

MEASUREMENTS



Learning Objectives

- To recall the concepts of perimeter and area of square, rectangle, right angled triangle and combined shapes.
- To understand and find the area and perimeter of parallelogram, rhombus and trapezium.

Recap

In ancient days people used non-standardised measures such as cubit, king's foot, king's arm and yard etc. Later, people realised the need for standardised units and International System of Units which were introduced in the year 1971.

The SI Units of various measures are shown in the table

Distance	weight	Time
metre	gram	second

In Class VI, we studied about area and perimeter of rectangle, square and right angled triangle.

Perimeter is the distance around and **Area** is the region occupied by the closed shape.



Try these

Find the missing values for the following:

S.No.	Length	Breadth	Area	Perimeter	Hint: The perimeter of a rectangle $= 2 \times (l + b)$ units. Area of a rectangle $= l \times b$ square units. <i>(l and b are length and breadth of a rectangle).</i>
(i)	12 m	8 m			
(ii)	15 cm		90 sq.cm		
(iii)		50 mm		300 mm	
(iv)	12 cm			44 cm	

S.No.	Side	Area	Perimeter	Hint: Perimeter of a square $= 4 \times a$ units. Area of a square $= a \times a$ square units. <i>('a' is the side of the square)</i>
(i)	60 cm			
(ii)		64 sq.m		
(iii)			100 mm	

S.No.	base	height	Area	Hint: Area of the right angled triangle $= \frac{1}{2}(b \times h)$ square units <i>('b' is the base and 'h' is the height of the triangle)</i>
(i)	13 m	5 m		
(ii)	16 cm		240 sq.cm	
(iii)		6 mm	84 sq.mm	