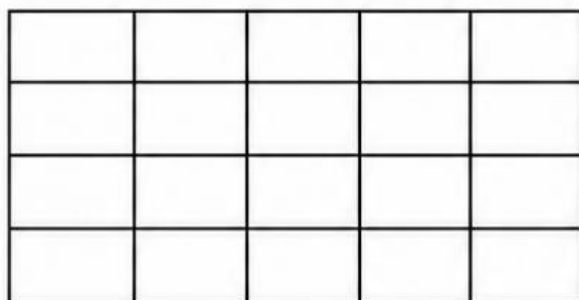
Date: _____

SQUARE UNITS AND GRID AREA

1. Count the unit squares. 21 square units



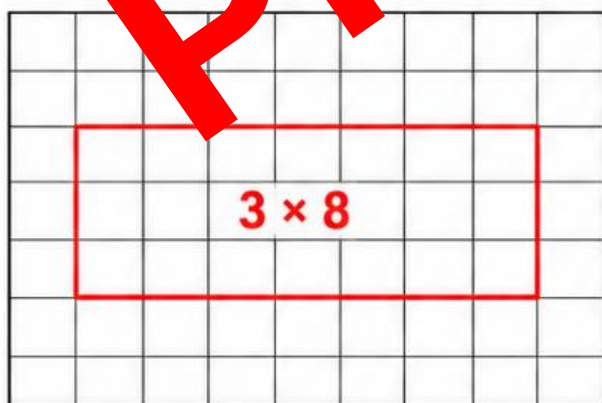
2. Find the total area of both grids. 26 square units



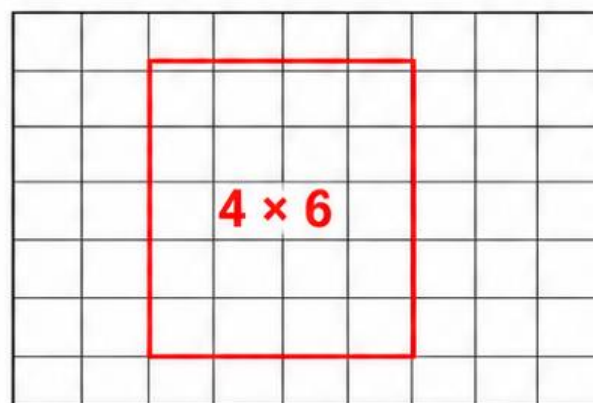
3. Find the area of a rectangle that is 7 squares by 5 squares. 35 square units

4. Find the area of a rectangle that is 9 squares by 4 squares. 36 square units

5. Draw two different rectangles with an area of 24 square units. Label their dimensions.



Dimensions: 24 square units



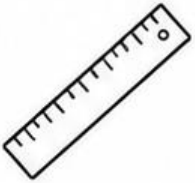
Dimensions: 24 square units

6. Explain why area is measured in squared units.

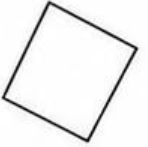
Area counts the equal unit squares that cover a surface, so the units are squared.

Name: _____

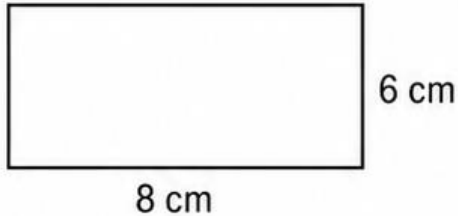
Date: _____



RECTANGLES AND SQUARES



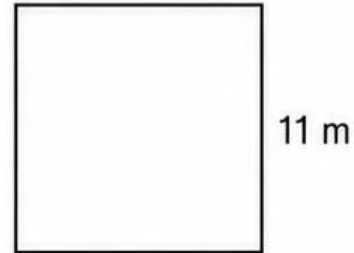
1. Find the area.



Working: _____

Answer: _____

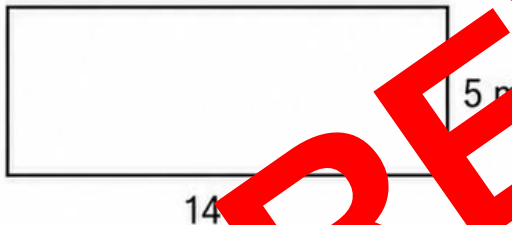
2. Find the area.



Working: _____

Answer: _____

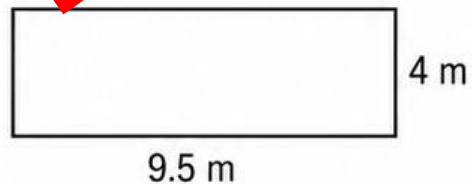
3. Find the area.



Working: _____

Answer: _____

Find the area.



Working: _____

Answer: _____

5. A rectangle has an area of 72 cm^2 and a length of 9 cm. Find its width.

Working: _____

Answer: _____

6. A square has an area of 144 m^2 . Find its side length.

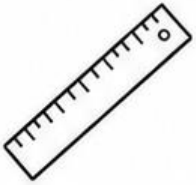
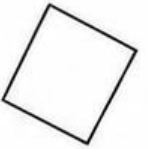
Working: _____

Answer: _____

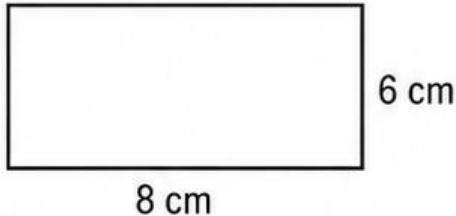
Name: _____

ANSWERS

Date: _____

**RECTANGLES AND SQUARES**

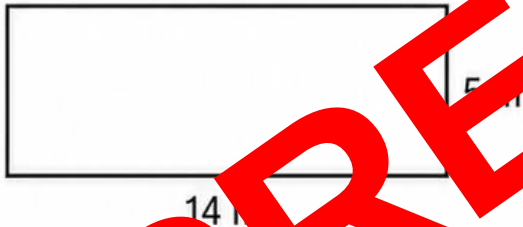
1. Find the area.

Working: $8 \times 6 = 48$ Answer: 48 cm^2

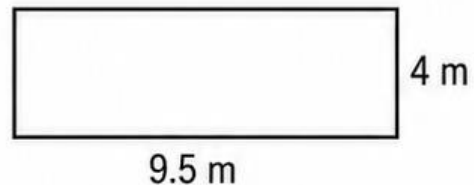
2. Find the area.

Working: $11 \times 11 = 121$ Answer: 121 m^2

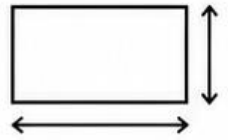
3. Find the area.

Working: $14 \times 5 = 70$ Answer: 70 m^2

Find the area.

Working: $9.5 \times 4 = 38$ Answer: 38 m^2 5. A rectangle has an area of 72 cm^2 and a length of 9 cm. Find its width.Working: $72 \div 9 = 8$ Answer: 8 cm 6. A square has an area of 144 m^2 . Find its side length.Working: $\sqrt{144} = 12$ Answer: 12 m

AREA AND PERIMETER



Name: _____

Date: _____

1. Complete the table.

Length	Width	Area	Perimeter
10 cm	4 cm		
8 cm	6 cm		
12 cm	3 cm		
7 cm	7 cm		

2. Draw two different rectangles with an area of 36 cm^2 . Label each rectangle and find its perimeter.



Rectangle: _____

Perimeter: _____

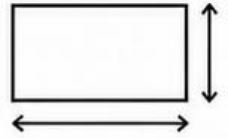
Rectangle: _____

Perimeter: _____

3. Which rectangle in the table has the greatest area? Explain.

4. Does equal perimeter always mean equal area? Use evidence from the table.

AREA AND PERIMETER



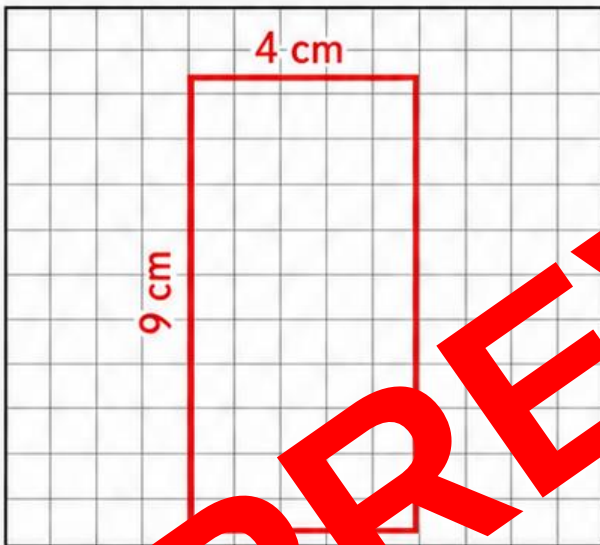
Name: _____ **ANSWERS**

Date: _____

1. Complete the table.

Length	Width	Area	Perimeter
10 cm	4 cm	40 cm ²	28 cm
8 cm	6 cm	48 cm ²	28 cm
12 cm	3 cm	36 cm ²	30 cm
7 cm	7 cm	49 cm ²	28 cm

