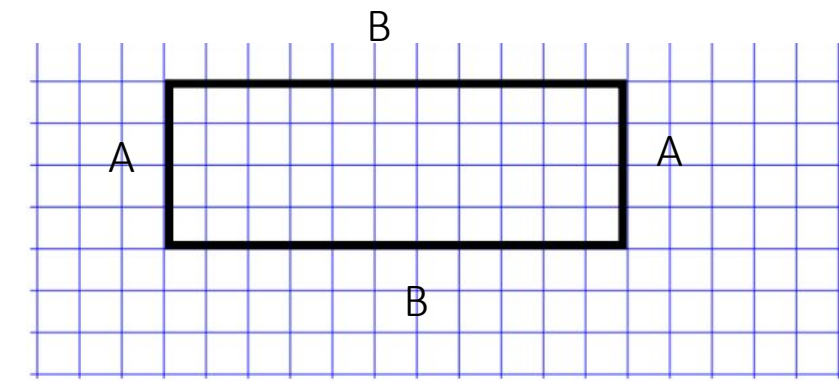
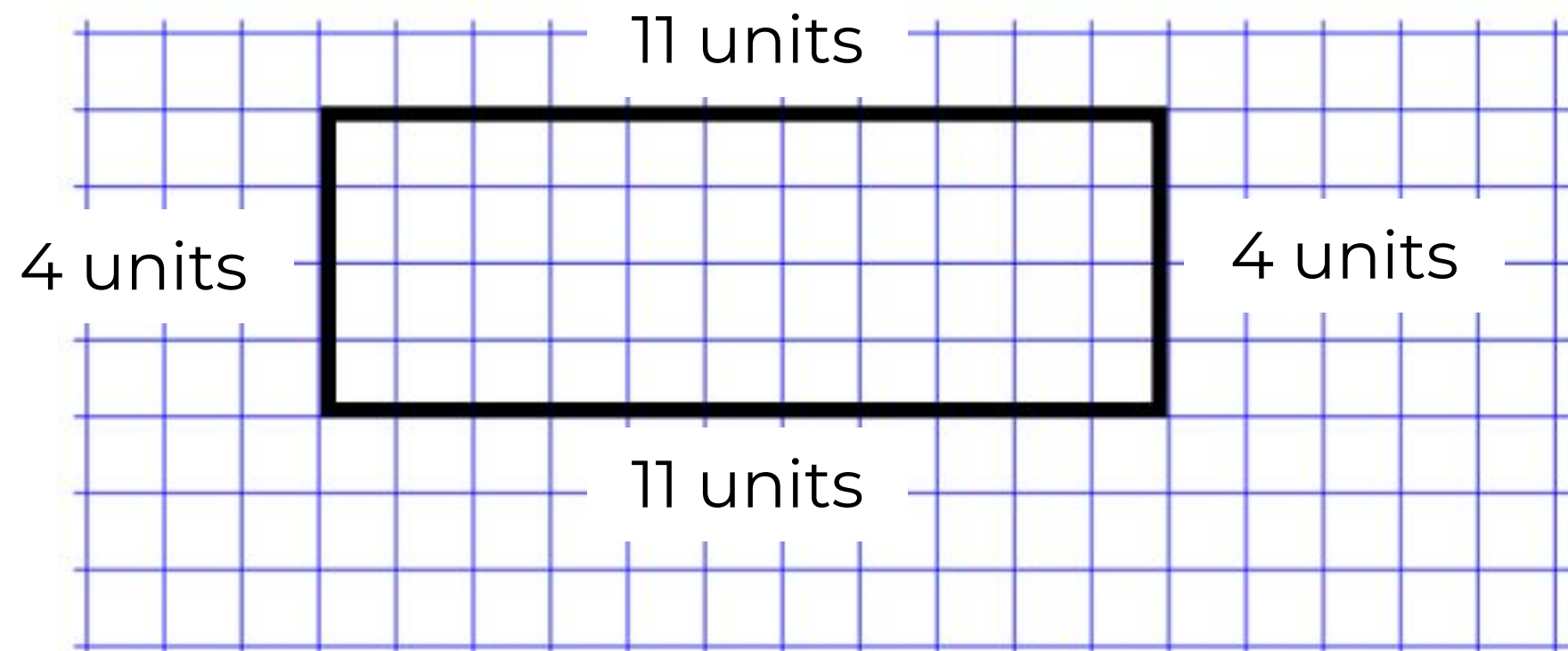


What does perimeter mean?

The perimeter is the distance around a boundary of a shape.

To find the perimeter of a shape all you have to do is add each of the sides together.



$$\text{Perimeter} = A + B + A + B$$

To find the perimeter of this rectangle we are going to add together all of the sides.

