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| **Determining the Area of Triangles and Parallelograms** | | | |
| Explains the relationships between the area of a rectangle and a triangle  I drew a diagonal of the rectangle and divided the rectangle in two equal triangles.  Area rectangle = 50 cm2  Area triangle = 25 cm2  So, the area of a triangle is one-half the area of a rectangle.  *A* = *b* × *h* ÷ 2 | Uses triangle area formula to determine a missing measure  What is the base of a triangle with area of 36 cm2 and height of 6 cm?  I used the area formula for a triangle.  *A* = *bh*  36 = × *b* × 6  36 = 3 × *b*  = *b*  *b* = 12  The base of the triangle is 12 cm. | 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 arectangle, 20 cm2.  *A* = *b* × *h* | 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. |
| **Observations/Documentation** | | | |
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