2. Draw two different rectangles with an area of 36 cm². Label each rectangle and find its perimeter.



Rectangle: 4 cm x 9 cm

Perimeter: 26 cm



Rectangle: 6 cm x 6 cm

Perimeter: 24 cm

3. Which rectangle in the table has the greatest area? Explain.

The 7 cm x 7 cm rectangle has the greatest area: 49 cm².

4. Does equal perimeter always mean equal area? Use evidence from the table.

No. The 10 x 4, 8 x 6 and 7 x 7 rectangles all have perimeter 28 cm,
but their areas are 40 cm², 48 cm² and 49 cm².

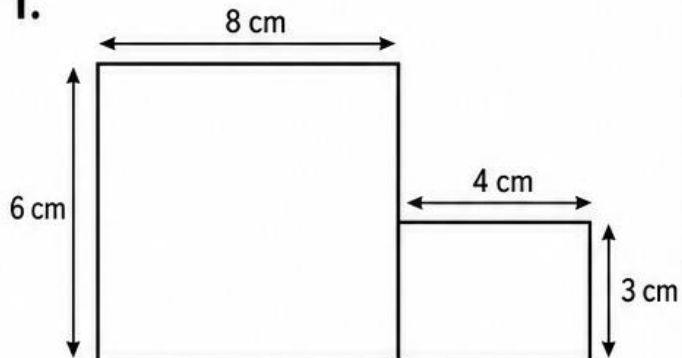
COMPOSITE RECTANGLES - CORE

Name: _____

Date: _____

Find the area of each composite shape. Show how you decomposed or subtracted.

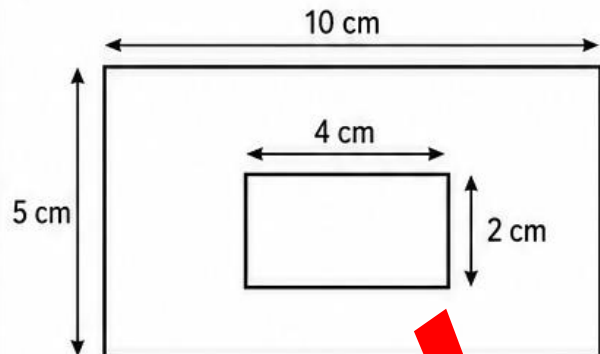
1.



Working:

Area: _____

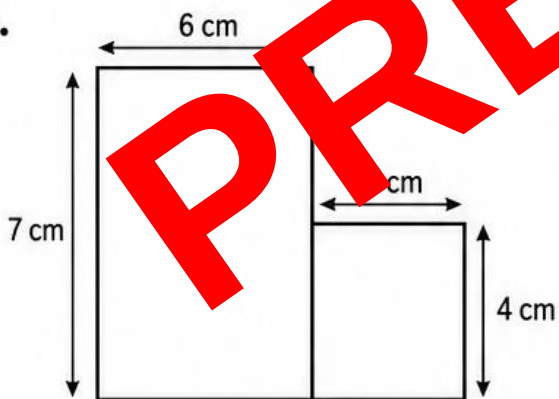
2.



Working:

Area: _____

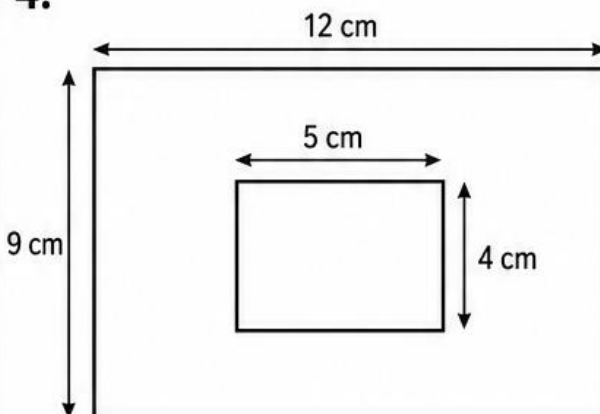
3.



Working:

Area: _____

4.



Working:

Area: _____

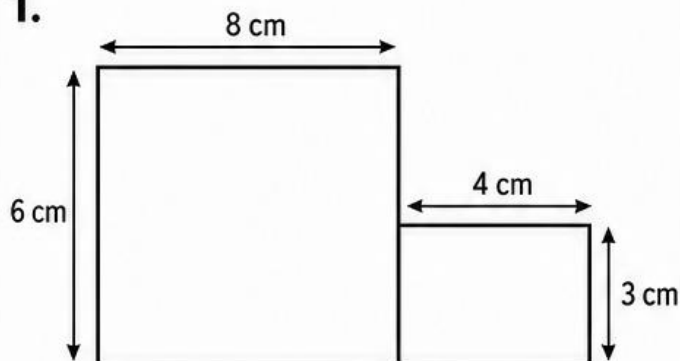
COMPOSITE RECTANGLES - CORE

Name: ANSWERS

Date: _____

Find the area of each composite shape. Show how you decomposed or subtracted.

1.

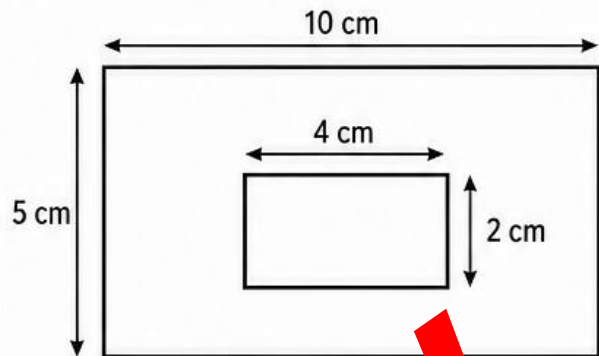


Working:

$$8 \times 6 + 4 \times 3 =$$
$$48 + 12 = 60 \text{ cm}^2$$

Area: 60 cm²

2.

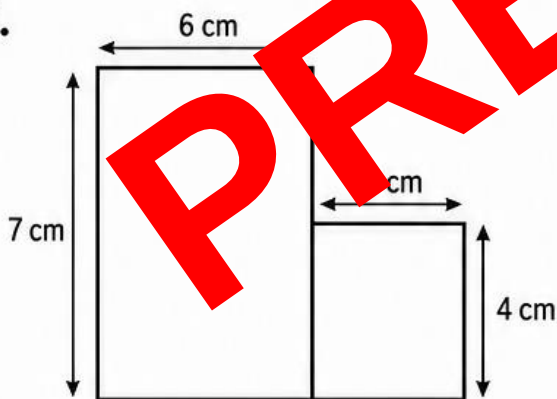


Working:

$$10 \times 5 - 4 \times 2 =$$
$$50 - 8 = 42 \text{ cm}^2$$

Area: 42 cm²

3.

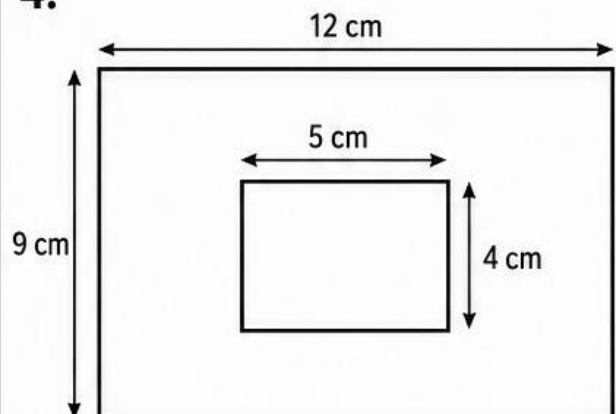


Working:

$$6 \times 7 + 3 \times 4 =$$
$$42 + 12 = 54 \text{ cm}^2$$

Area: 54 cm²

4.



