Lesson 4 Assessment

Determining the Area of Triangles and Parallelograms

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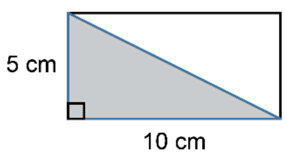
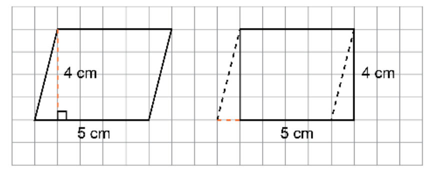
Explains the relationships between the area of a rectangle and a triangle I drew a diagonal of the rectangle and divided the rectangle in two equal triangles. Area rectangle = 50 cm^2 Area triangle = 25 cm^2 So, the area of a triangle is one-half the area of a rectangle. $A = b \times h \div 2$ 	Uses triangle area formula to determine a missing measure What is the base of a triangle with area of 36 cm^2 and height of 6 cm? I used the area formula for a triangle. $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$ $36 = \frac{1}{2} \times b \times 6$ $36 = 3 \times b$ $\frac{36}{3} = b$ $b = 12$ 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 a rectangle, 20 cm^2. $A = b \times h$	Uses parallelogram area formula to determine a missing measure What is the base of a parallelogram with area of 36 cm^2 and height of 6 cm? $A = bh$ $36 = b \times 6$ $\frac{36}{6} = b$ $b = 6$ The base of the parallelogram is 6 cm.
Observations/Documentation			

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