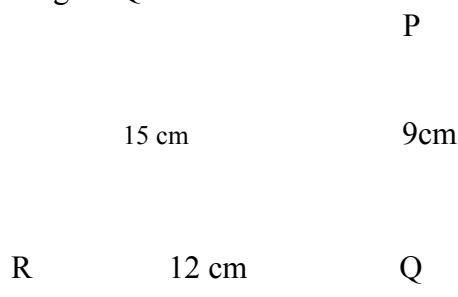
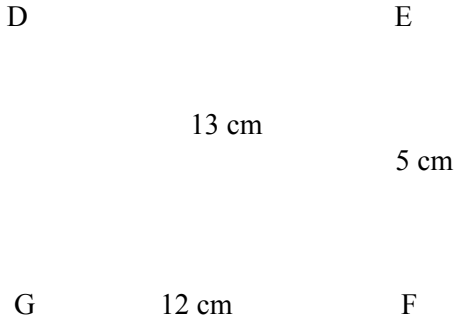
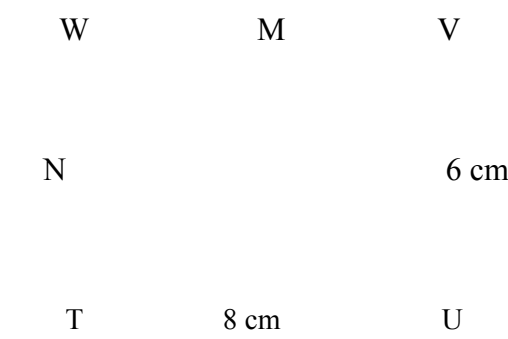


<p>1. The diagram below shows a right-angled triangle PQR.</p>  <p>Find :</p> <p>a. the perimeter of the whole diagram. b. the area of the whole diagram.</p>	<p>a. Perimeter = PQ + QR + PR</p> $= 9 \text{ cm} + (\quad) + (\quad)$ $= (\quad) \text{ cm}$ <p>b. Area = $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{base} \times \text{height}$</p> $= \frac{1}{2} \times (\quad) \times (\quad)$ $= (\quad) \text{ cm}^2$
<p>2. In the diagram, DEFG is a rectangle.</p>  <p>Find :</p> <p>a. the perimeter of the whole diagram. b. the area of the whole diagram.</p>	<p>a. Perimeter = DE + EF + FG + DG</p> $= (\quad) + (\quad) + (\quad) + (\quad)$ $= (\quad) \text{ cm}$ <p>b. Area = length x width</p> $= 12 \text{ cm} \times (\quad) \text{ cm}$ $= (\quad) \text{ cm}^2$
<p>3. TUVW is a rectangle. Given that M and N are midpoints of VW and TW respectively.</p>  <p>Find :</p>	<p>a. Perimeter = MN + NT + TU + UV + MV</p> $= (\quad) + (\quad) + (\quad) + (\quad) + (\quad)$ $= (\quad) \text{ cm}$ <p>b. Area = area of rectangle – area of triangle</p> $= (\quad) \times (\quad) - \frac{1}{2} (\quad) \times (\quad)$ $= (\quad) - (\quad)$ $= (\quad) \text{ cm}^2$

<p>4. In the diagram, JKLM is a trapezium.</p> <p>Find</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the perimeter of the whole diagram. the area of the whole diagram. 	
<p>5. The diagram shows a rectangle PQRS.</p> <p>Find</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the perimeter of QRST. the area of QRST. 	
<p>6. PQS and QRS are right-angled triangles.</p>	

<p style="text-align: center;">Q 12 cm R</p> <p>Find</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the perimeter of the whole diagram. the area of the whole diagram. <p>7. In the diagram, PQRS is a rhombus and PST is a right-angled triangle.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Q 8 cm P</p> <p style="text-align: center;">5 cm 10 cm</p> <p>S</p> <p>T</p> <p>6 cm</p> <p>R</p> <p>Find :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the perimeter of PQRST. the area of PQRST. 	
<p>8. The diagram shows a square PRSU. Given that $QR = TU$ and $PT = QS = 13\text{cm}$.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">U T S</p> <p style="text-align: center;">12cm cm</p> <p>P Q 5cm R</p> <p>Find :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the perimeter of the shaded region. the area of the shaded region. 	
<p>9. In the diagram, PQRS is a rectangle and PTU is a right-angled triangle.</p>	

<p>T</p> <p>U</p> <p>5 cm 3 cm</p> <p>P S</p> <p>2 cm 4 cm</p> <p>Q 7 cm R</p> <p>Find</p> <p>a. the perimeter of the whole diagram.</p> <p>b. the area of the whole diagram.</p>	
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<p>10. In the diagram, PSTU is a parallelogram and PQRS is a square. Given V is the midpoint of PU.</p> <p>T 6cm S</p> <p>R</p> <p>4 cm</p> <p>U V P</p> <p>5 cm</p> <p>Q</p> <p>Find</p> <p>a. the perimeter of the whole diagram.</p> <p>b. the area of the whole diagram</p>	
<p>11. In the diagram, PQRS is a trapezium and TUVW is a parallelogram. Given that T is the midpoint of PS and $PQ = RV = VS$.</p> <p>Q 6 cm P P</p> <p>S</p> <p>V</p> <p>T</p> <p>Uu</p>	

<p>8 cm cm</p> <p>R</p> <p>Find</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the perimeter of the shaded region. the area of the shaded region. 	
<p>12. In the diagram, PQV is a right-angled triangle, RSTU is a square and QRUV is a parallelogram. Given that the area of QRUV is 44 cm^2.</p> <p>P</p> <p>8 cm</p> <p>V 11 cm U</p> <p>10cm</p> <p>Q R</p> <p>6cm</p> <p>S</p> <p>T</p> <p>Find :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the perimeter of the whole diagram. the area of the whole diagram. 	