Working:

$$12 \times 9 - 5 \times 4 =$$
$$108 - 20 = 88 \text{ cm}^2$$

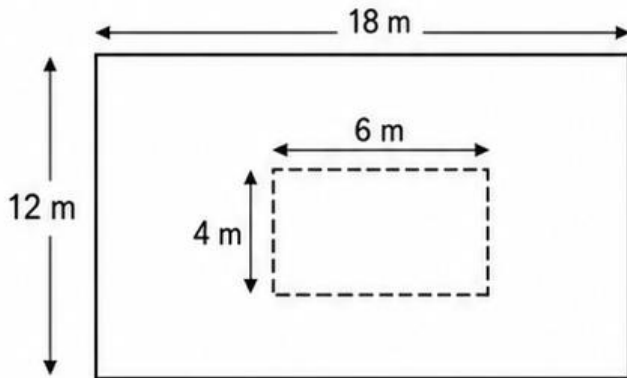
Area: 88 cm²

COMPOSITE RECTANGLES - EXTENSION

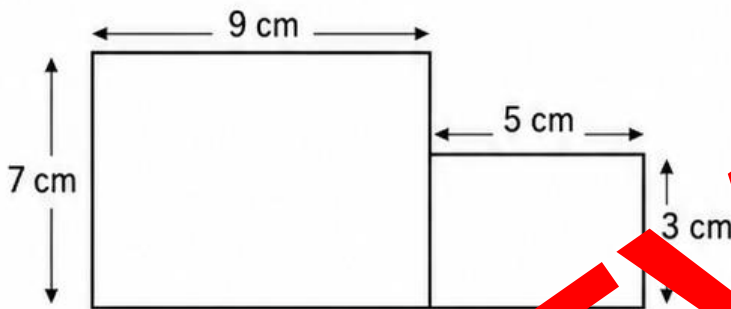
Name: _____

Date: _____

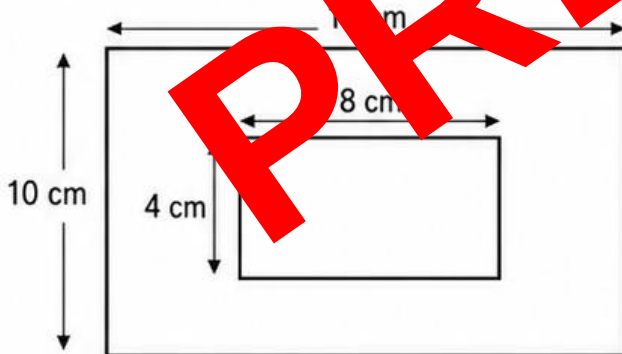
1. A courtyard is 18 m by 12 m. A 6 m by 4 m garden is removed. Find the remaining area.



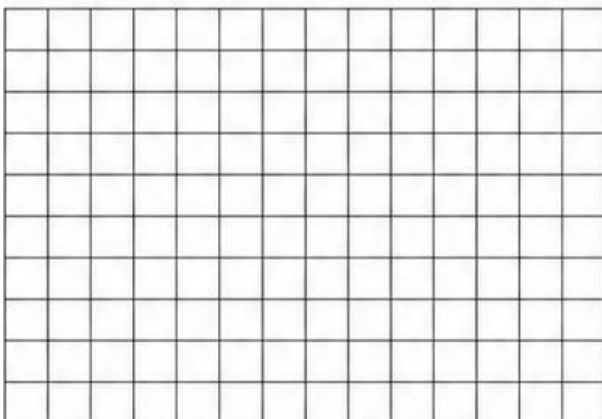
2. Two non-overlapping rectangles, 9 cm by 7 cm and 5 cm by 3 cm, are joined. Find the total area.



3. A frame is 14 cm by 10 cm with a central opening 8 cm by 4 cm. Find the frame area.



4. Create and label a composite shape with an area of 96 square units. Show your calculation.

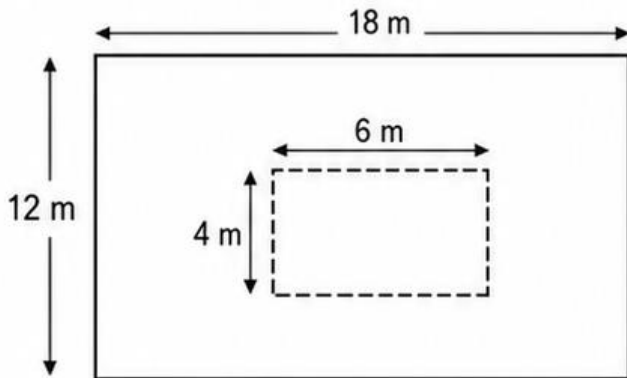


COMPOSITE RECTANGLES - EXTENSION

Name: **ANSWERS**

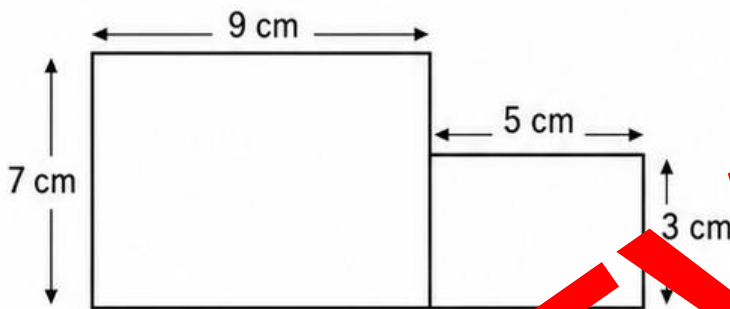
Date: _____

1. A courtyard is 18 m by 12 m. A 6 m by 4 m garden is removed. Find the remaining area.



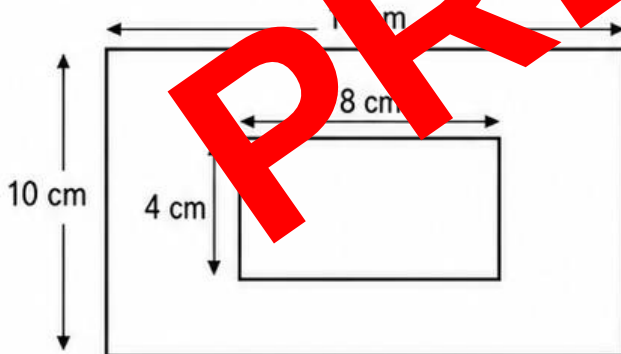
$$18 \times 12 - 6 \times 4 = 216 - 24 = 192 \text{ m}^2$$

2. Two non-overlapping rectangles, 9 cm by 7 cm and 5 cm by 3 cm, are joined. Find the total area.



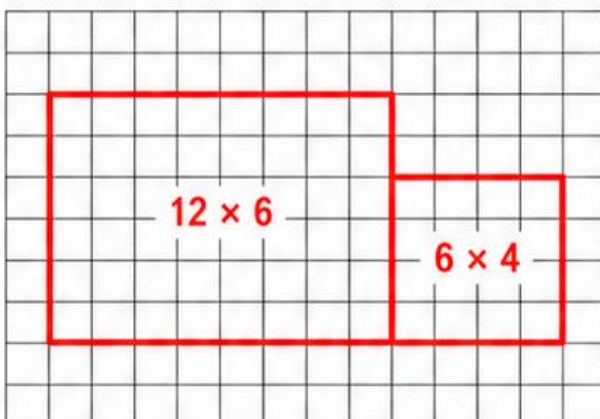
$$9 \times 7 + 5 \times 3 = 63 + 15 = 78 \text{ cm}^2$$