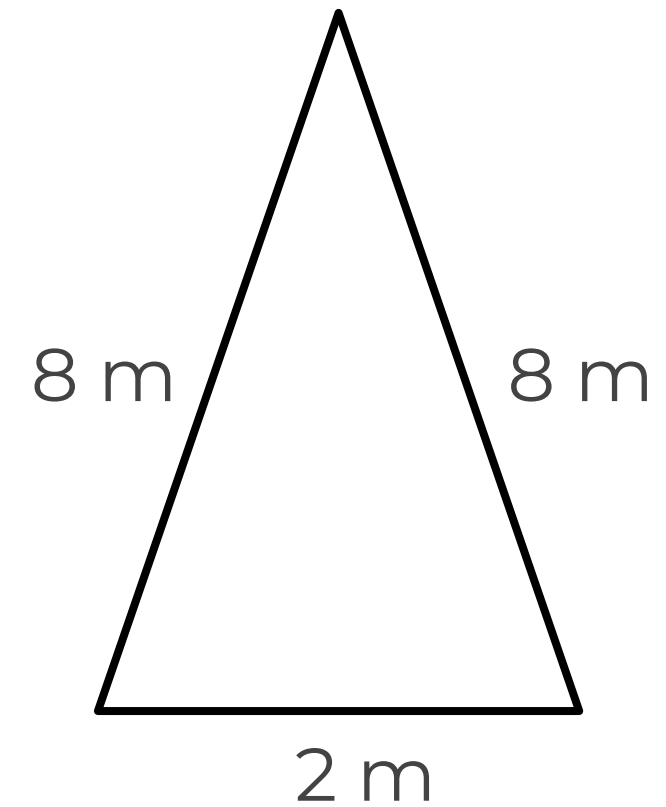
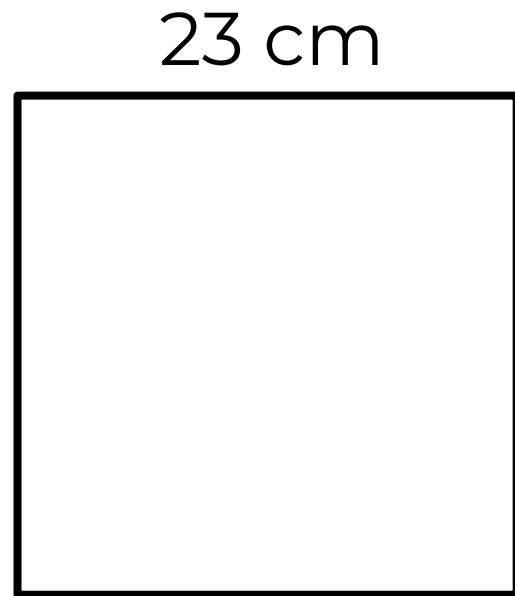
$$4 + 11 + 4 + 11 = 30$$

The Perimeter of this rectangle is 30 units.

