

KEY CONCEPT OVERVIEW

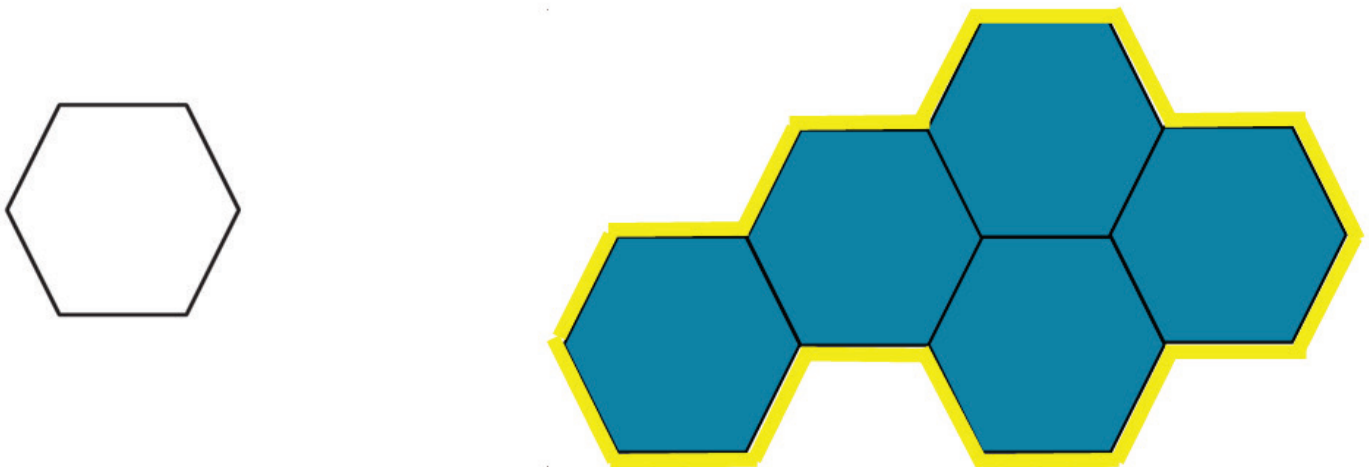
Lessons 10 through 17 focus on **perimeter** and solving real-world problems involving perimeter.

You can expect to see homework that asks your child to do the following:

- Identify perimeter and distinguish it from the area of a shape.
- Trace around shapes to conceptually understand perimeter.
- **Tessellate** to compose larger shapes.
- Measure and label side lengths to calculate the perimeter of given shapes.
- Determine the perimeters of irregular shapes made up of several rectangles and of regular polygons that have unknown measurements.
- Find the perimeter of circular objects at home using string and a ruler.

SAMPLE PROBLEM (From Lesson 11)

Tessellate at least five copies of the given hexagon to make a new shape, without gaps or overlaps. Outline the perimeter of your new shape with a highlighter. Shade in the area with a crayon or colored pencil.



Additional sample problems with detailed answer steps are found in the *Eureka Math Homework Helpers* books. Learn more at GreatMinds.org.

HOW YOU CAN HELP AT HOME

- With your child, use a tape measure to practice measuring the perimeters of objects at home such as a tabletop or desktop, the floor of a small room, or a toy box. Talk about what units are best for measuring different perimeters (e.g., inches to measure a toy box, feet to measure the floor in a room).

TERMS

Perimeter: The outside boundary of a closed shape. It can be measured by finding the sum of the side lengths. For example, a square with a side length of 2 inches has a perimeter of 8 inches because $2 \text{ inches} + 2 \text{ inches} + 2 \text{ inches} + 2 \text{ inches} = 8 \text{ inches}$.

Tessellate: To tile a surface with repeating shapes without gaps or overlaps. For example, in the image shown below, hexagons and triangles have been tessellated.