3. A frame is 14 cm by 10 cm with a central opening 8 cm by 4 cm. Find the frame area.



$$14 \times 10 - 8 \times 4 = 140 - 32 = 108 \text{ cm}^2$$

4. Create and label a composite shape with an area of 96 square units. Show your calculation.



$$12 \times 6 + 6 \times 4 = 72 + 24 = 96 \text{ square units.}$$

HECTARES

$$1 \text{ ha} = 10\,000 \text{ m}^2$$

Name: _____

Date: _____

1. Choose the most suitable unit: m^2 , ha or km^2 .

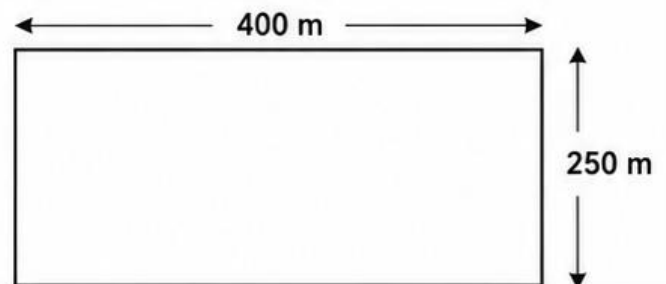
classroom	
farm paddock	
state	

2. Convert 20 000 m^2 to hectares.

3. Convert 35 000 m^2 to hectares.

4. Convert 2.5 ha to square metres.

5. A rectangular field is 400 m by 250 m.
Find its area in hectares.



6. Explain why hectares are useful for measuring large areas of land.

HECTARES

$$1 \text{ ha} = 10\,000 \text{ m}^2$$

Name: _____ **ANSWERS** _____

Date: _____

1. Choose the most suitable unit: m^2 , ha or km^2 .

classroom	m^2
farm paddock	ha
state	km^2

2. Convert 20 000 m^2 to hectares.

$$20\,000 \div 10\,000 = 2 \text{ ha}$$

3. Convert 35 000 m^2 to hectares.

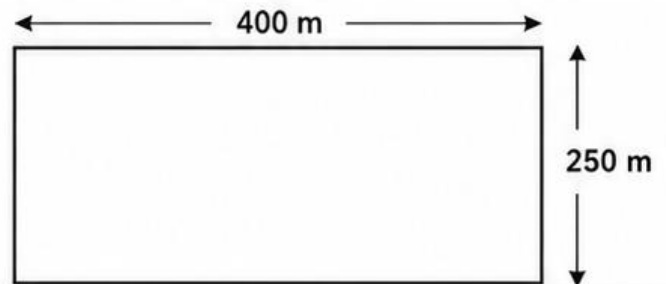
$$35\,000 \div 10\,000 = 3.5 \text{ ha}$$

4. Convert 2.5 ha to square metres.

$$2.5 \times 10\,000 = 25\,000 \text{ m}^2$$

5. A rectangular field is 400 m by 250 m.
Find its area in hectares.

$$400 \times 250 = 100\,000 \text{ m}^2 = 10 \text{ ha}$$



6. Explain why hectares are useful for measuring large areas of land.

Hectares avoid unwieldy square-metre numbers when measuring large areas of land.

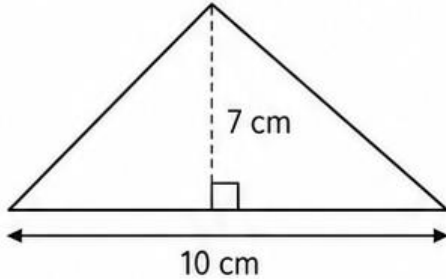
TRIANGLE AREA - YEAR 6 EXTENSION

Name: _____

Date: _____

REMINDER:
 $A = (b \times h) \div 2$

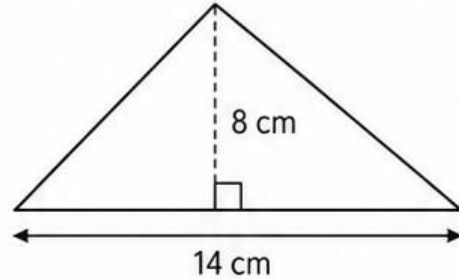
1.



Working:

Area: _____

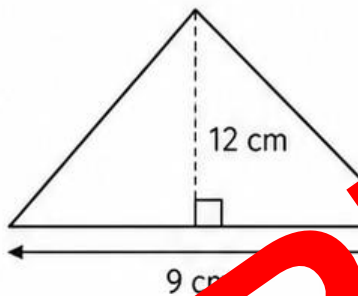
2.



Working:

Area: _____

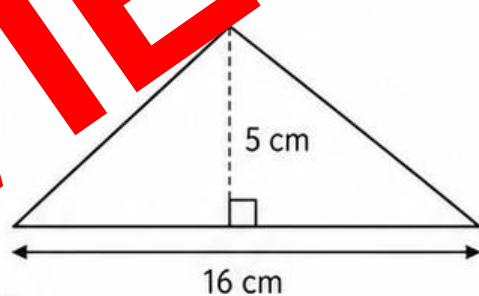
3.



Working:

Area: _____

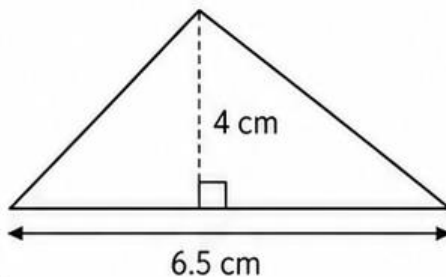
4.



Working:

Area: _____

5.



Working:

Area: _____

6. A triangle has an area of 45 cm^2 and a base of 10 cm.

Find its perpendicular height.

Working:

Height: _____

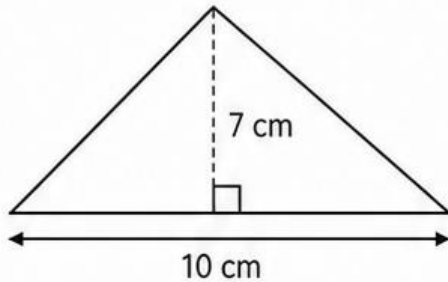
TRIANGLE AREA - YEAR 6 EXTENSION

Name: **ANSWERS**

Date: _____

REMINDER:
 $A = (b \times h) \div 2$

1.

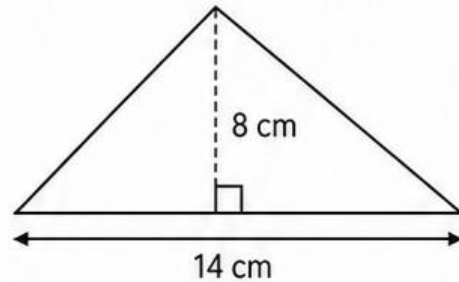


Working:

$$(10 \times 7) \div 2 = 35 \text{ cm}^2$$

Area: **35 cm²**

2.

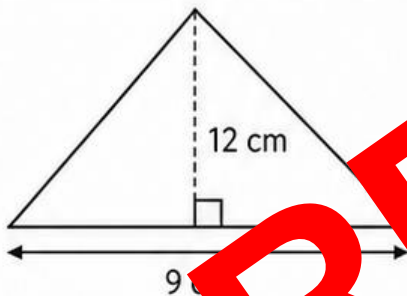


Working:

$$(14 \times 8) \div 2 = 56 \text{ cm}^2$$

Area: **56 cm²**

3.

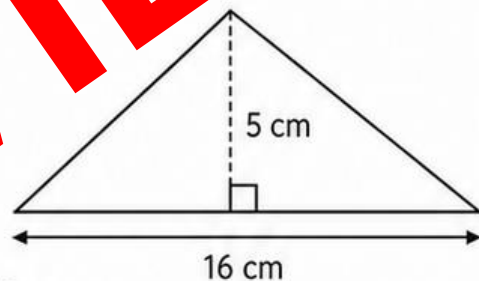


Working:

$$(9 \times 12) \div 2 = 54 \text{ cm}^2$$

Area: **54 cm²**

4.

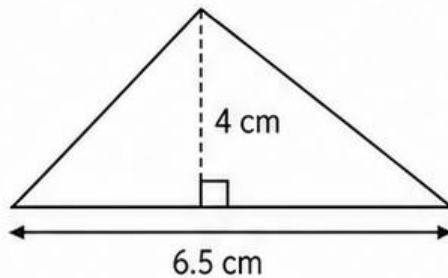


Working:

$$(16 \times 5) \div 2 = 40 \text{ cm}^2$$

Area: **40 cm²**

5.



