

Name: _____

Exam Style Questions

Perimeter



Corbettmαths

Ensure you have: Pencil, pen, ruler, protractor, pair of compasses and eraser

You may use tracing paper if needed

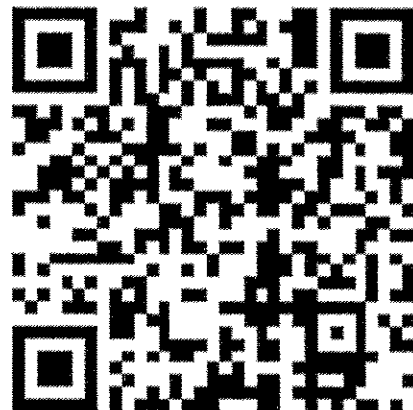
Guidance

1. Read each question carefully before you begin answering it.
2. Don't spend too long on one question.
3. Attempt every question.
4. Check your answers seem right.
5. Always show your workings

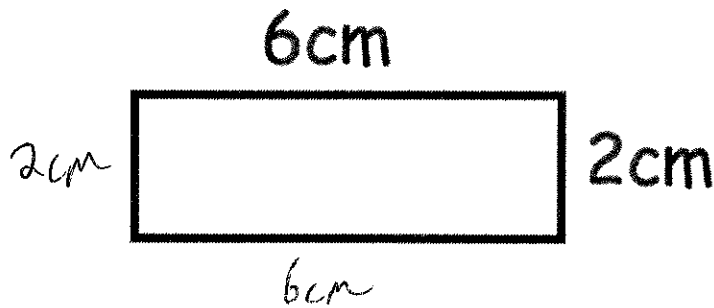
Revision for this topic

www.corbettmaths.com/contents

Video 241



1. Shown below is a rectangle.



Not drawn accurately

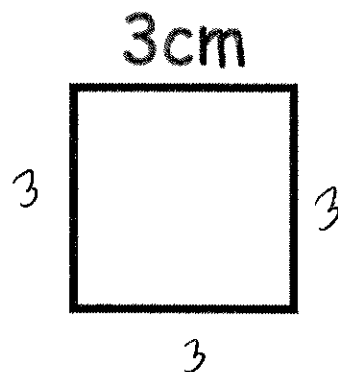
Work out the perimeter of the rectangle.
Include suitable units.

$$6 + 6 + 2 + 2 =$$

16cm

(2)

2. Shown below is a square.



Not drawn accurately

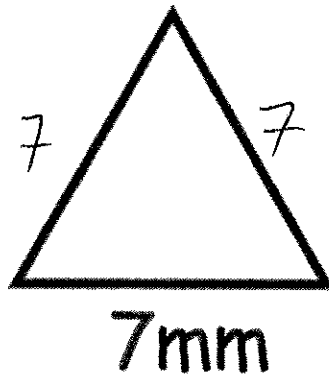
Work out the perimeter of the square.
Include suitable units.

$$3 + 3 + 3 + 3$$

12cm

(2)

3. Shown below is an equilateral triangle.



Work out the perimeter of the ~~square~~ ^{triangle}.
Include suitable units.

$$7 + 7 + 7$$

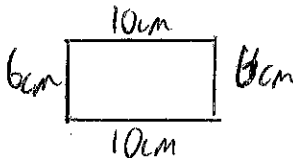
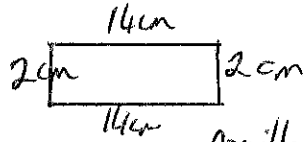
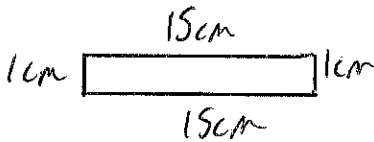
21mm

(2)

4. A rectangle has a perimeter of 32cm.



Write down a possible pair of values for its length and width.



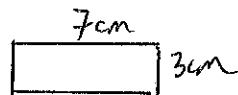
possible options ~~examples~~.

