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| **Determining the Area of Parallelograms** | | | |
| Explains the relationships between the area of a rectangle and a parallelogram    I cut a triangle from end of the parallelogram and moved it to the other end.  The area of the parallelogram was rearranged to form a rectangle, and no area was lost. So, the area of a parallelogram is the same as the area of a rectangle, 20 cm2.  *A* = *b* × *h* | Determines the area of a parallelogram using the area formula.    *A* = *bh*  A = 22 × 12  A = 264  The are of the parallelogram  is 264 cm2. | Uses parallelogram area formula to determine a missing measure  What is the base of a parallelogram with area of 36 cm2 and height of  6 cm?  *A* = *bh*  36 = *b* × 6  = *b*  *b* = 6  The base of the parallelogram  is 6 cm. | Flexibly solves problems involving the area of parallelograms.  How many of the smaller parallelograms would fit in the larger parallelogram?    Area of smaller parallelogram:  *A* = 2 cm × 3 cm = 6 cm2 Area of larger parallelogram:  *A* = 22 cm × 12 cm = 264 cm2  264 ÷ 6 = 44; 44 smaller parallelograms would fit in the larger parallelogram. |
| **Observations/Documentation** | | | |
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