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| Measuring and finding the perimeter of regular figures in meters and centimeters | 3.20.2019 |

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| Subject |  | Overview |
| |  | | --- | | Mathematics | | Prepared By | | [Instructor Name] | | Grade Level | | 2 | |  | This lesson plan covers teaching content for;   1. Measuring and finding the perimeter of regular figures in meters and centimeters. |

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| Materials Required -Tapes  -Geoboard  -Cut-out of squares, triangles, and rectangle  -Rubber bands |
| Additional Resources -<https://www.education.com/lesson-plan/perimeter-of-polygons>  -<https://study.com/academy/lesson/how-to-find-the-perimeter-of-a-rectangle-formula-example.html>  -<https://www.scholastic.com/teachers/blog-posts/genia-connell/10-hands-strategies-teaching-area-and-perimeter>  <https://www.mathgoodies.com/lessons/vol1/perimeter>  -<https://www.education.com/lesson-plan/perfect-perimeter> |
| Additional Notes |

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| **Objectives** Students should be able to;  1. Find perimeter of regular figures in meters and centimeters by measurements.  Assessment Activity  1. Instruct students to independently determine the perimeter of different objects in the class room. |  | **Activity Starter/Instruction** 1. Ask students to think about what it means when a security guard “walks the perimeter” of a building.  2. Call on students to hear their answers, and confirm that the perimeter is the outside of the building. In the example, the security guard is walking around the building to make sure that everything is safe.  3. Explain that today’s lesson will be about how to determine the perimeter of shapes.  **Teacher Practice**  **Lesson 1-20 Mins**  1. Explain to students that the perimeter is the distance around a two-dimensional shape that has straight lines. It can be calculated by measuring the length of each side and adding them up. The length is how long one side of the shape is  2. Draw an example of a rectangle on the board  3. Tell students that the lengths of the sides are 8 units, 8 units, 4 units, and 4 units  4. Explain to students that the longer sides have bigger lengths than the shorter sides. Point out that there are two sets of sides that are equal lengths in a rectangle  5. Model writing out an addition problem to find the sum of the lengths (8 + 8 + 4 + 4 = 24)  6. Show that the shape has a perimeter of 24 units.  7. Now tell students we will be measuring the perimeter of our table  8. Show students how you use your tape to measure each length of the four sides of the table while writing your answers on the board  9. Add all four answers together and tell students you have just find the perimeter of your table  10. Repeat this process with other shapes. |  | **Guided Practice**  **Lesson 1-20 Mins**  1. Display a Geoboard (or cut-out of shapes) and model how to use it. Wrap the rubber bands around the pegs to make different polygons. For example, create a square with a perimeter of 8 units. Show that each side is 2 units.  2. Put students into partnerships and direct them to take out their jotter. Give each pair a Geoboard and rubber bands (or cut-out of different shapes)  3. Instruct students to calculate on different cut-out shapes or ask them to create shapes on the Geoboards based on the following questions:  \*Create a triangle. The length of each side is 3 units. What is the perimeter?  \*Create a square. The length of each side is 3 units. What is the perimeter?  \*Create a triangle. The length of each side is 1 unit. What is the perimeter?  \*Create a rectangle. The lengths of two of the sides are 3 units. The lengths of the other two sides are 2 units. What is the perimeter?  4. Have students record their answers on their jotter books  5. Now ask each partner to calculate the perimeter of their table  6. Circulate and monitor partnerships as they create each shape and discuss how they determine the perimeter. |
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| Summary 1. Remind students that the perimeter is the distance around a two-dimensional shape. Ask students to think about what jobs use the concept of perimeter. (Engineers, construction workers, interior designers) |  |  |  |  |