Length: $\frac{15}{14}{10}$ cm Width: $\frac{1}{2}{6}$ cm (1)

5. A rectangle has a perimeter of 20cm.



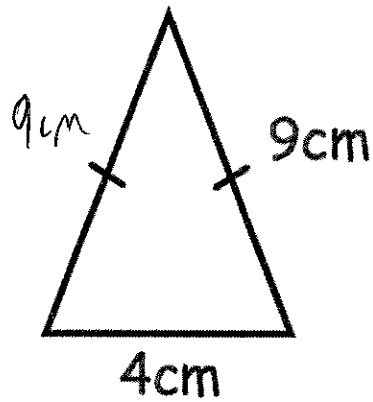
Write down a possible pair of values for its length and width.



possible options

Length: $\frac{6}{7}{8}$ cm Width: $\frac{4}{3}{2}$ cm (1)

6. Shown below is an isosceles triangle.



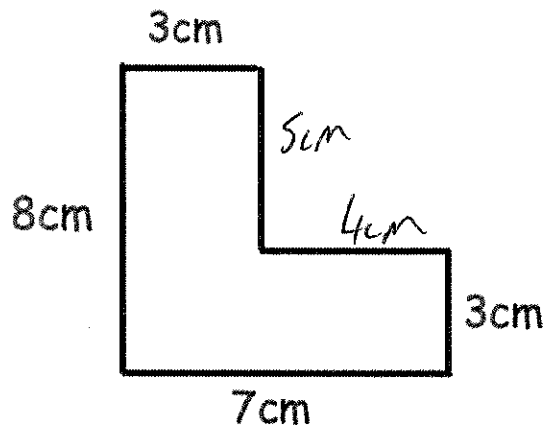
Calculate the perimeter of the triangle.

$$9 + 9 + 4$$

.....cm
(2)

22

7.



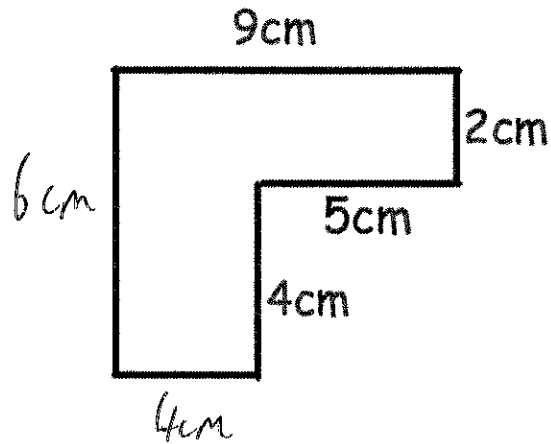
Calculate the perimeter of the shape above.

$$8 + 7 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 3 =$$

.....cm
(2)

30

8.

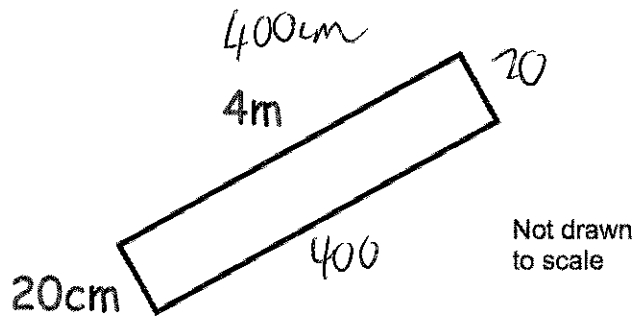


Calculate the perimeter of the shape above.

$$9 + 2 + 5 + 4 + 4 + 6 =$$

.....cm
30
(2)

9. Shown below is a rectangle.

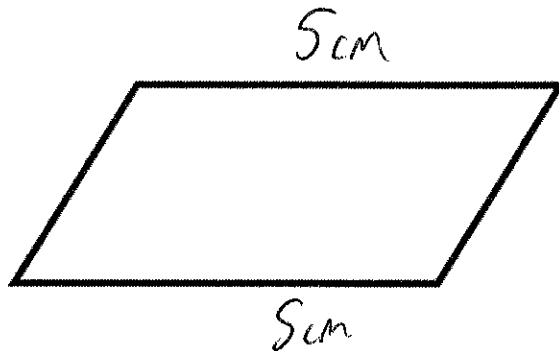


Work out the perimeter.
Give your answer in centimetres.