Working:

$$(6.5 \times 4) \div 2 = 13 \text{ cm}^2$$

Area: **13 cm²**

6. A triangle has an area of 45 cm² and a base of 10 cm.

Find its perpendicular height.

Working:

$$45 \times 2 \div 10 = 9 \text{ cm}$$

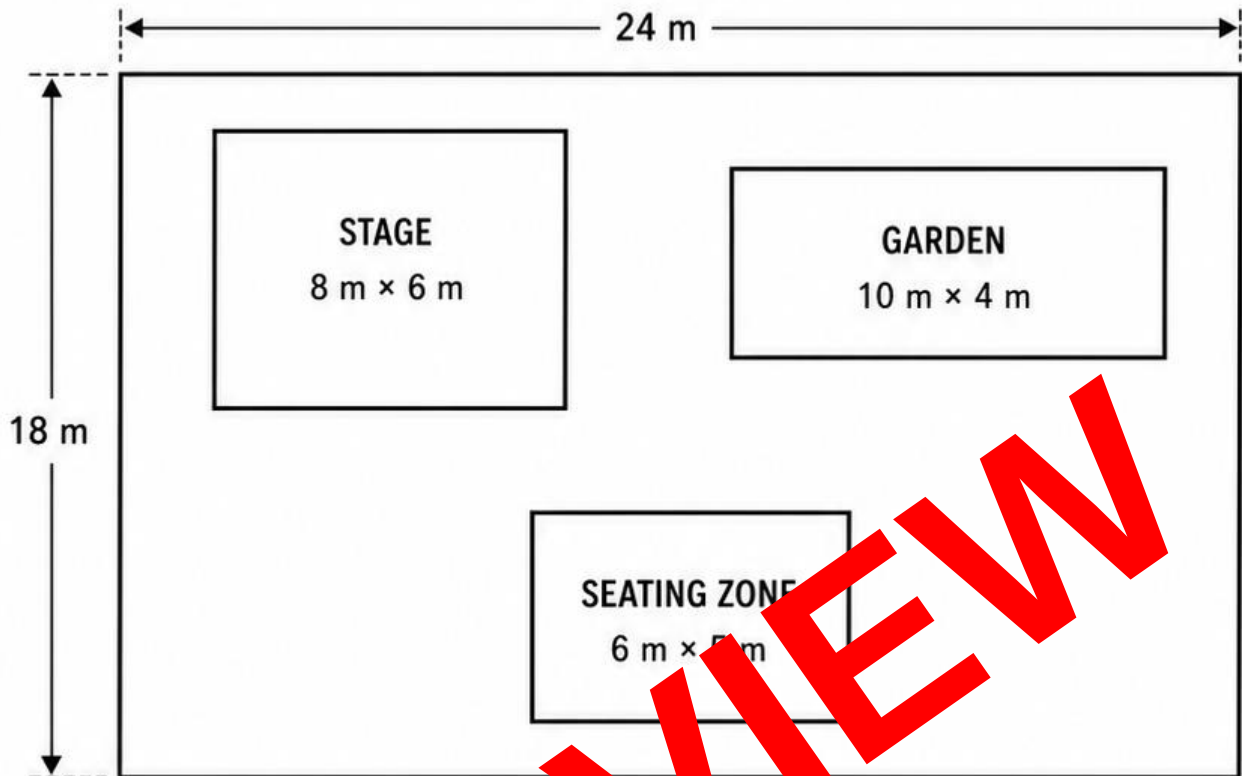
Height: **9 cm**

SCHOOL COURTYARD AREA AUDIT - ASSESSMENT

Name: _____

Date: _____

COURTYARD PLAN



1. Find the area of the whole courtyard.

2. Find the total area occupied by the stage, garden and seating zone.

3. Find the remaining open area.

4. Find the perimeter of the whole courtyard.

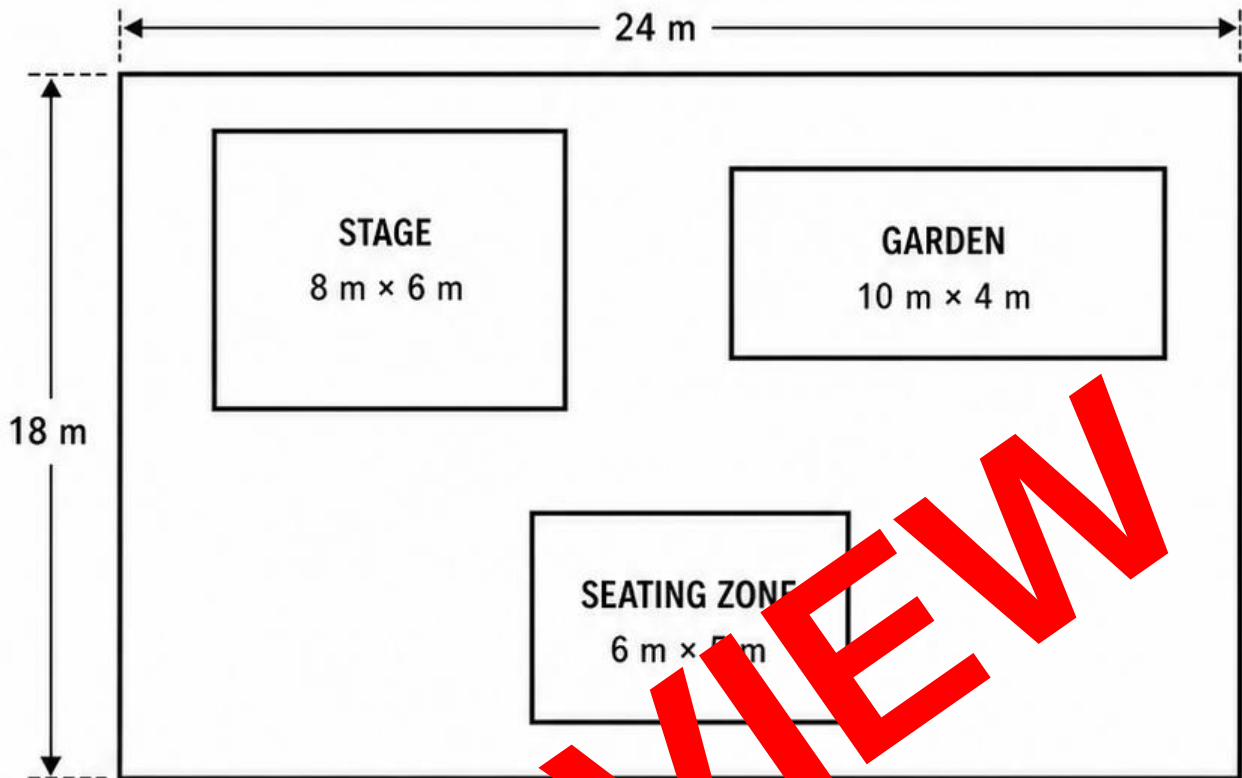
5. Check that every answer includes the correct unit. Show all working.