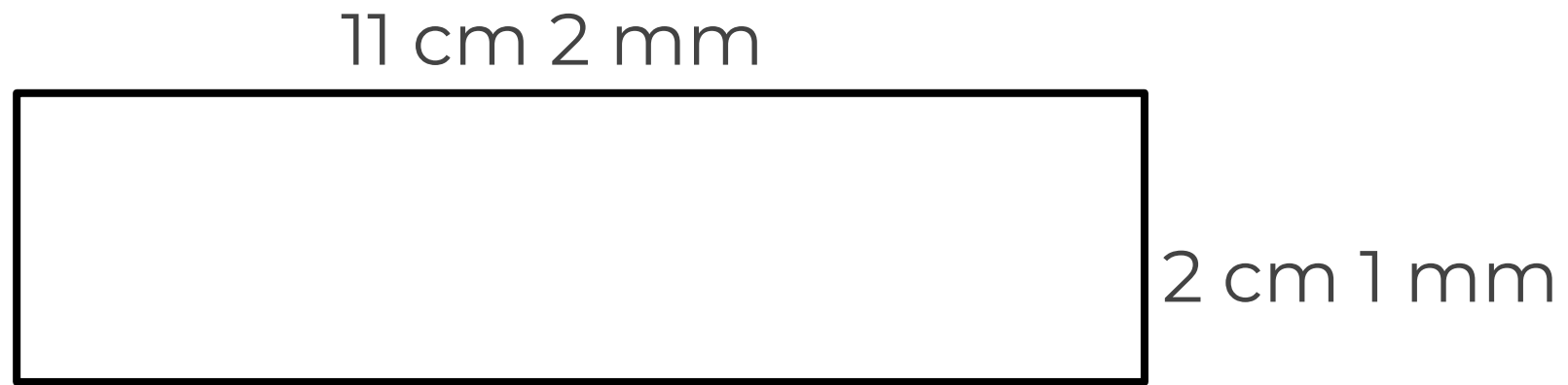


Your turn. Calculate the perimeter of the shapes below

Look carefully at the units
* not drawn to scale



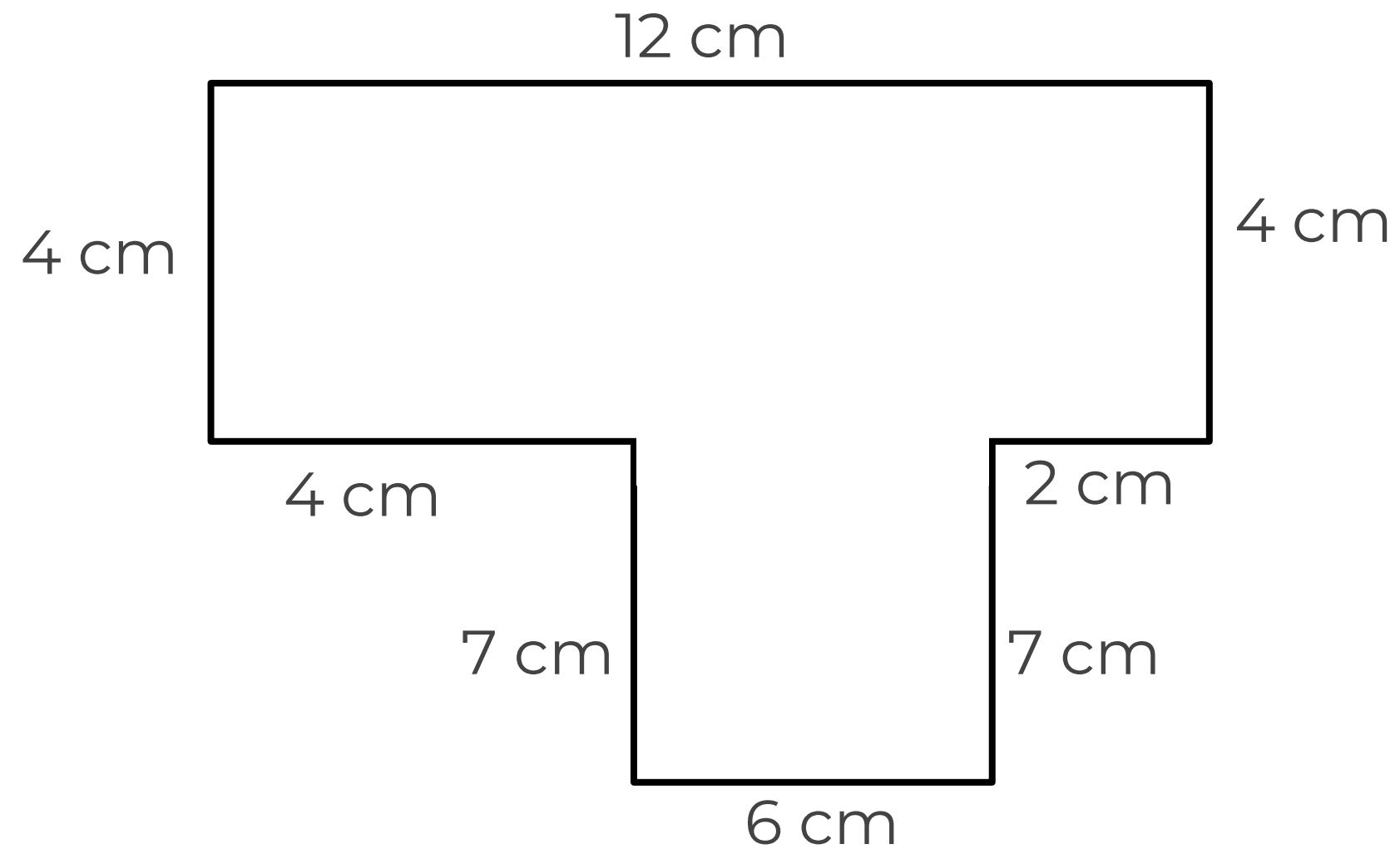
Your turn. Choose your strategy to find the perimeter of the shapes below