$$400 + 400 + 20 + 20$$

.....cm
840
(2)

10. The perimeter of a parallelogram is 17cm.
The length of each long side is 5cm.



Work out the length of each short side.

$$5 + 5 = 10$$

$$17 - 10 = 7$$

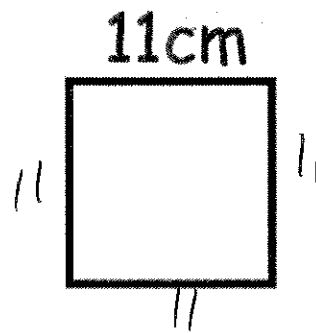
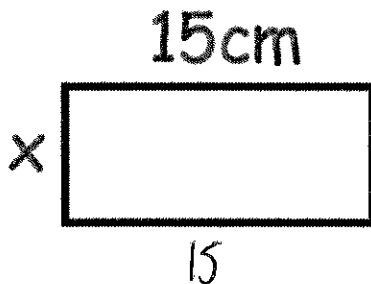
$$7 \div 2 = 3.5$$

3.5

.....cm

(2)

11. The perimeter of the rectangle and the square are the same.



Find the width of the rectangle, x.

$$11 + 11 + 11 + 11 = 44$$

$$15 + 15 = 30$$

$$44 - 30 = 14$$

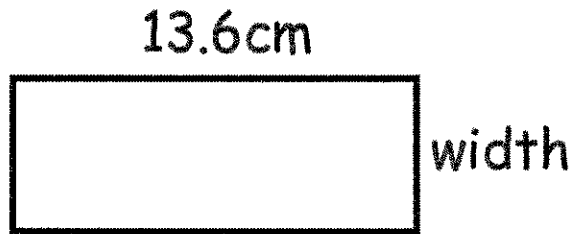
$$14 \div 2 = 7$$

7cm

.....cm

(3)

12. The length of a rectangle is 13.6 cm
The perimeter of the rectangle is 37.8cm



Calculate the width of the rectangle.

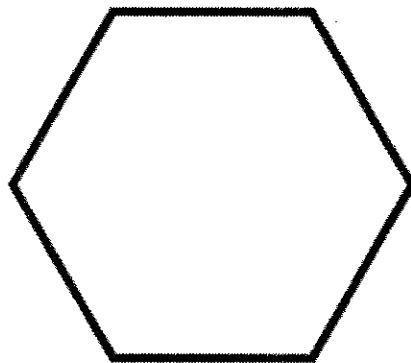
$$13.6 + 13.6 = 27.2$$

$$37.8 - 27.2 = 10.6$$

$$10.6 \div 2$$

.....5.3.....cm
(3)

13. The regular hexagon is **drawn accurately**.



Drawn accurately

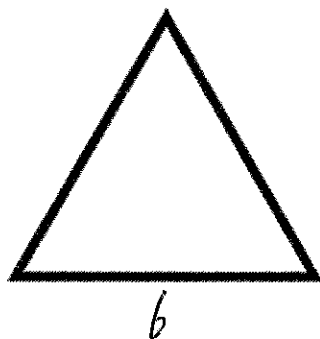
2.5cm ← will depend on your worksheet

Find the perimeter of the hexagon.

$$6 \times 2.5 =$$

.....15.....cm
(3)

14. Shown below is an equilateral triangle with side length 6cm.

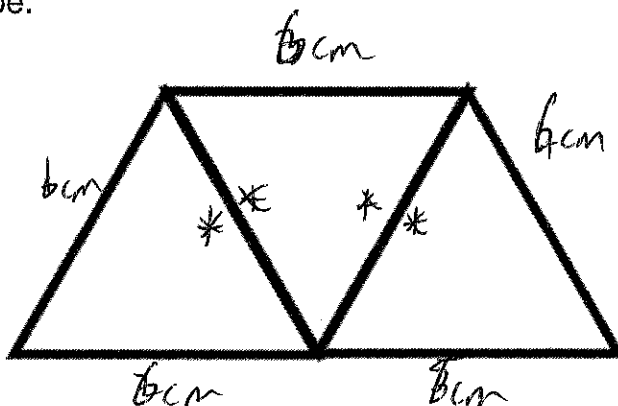


(a) Find the perimeter of the triangle.

$$6 + 6 + 6 = 18$$

.....18.....cm
(1)

Three equilateral triangles, each with side length 6cm, are put together to make one larger shape.