SCHOOL COURTYARD AREA AUDIT - ASSESSMENT

Name: **ANSWERS**

Date: _____

COURTYARD PLAN



1. Find the area of the whole courtyard.

$$24 \times 18 = 432 \text{ m}^2$$

2. Find the total area occupied by the stage, garden and seating zone.

$$8 \times 6 + 10 \times 4 + 6 \times 5 = 48 + 40 + 30 = 118 \text{ m}^2$$

3. Find the remaining open area.

$$432 - 118 = 314 \text{ m}^2$$

4. Find the perimeter of the whole courtyard.

$$2 \times (24 + 18) = 84 \text{ m}$$

5. Check that every answer includes the correct unit. Show all working.

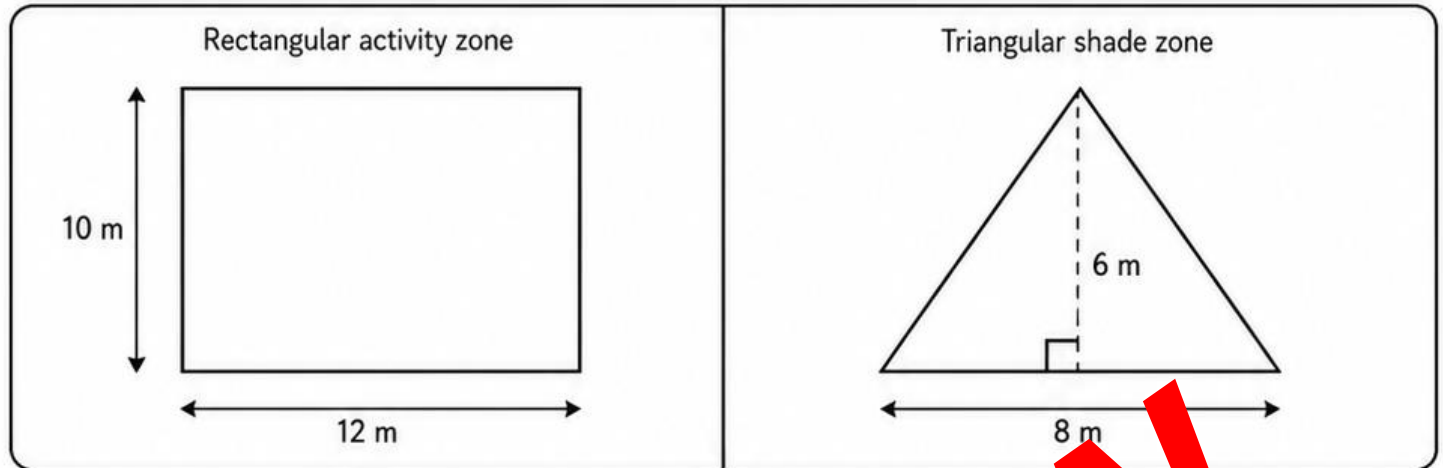
Units checked: area in m^2 ; perimeter in m.

COURTYARD DESIGN CHALLENGE - ASSESSMENT

The courtyard has 314 m^2 of open area.

Name: _____

Date: _____



1. A rectangular activity zone measures 12 m by 10 m. Find its area.

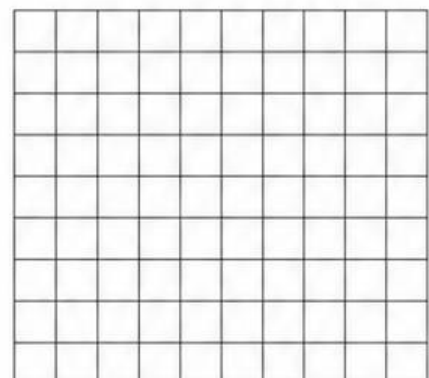
2. A triangular shade zone has a base of 8 m and a perpendicular height of 6 m. Find its area.

3. Find the combined area of both zones and the open area that remains.

4. What percent of the 314 m^2 open area is used by the two zones? Round to the nearest whole percent.

5. Explain one change that keeps the rectangle's area the same but changes its perimeter.

Planning space (optional)

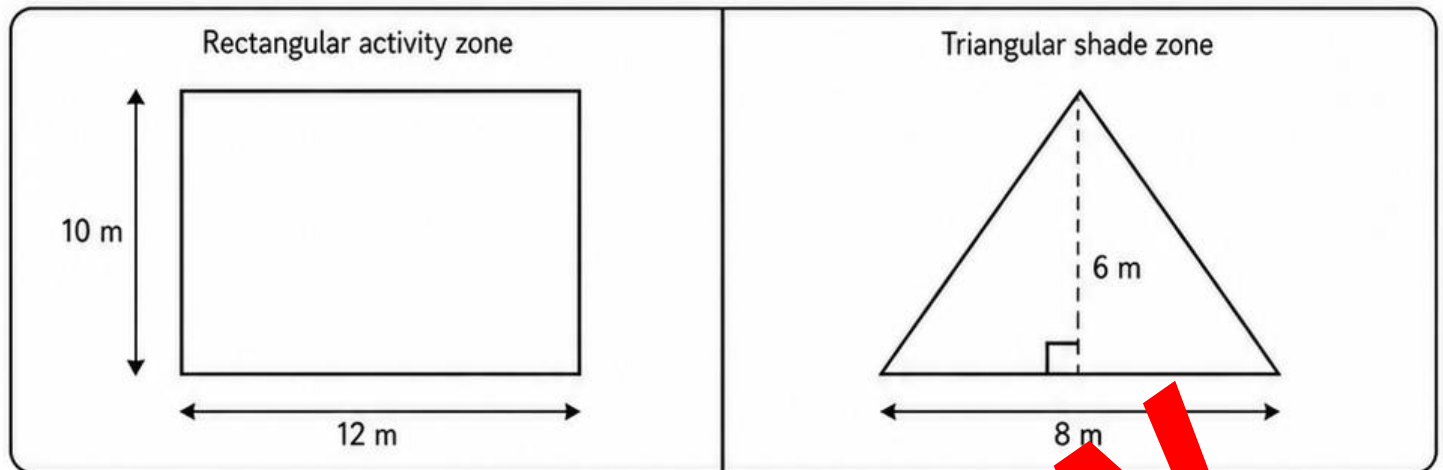


COURTYARD DESIGN CHALLENGE - ASSESSMENT

The courtyard has 314 m² of open area.

Name: **ANSWERS**

Date: _____



1. A rectangular activity zone measures 12 m by 10 m. Find its area.

$$12 \times 10 = 120 \text{ m}^2$$

2. A triangular shade zone has a base of 8 m and a perpendicular height of 6 m. Find its area.

$$(8 \times 6) \div 2 = 24 \text{ m}^2$$

3. Find the combined area of both zones and the open area that remains.

$$120 + 24 = 144 \text{ m}^2, 314 - 144 = 170 \text{ m}^2 \text{ remains}$$

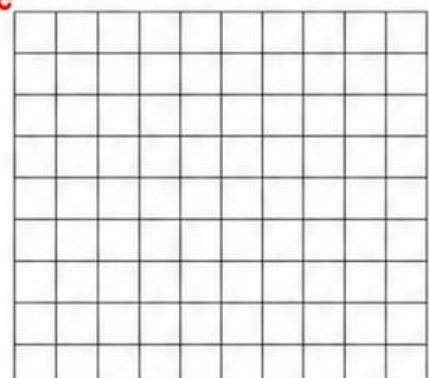
4. What percent of the 314 m² open area is used by the two zones? Round to the nearest whole percent.

$$144 \div 314 \times 100 \approx 46\%$$

5. Explain one change that keeps the rectangle's area the same but changes its perimeter.

Change 12 m × 10 m to 15 m × 8 m. Both areas are 120 m², but the perimeters are 44 m and 46 m.

Planning space (optional)

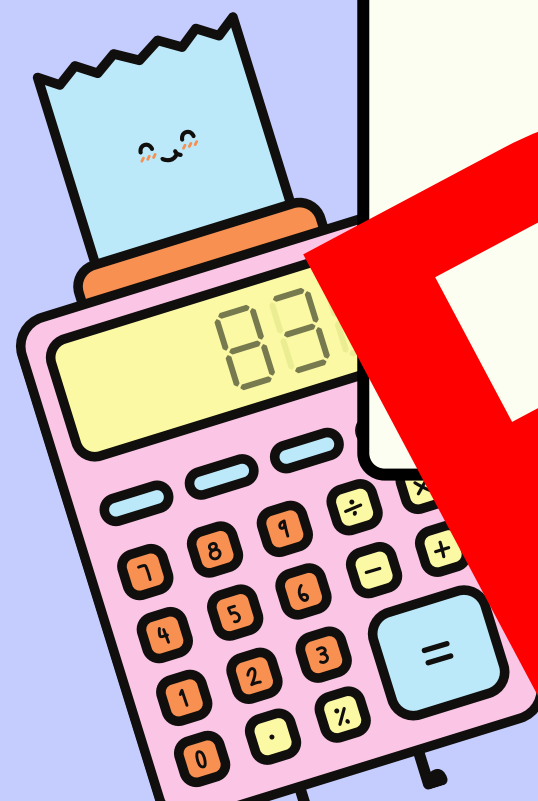
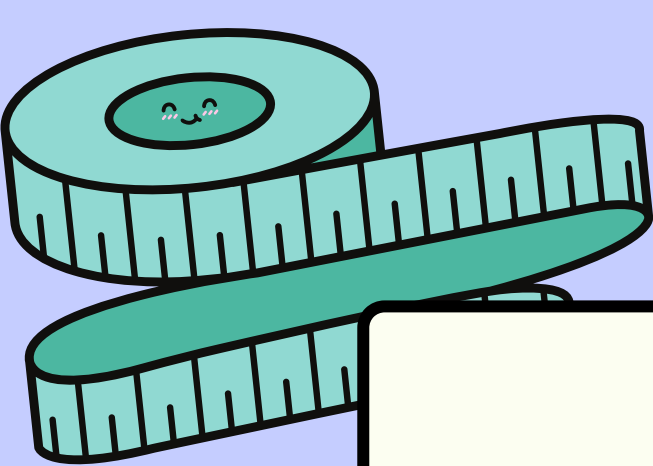


