Year 8 | Measurement

Composite area and perimeter

Learn and practise | Free preview

A sample from this topic. The complete topic collection contains three different resources and worked solutions.

Read the explanation and worked example. Show your working; use a calculator only where asked.

What you will practise

• Break composite shapes into useful parts and track external boundaries.

• Explain a method and check the reasonableness of a result.

Useful starting skills: Use the prerequisite operations and representations shown in the worked example.

Composite area can be found by adding disjoint pieces or subtracting a missing part from a larger shape. Label dimensions before computing.

Perimeter follows only the outside boundary. Internal joins are not included. Missing side lengths can often be found by subtraction.

Worked example

A 10 m by 8 m rectangle has a 3 m by 2 m rectangular corner removed. Find area.

Full area 80 m².

Remove 6 m².

Answer: 74 m²

Try it yourself

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Find total area of non-overlapping rectangles 6×4 cm and 3×2 cm.

2. A 9×7 m rectangle has a 2×3 m hole removed. Find area.

Answers and explanations

Check the method as well as the final answer. An alternative correct method is also valid.

1. 30 cm²

24+6.

2. 57 m²

63-6.

Curriculum reference: VC2M8M01

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