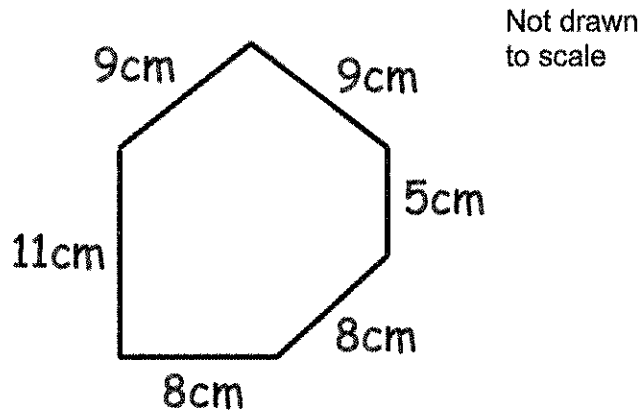
Jemima says that the perimeter of the larger shape will be **three times** the perimeter of one of the triangles.

(b) Explain why Jemima is wrong.

The perimeter of the larger shape is 30cm.
The sides marked with * are inside the larger shape, therefore are not included in the calculation of the perimeter.

(2)

15.



(a) Name the shape above.

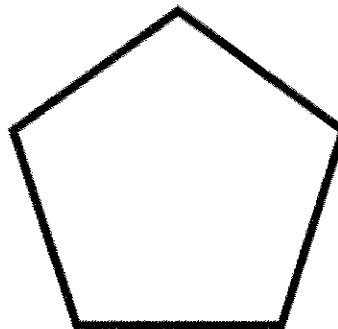
hexagon
(1)

(b) Find the perimeter of the shape.

$$11 + 9 + 9 + 5 + 8 + 8$$

50cm
(1)

(c) The diagram shows a regular pentagon.



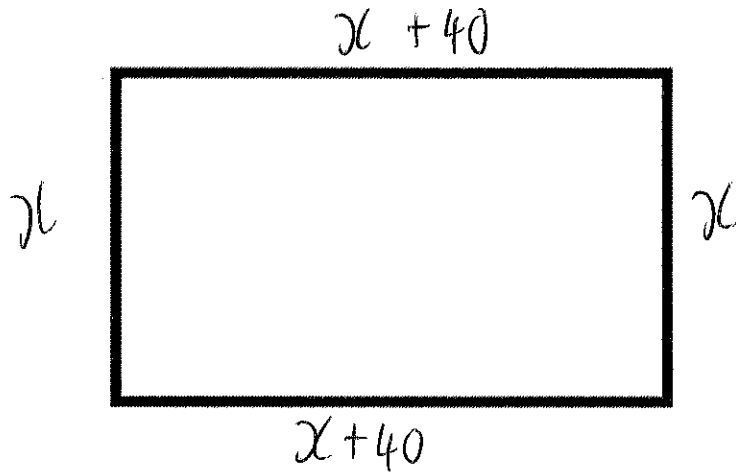
The perimeter of the pentagon is equal to the perimeter of the shape above.

Work out the length of one side of the pentagon.

$$50 \div 5 = 10$$

10cm
(2)

16. Below is a table top.



The length of the table is 40cm more than the width of the table.
The perimeter of the table top is 4.2 metres. *420cm*

Find the size of the length and width of the table.

$$4x + 80 = 420$$

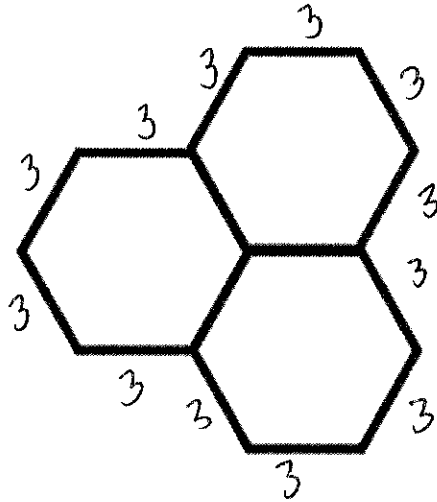
$$4x = 340$$

$$x = 85$$

length: *125*.....cm

width: *85*.....cm
(4)

17. Three regular hexagons are put together to make a larger shape.



The perimeter of one of the regular hexagons is 18cm.