* not drawn to scale

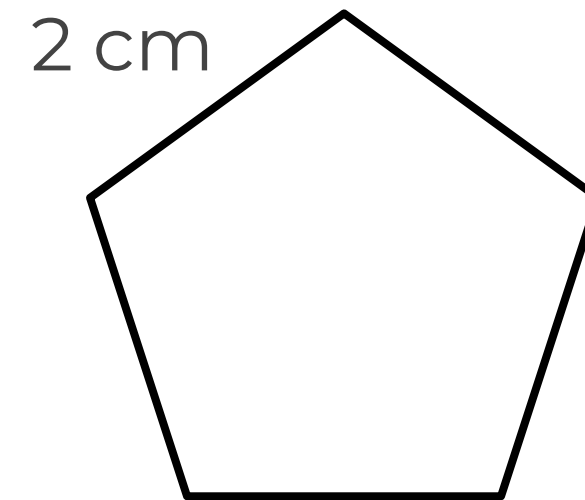
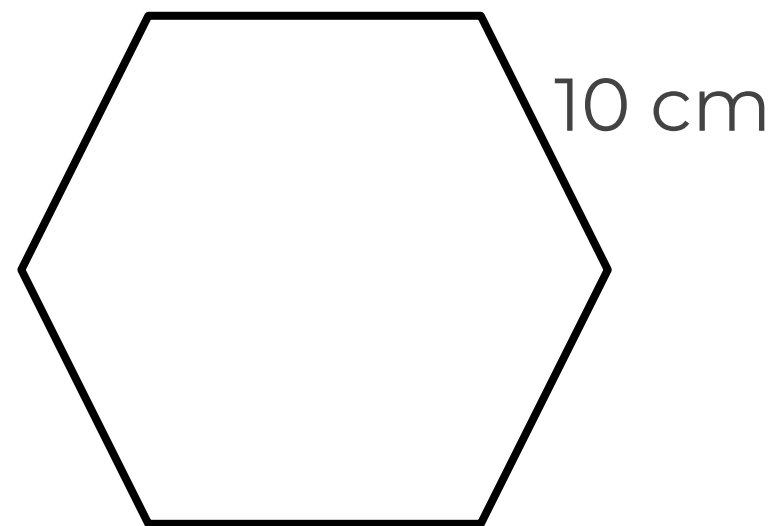
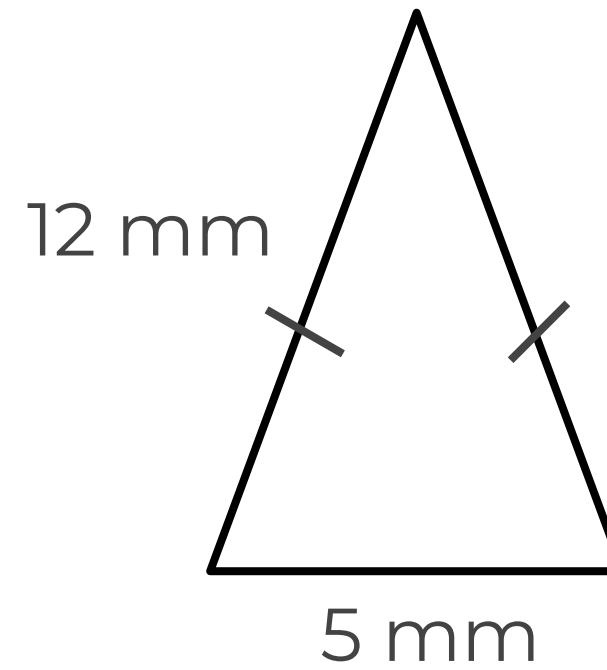
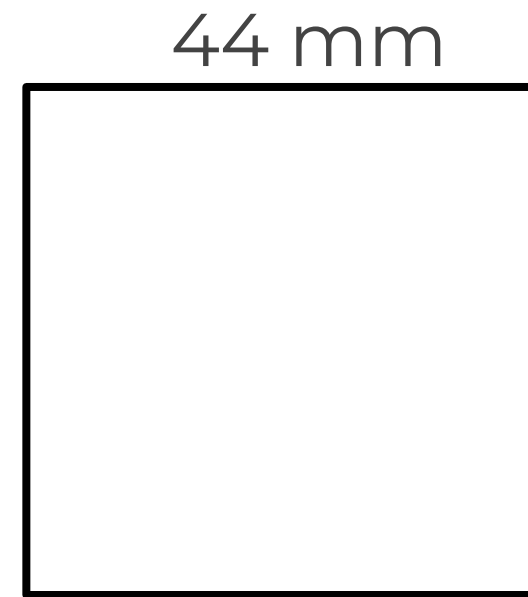


How would I calculate the perimeter of this compound rectilinear shape?