AREA YEARS 5-6 RUBRIC

CRITERIA	BEGINNING	DEVELOPING	ACHIEVING	CONFIDENT	EXCEEDING
Square units and notation	Needs support to identify square units and use notation correctly.	Sometimes uses square units and notation but with errors or inconsistency.	Correctly uses square units and notation in familiar situations.	Accurately applies square units and notation in multi-step tasks and explains thinking.	Flexibly uses square units and notation in varied contexts with justified reasoning.
Rectangles and squares	Needs support to find area of rectangles and squares.	Finds area of rectangles and squares using partial calculations or formulas with errors or inconsistency.	Correctly finds area of rectangles and squares using appropriate strategies.	Accurately finds area of rectangles and squares in multi-step problems and explains method.	Flexibly and efficiently applies strategies to solve varied problems with justification.
Area and perimeter	Needs support to find area or perimeter.	Finds area or perimeter with inconsistent accuracy.	Accurately finds area and perimeter in familiar problems.	Accurately finds area and perimeter in multi-step problems and explains reasoning.	Flexibly applies understanding of area and perimeter with efficient, justified solutions.
Composite rectangles	Needs support to decompose or find area of composite rectangles.	Decomposes with partial success; calculations may be incorrect.	Correctly decomposes and finds area of composite rectangles in familiar tasks.	Accurately solves multi-part composite rectangle problems and explains strategy.	Flexibly chooses efficient strategies to solve complex composite rectangle problems with justification.
Hectares and real-world problems	Needs support to use hectares or solve real-world problems.	Attempts problems but with limited understanding or errors.	Understands and solves real-world problems involving hectares accurately.	Accurately solves multi-step real-world problems involving hectares and explains reasoning.	Flexibly applies concepts to complex real-world problems with efficient, justified solutions.
Triangle area (Year 6 extension)	Needs support to find the area of triangles.	Finds triangle area with partial success; errors with formula or calculations.	Correctly finds area of triangles using appropriate formulas in familiar tasks.	Accurately solves multi-step triangle area problems and explains thinking.	Flexibly applies triangle area in varied contexts with efficient, justified solutions.
Reasoning and communication	Needs support to explain thinking or communicate mathematics.	Provides explanations that are limited, unclear or incomplete.	Clearly explains thinking and uses mathematical language appropriately.	Clearly explains reasoning with logical steps and uses mathematical language accurately.	Uses precise mathematical language to justify solutions and make connections.

Teacher feedback: _____

Next step: _____



Area
Years 5-6

PREVIEW

Learning Goals

I can measure and calculate area in square units.

I can choose efficient strategies for rectangle, composite shapes and triangles.

I can explain the difference between area and perimeter.



What Area Measures

Area is the amount of surface inside a two-dimensional shape.
We cover the surface with equal-sized square units and count how many fit.



Square Units

Small surfaces may use m^2 or cm^2 .

Rooms and playgrounds often use m^2 .

Large areas may use hectares (ha) or km^2 .



Count Square Units

Count every complete square once.

Combine partial squares only when they make a whole square.

Write the number of squared units with the answer.



Multiply Rows and Columns

A rectangular array has equal rows and columns.

Instead of counting one by one, multiply: rows $\times$ columns.

Example: 4 rows $\times$ 7 columns = 28 square units.



Rectangle Area

Area = length $\times$ width

Example: $9\text{ cm} \times 6\text{ cm} = 54\text{ cm}^2$.

The two dimensions must use the same unit before multiplying.



Square Area

A square has four equal sides

Area = side $\times$ side

Example: $11\text{ m} \times 11\text{ m} = 121\text{ m}^2$.



Find a Missing Dimension

If area and one side are known, find the other.

Missing width: $\text{area} \div \text{length}$

Example: $72 \text{ cm}^2 \div 9 \text{ cm} = 8 \text{ cm}$.



Area and Perimeter

Area measures the surface inside a shape and uses square units.

Perimeter measures the distance around a shape and uses linear units.



Same Area, Different Perimeter

A $12\text{ m} \times 4\text{ m}$ rectangle and an $8\text{ m} \times 6\text{ m}$ rectangle both have area 48 m^2 .
Their perimeters are 32 m and 28 m , so equal area does not guarantee equal perimeter.



Same Perimeter, Different Area

A $10\text{ m} \times 2\text{ m}$ rectangle and a $7\text{ m} \times 5\text{ m}$ rectangle both have perimeter

24 m

The areas are 20 m^2 and 35 m^2 .



Composite Rectangles

A composite shape can be split into non-overlapping rectangles.
Mark each part, find each rectangle's area, then add the parts.



Add the Parts

Part A: $8 \text{ m} \times 5 \text{ m} = 40 \text{ m}^2$

Part B: $4 \text{ m} \times 3 \text{ m} = 12 \text{ m}^2$

Total area = $40 + 12 = 52 \text{ m}^2$.



Subtract a Cut-Out

Start with the area of the large outer rectangle.

Subtract the missing rectangle.

Example: $12 \times 9 - 4 \times 3 = 108 - 12 = 96 \text{ m}^2$.



Check Composite Dimensions

Trace each straight edge and label its length.

Use subtraction to find missing sides.

Check that parts do not overlap and that no region is missed.



What Is a Hectare?

One hectare is the area of a 100 m by 100 m square.

$$1 \text{ ha} = 10,000 \text{ m}^2.$$

Hectares are used for parks, farms and large school sites.



Convert m^2 and ha

Square metres to hectares: divide by 10 000.

Hectares to square metres: multiply by 10 000.

Example: $25\,000\text{ m}^2 = 2.5\text{ ha}$.



Hectare Example

A sports field is 200 m long and 75 m wide.

$$\text{Area} = 200 \times 75 = 15\,000 \text{ m}^2.$$

$$15\,000 \div 10\,000 = 1.5 \text{ ha.}$$



Triangle Area

Two matching triangles can form a rectangle or a parallelogram.

A triangle therefore uses half the matching base $\times$ height area.

$\text{Area} = (\text{base} \times \text{perpendicular height}) \div 2$.



Base and Perpendicular Height

The base can be any side chosen for measurement.

The height must meet the base at a right angle.

A sloping side is not automatically the perpendicular height.



Triangle Worked Example

Base = 14 cm and perpendicular height = 8 cm.

$$\text{Area} = (14 \times 8) \div 2$$

$$\text{Area} = 112 \div 2 = 56 \text{ cm}^2.$$



Choose a Strategy

Grid or array: count or multiply equal units.

Rectangle or square: use side lengths.

Composites: add parts or subtract a cut-out.

Triangle: $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{perpendicular height}$.



Courtyard Problem

A $24\text{ m} \times 18\text{ m}$ courtyard has a $10\text{ m} \times 4\text{ m}$ garden.

Whole area = 432 m^2 , garden area = 40 m^2 .

Area outside the garden = 392 m^2 .



Review and Self-Check

Have I used the correct formula?

Are all dimensions in the same unit?

Do I label area with square units?

Does my answer make sense for the shape?





Area Quiz Years 5-6



Question 1 — Units

Which unit is most suitable for the area of a classroom floor?

A. cm B. cm^2 C. m D. m^2



Answer 1

A classroom floor is a surface measured in square metres.



Question 2 — Rectangle

A rectangle measures 9 cm by 7 cm.
What is its area?



Answer 2

cm

$$A_{\text{rect}} = 9 \times 7 = 63 \text{ cm}^2.$$



Question 3 — True or False

Shapes with equal perimeter always have equal area.
True or False?



Answer 3

Shapes can share a perimeter while enclosing different areas.



Question 4 — Squares

A square has a side length of 12 m. What is its area?