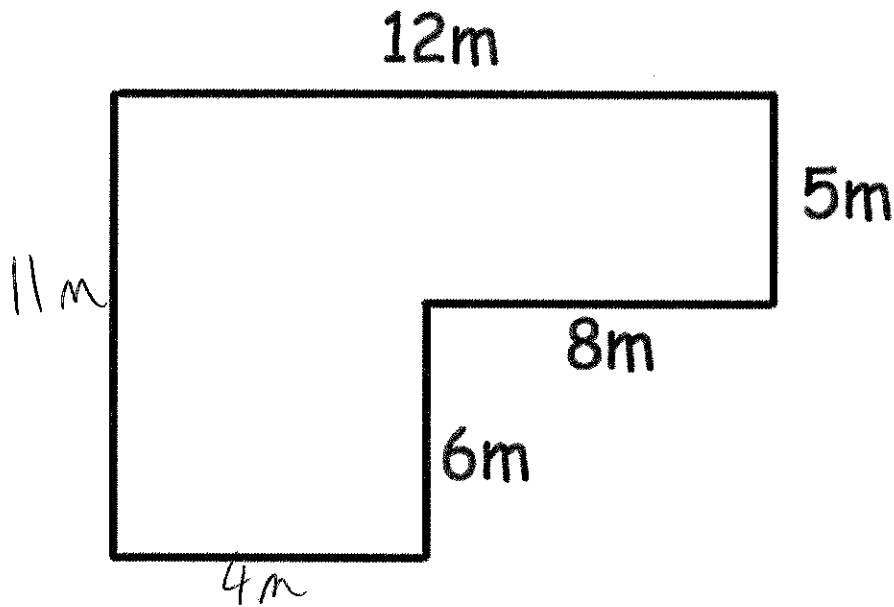
Find the perimeter of the larger shape.

$$18 \div 6 = 3\text{cm}$$

$$12 \times 3 = 36\text{cm}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 36\text{cm} \\ \hline \end{array} \quad (3)$$

18. Mr Jones is a chicken farmer.



He wants to build a new fence around the chicken enclosure.
Each metre of fencing will cost £7.99

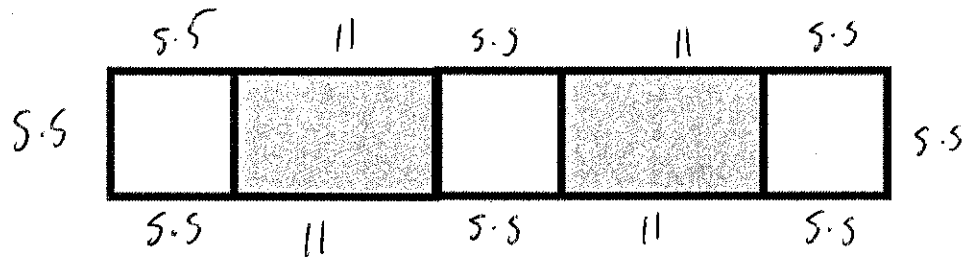
Work out the cost of the new fence.

$$12 + 5 + 8 + 6 + 4 + 11 = 46m$$

$$46 \times 7.99 = £367.54$$

.....
(4)

19. A design is made from some identical rectangles and identical squares.



Each rectangle is twice as long as each square.
The perimeter of each square is 22cm.

Calculate the perimeter of the design.

$$22 \div 4 = 5.5 \text{ cm}$$

$$5.5 \times 2 = 11 \text{ cm}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5.5 \times 8 = 44 \\ 11 \times 4 = 44 \\ \hline 88 \end{array}$$

.....cm
88
(4)