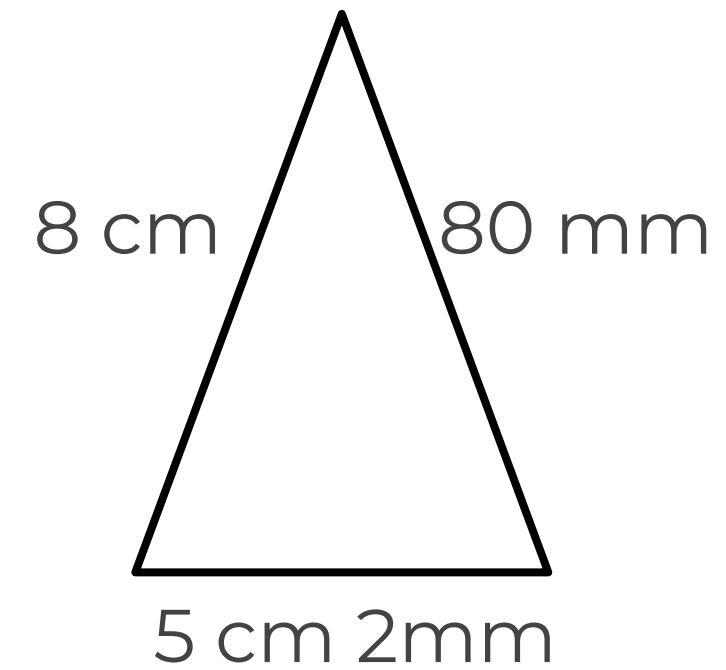
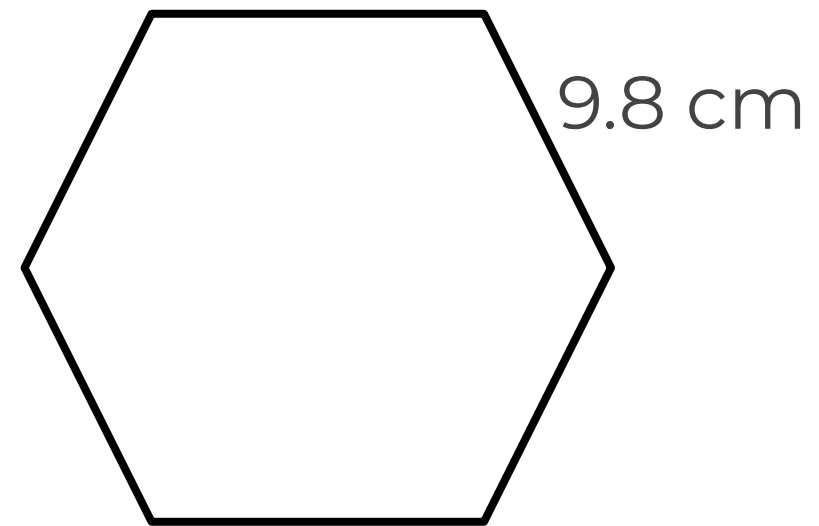
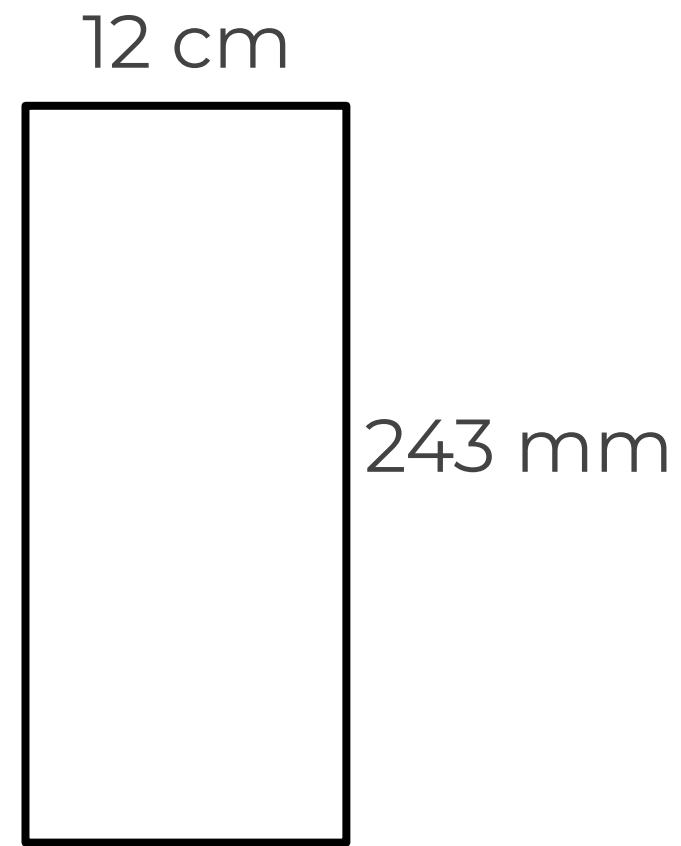
Question 1

Calculate the perimeter of the shapes below.