A. 24 m² B. 3 m² C. 144 m² D. 288 m²



Answer 4

C. 14 m²

Area = $12 \times 12 = 144 \text{ m}^2$.



Question 5 — Missing Width

A rectangle has an area of 72 cm^2 and a length of 9 cm .
Find its width.



Answer 5

Width = area $\div$ length $72 \div 9 = 8$ cm.



Question 6 — Composite Shapes

Two non-overlapping rectangles measure $4\text{ m} \times 3\text{ m}$ and $3\text{ m} \times 2\text{ m}$.

What is their combined area?

- A. 24 m^2 B. 26 m^2 C. 30 m^2 D. 36 m^2



Answer 6

0.30 m

$$\times 4 \times 2 = 24 \times 6 = 30 \text{ m}^2.$$



Question 7 — True or False

10 000 m² is equal to 1 hectare.
True or False?



Answer 7

ue.
A hectare is a 100 m by 100 m square, so $1 \text{ ha} = 10\,000 \text{ m}^2$.



Question 8 — Triangle

A triangle has a base of 14 cm and a perpendicular height of 8 cm.
Find its area.



Answer 8

cm
 $(1 \times 8) \div 2 = 5 \text{ cm}^2.$



Question 9 — Cost

A $5\text{ m} \times 3\text{ m}$ rug costs \$45 per square metre. What is the total cost?

A. \$90 B. \$180 C. \$270 D. \$360



Answer q

Area = $15 \times 3 = 45 \text{ m}^2$; cost = $15 \times \$18 = \$270$.



Question 10 — Compare Measures

A rectangle measures 8 cm by 6 cm.
Find both its area and perimeter.

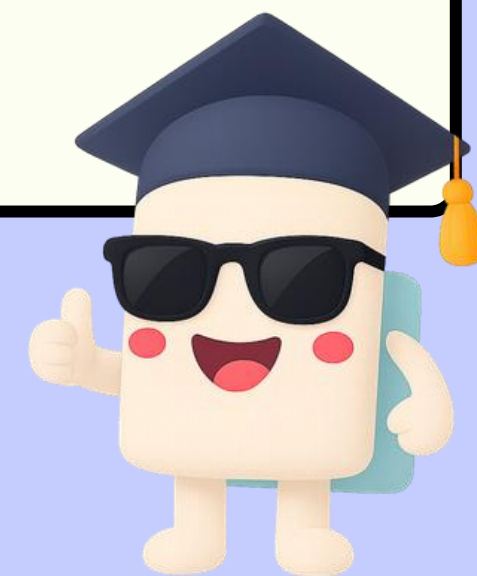
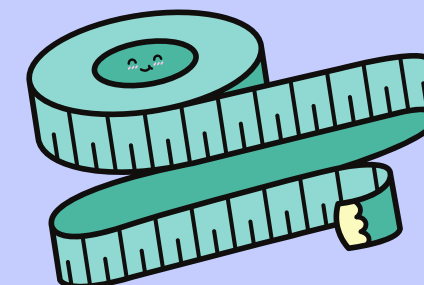
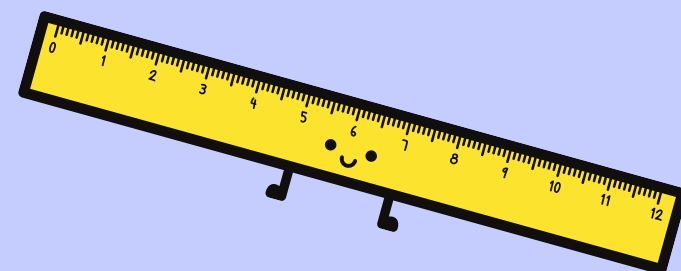
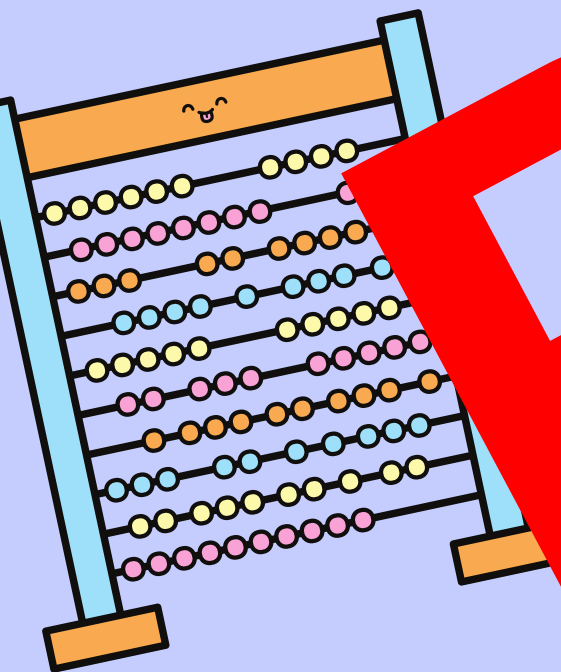
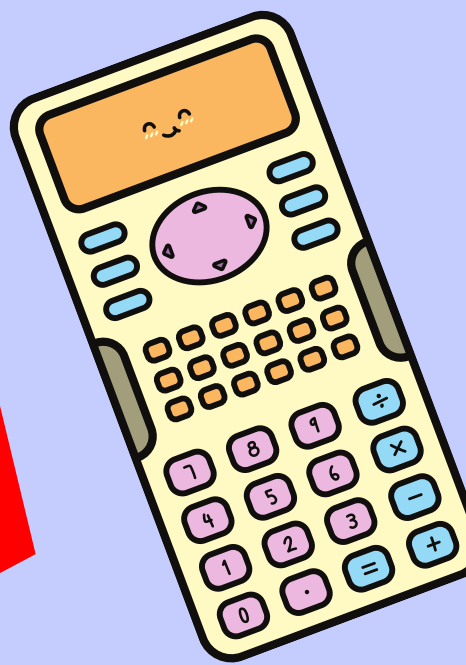
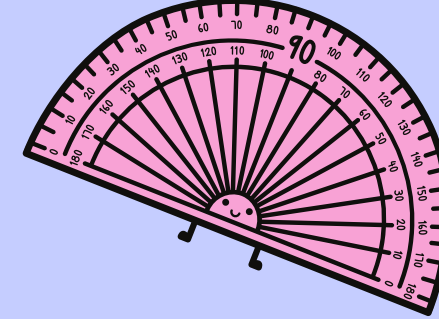
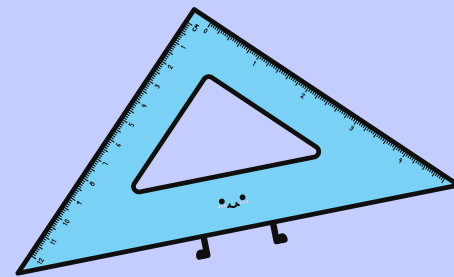
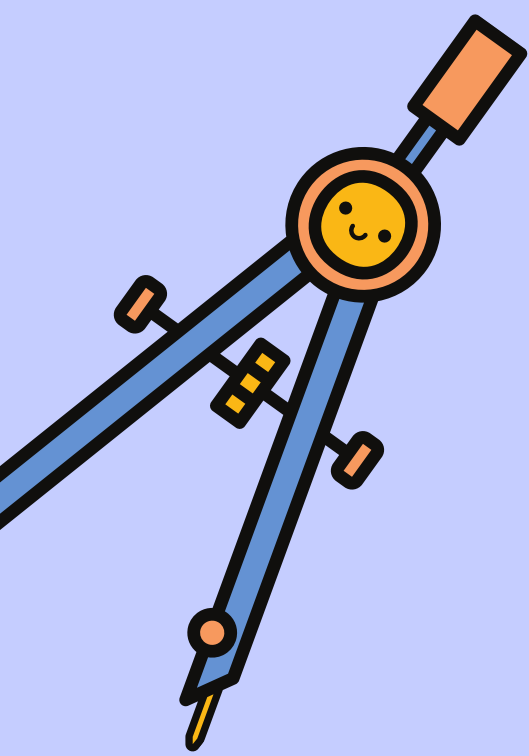


Answer 10

Area = 48 cm², Perimeter = 28 cm.

Ans: 8 cm. Perimeter: $2 \times (8 + 6)$.





Well Done!