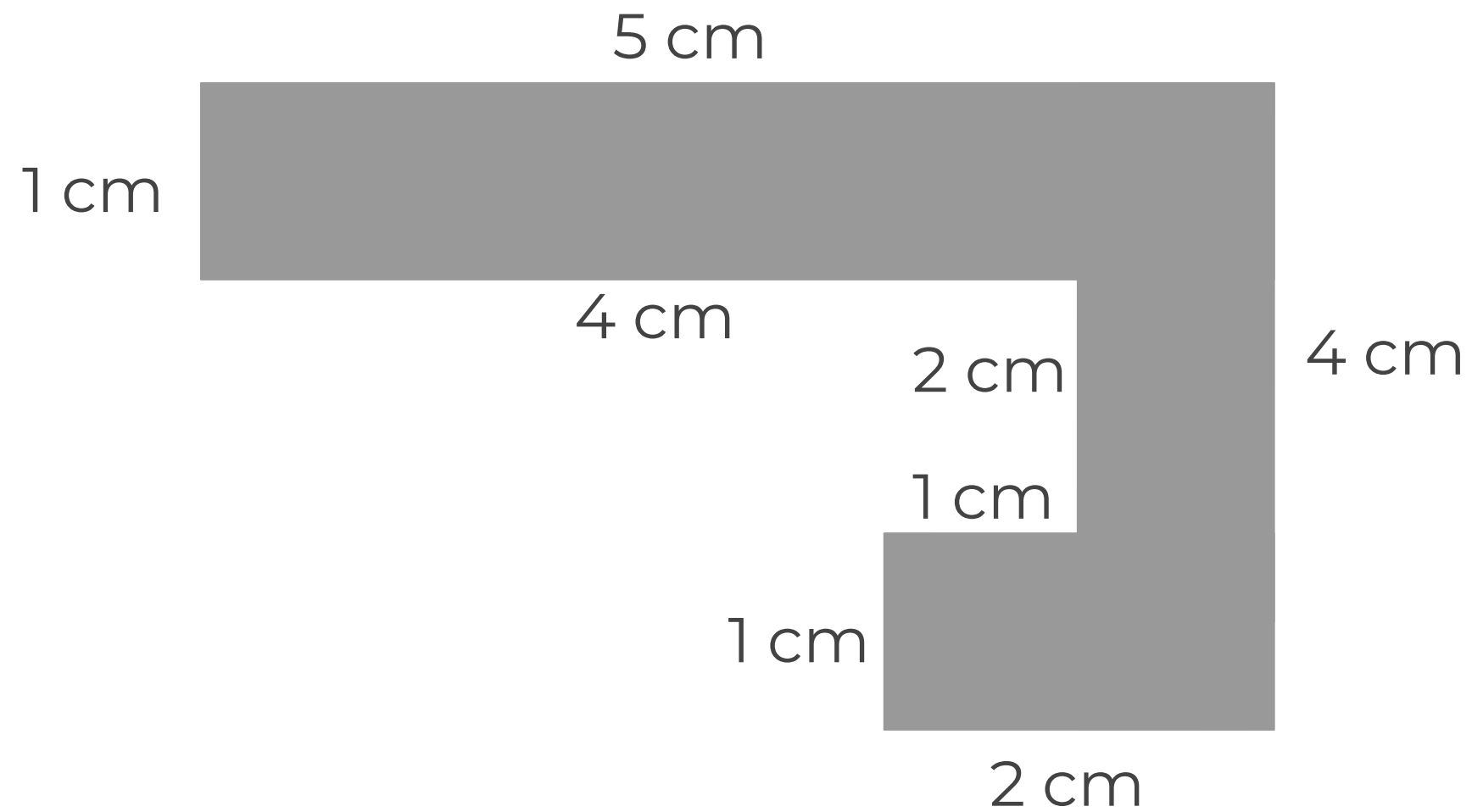
Question 2

Calculate the perimeter of the shapes below.



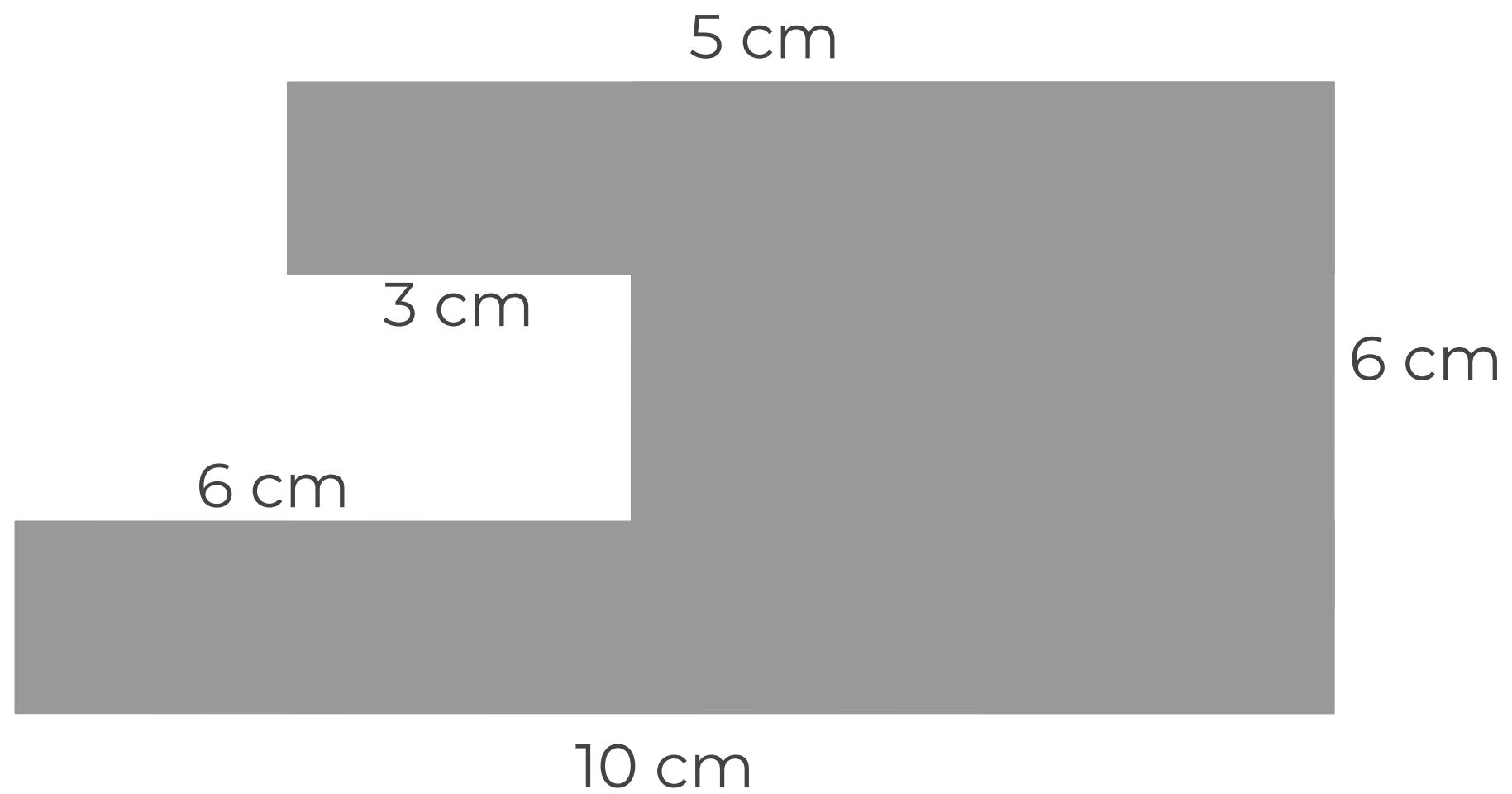
Question 3

Calculate the perimeter of the compound shape.



Question 4

Calculate the perimeter of the compound shape.



Kensuke's Kingdom

By Michael Morpurgo

Chapter 6 – pg 85 - 90

Vocabulary

Abunai (adjective) – Japanese word meaning danger

1) What does the author mean when he says 'The tanker crept tantalisingly slowly along the horizon' (p85)?

2) Describe what 'hazy' looks like (p86).

3) How do the words 'helpless and distraught' describe how Michael was feeling (p86)?

4) What does the word 'inexorably' mean (p86)?

5) How does the author use the word 'anguish' to build atmosphere (p86)?

6) What does the word 'vestige' mean (p86)?

Adventure Story Example

Forest Adventure

As the sun rose in the now azure sky, a misty haze began to form under the canopy of swaying, rugged trees. Curling around thick spiraling branches were constricting vines, which braced and creaked. Two brave explorers strode through the seemingly endless jungle, sweat running into their eyes. Dangling down from the layer of moss, vast, bold leaves flickered like flames in the growing bluster of wind.

Simon, the leader of the expedition, was a tall, muscular dark skinned man famous for finding hidden or lost artifacts. His dark, brown hair was tied back and his piercing green eyes constantly searched the jungle for danger. Originally from England, he had been raised in America by his parents Sam and Ella when they had moved there to find new employment. Simon's love of combat trousers and loose, cotton shirts was inspired by his father, a famous archaeologist who had worked in Egypt. As he grew older, Simon knew he would follow in his father's footsteps.

This place they were walking through was truly special but for the wrong reasons. Because, in the chaos of the natural surroundings, (where vines choked vines and branches beat down branches) he could feel the eyes of the forest fixed upon him! On top of this, there was a sense that something, good or bad, was going to happen very soon. Through a small gap in the flickering leaves, two dull, piercing eyes emerged followed by a gaping mouth full of teeth that jutted out like yellow pegs of evil! Before Simon had time to spin and flee, the jungle floor gave way underneath his feet!

As he landed onto the damp, saturated ground, he took a forward roll. Slowly he stood up and looked around him in the gloomy light. In the distance, through endless cobwebs, a soft glow caught his eye. Could it be gold? Slowly and carefully he set off, brushing aside the cobwebs sending spiders scuttling away. Soon he saw the object causing the gleam - a golden skull! He carefully picked up the artifact and placed it in his leather bag. Back in the jungle Bert, Simon's friend wandered around calling his friend's name loudly. Where could he be?

Simon carefully walked back along the dark tunnel excited with his find. As he walked closer to the pool of light caused by the hole on the jungle floor, he could hear his friend's calling.

'Down here!' he shouted up at his friend. Suddenly the light dimmed as his friend's head blocked out the light.

'Hold onto the rope and I will pull you up,' Bert called down.

As Simon grabbed hold of the rope he heard the click, click of sharp claws and the deep rumble of a growl from behind him. Quickly Bert pulled strongly on the rope. With a frustrated growl and a swish of its black tail, the beast retreated back into the depths of the tunnel in which it belonged.

Writing an Adventure story – Features

An adventure story is a story full of action and danger. Often adventure stories will begin with a journey, this journey could be to anywhere (a new land or a historical one, into the depths of a forest, etc.). During the adventure there will be a build up of danger and suspense, such as an attack on our main character. Adventure stories will always end with a resolution and maybe a cliff hanger that infers a new adventure to come.

Read through the example text above and fill in the table below:

<p style="text-align: center;">Descriptive language (Words used to set the scene and add more imagery to the story)</p> <p>Example: A misty haze, swaying rugged trees, thick spiraling branches.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Dialogue (Do the characters talk to each other at any point?)</p> <p>Example: “Hey Josh, How are you today?”</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Past Tense (is the story being told as if it has already happened?)</p> <p>Example: As he landed, the beast retreated back, Simon carefully walked.</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Character Description (How have they described the character/s)</p> <p>Example: He had long dark hair, his eyes were blue, he was short and skinny.</p>	

Knowledge Quiz

1. What are the two types of borders? (circle two)

soft

natural

hard

manmade

2. What type of border allows people and goods through with few or no checks?

soft borders

hard borders

3. Which two countries are bordered by the Himalayan Mountains?

Korea

India

China

Pakistan

4. Which country was split into North and South after a war?

Pakistan

India

Korea

China

5. Which country lost territory after Israel was created?

Pakistan

Palestine

India

China

What are tectonic plates?

The Earth is made up of four distinct layers. The inner core is in the centre and is the hottest part of the Earth. It is solid and made up of iron and nickel with temperatures of up to 5,500°C. The outer core is the layer surrounding the inner core. It is a liquid layer, also made up of iron and nickel. It is still extremely hot, with temperatures similar to the inner core. The mantle is the widest section of the Earth. The mantle is made up of semi-molten rock called magma. In the upper parts of the mantle the rock is hard, but lower down the rock is soft. The crust is the outer layer of the earth. It is a thin layer between 0-60 km thick. The crust is the solid rock layer that we live on. There are two different types of crust: continental crust, which carries land, and oceanic crust, which carries water.

1) Name the 4 layers that make up Earth.

2) What makes up the inner core?

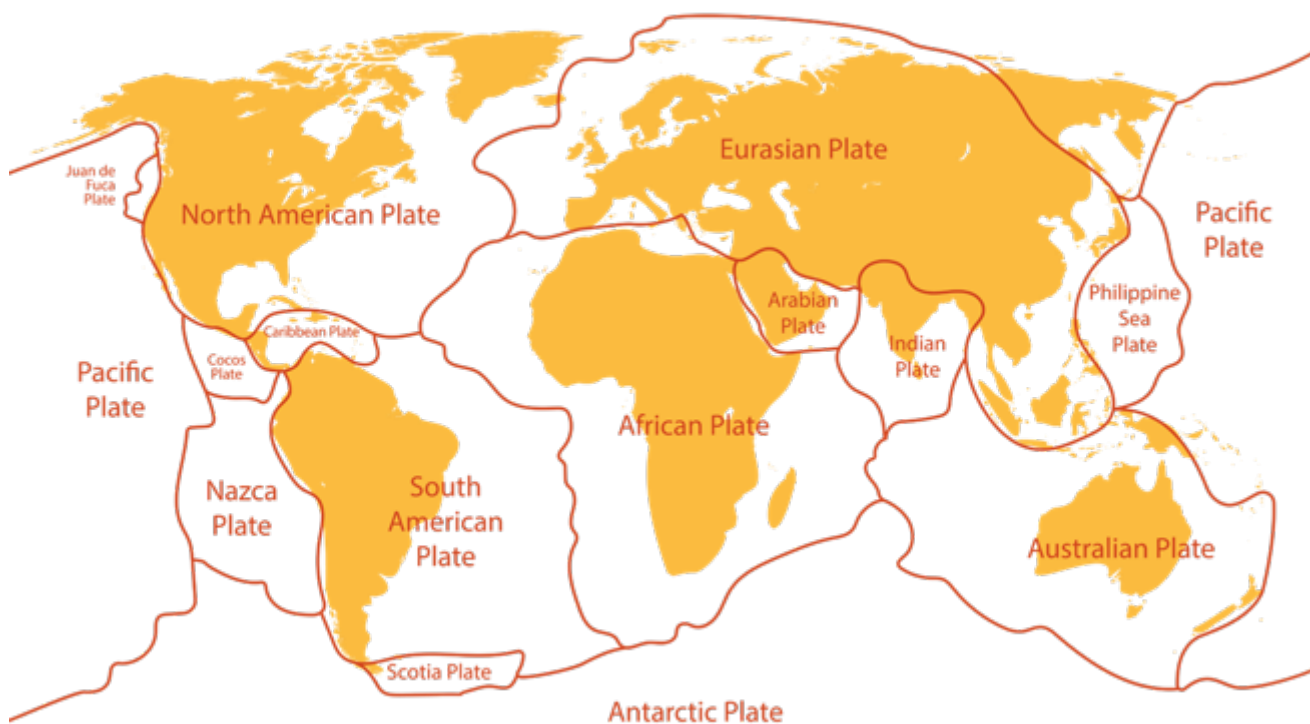
3) What are the 2 types of crust?

What are tectonic plates?

The Earth's **lithosphere** is made up of the solid crust and the top, stiff layer of the mantle. The lithosphere is not a continuous piece that wraps around the whole Earth but is more like giant puzzle pieces. These large pieces are called **tectonic plates**. They are invisible boundaries. The heat from the mantle makes the rocks at the bottom of lithosphere slightly soft and this causes the plates to move. Most tectonic activity takes place where these plates meet. They collide, tear apart, or slide against each other. The Earth's crust becomes unstable as the plates push against each other, or ride under or over each other. Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions happen at the **boundaries** between plates, and the crust may 'crumple' to form mountain ranges.

1) What happens when tectonic plates slide and move against each other?

Map of the tectonic plates.



1) How many different plates are there?

2) Name 3 countries which are located on the boundaries of the tectonic plates.
