

Key

NAME

DATE

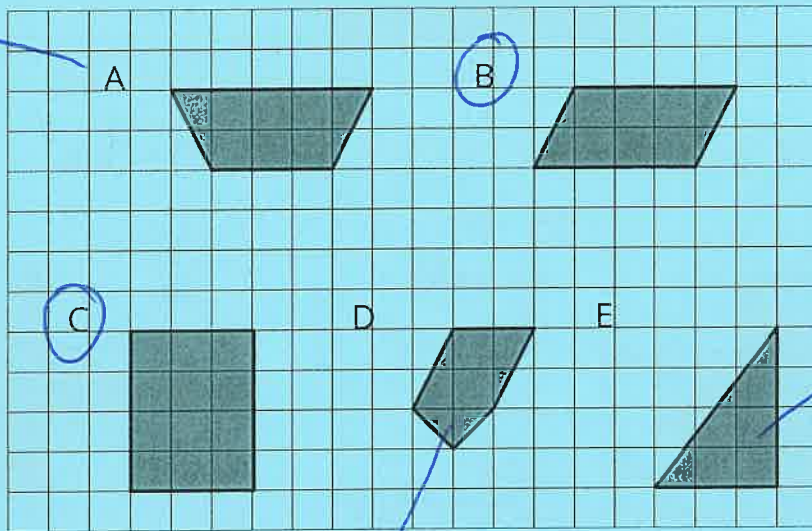
PERIOD

Unit 1, Lesson 4: Parallelograms

10
4 bonus

1. Select **all** of the parallelograms. For each figure that is *not* selected, explain how you know it is not a parallelogram.

only one pair of parallel sides

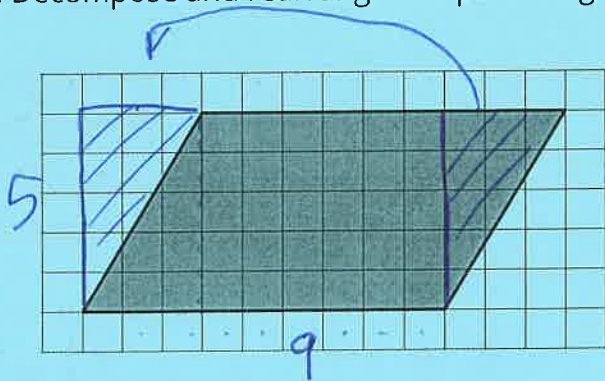


1/5

only 3 sides

5 sides

2. a. Decompose and rearrange this parallelogram to make a rectangle.

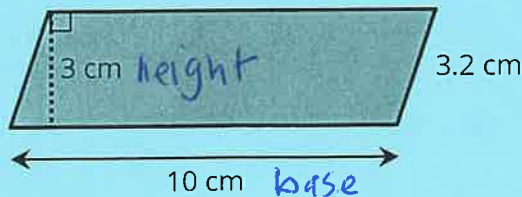


b. What is the area of the parallelogram? Explain your reasoning.

$9 \times 5 = 45 \text{ un}^2$

1

3. Find the area of the parallelogram.



$10 \times 3 = 30 \text{ cm}^2$

1

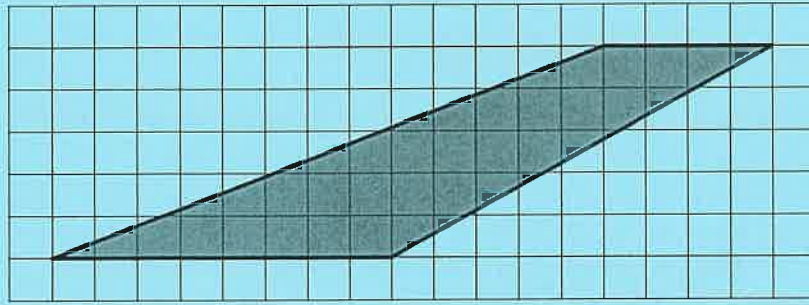
4. Explain why this quadrilateral is *not* a parallelogram. picture on back!

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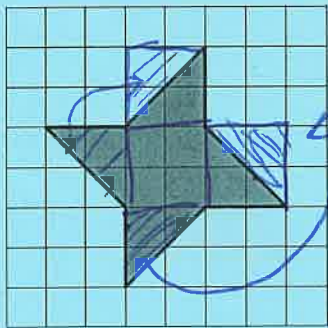
PERIOD _____

only has one pair of parallel lines



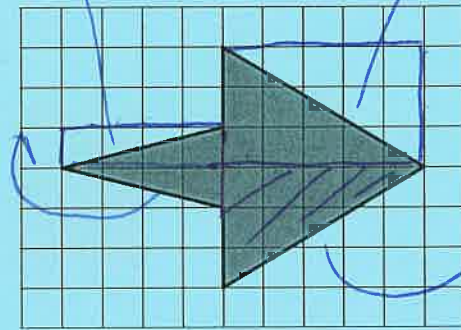
↑
1

5. Find the area of each shape. Show your reasoning.



so 3 squares that are 2×2
 $3(4)$
 $= 12 \text{ in}^2$

(from Unit 1, Lesson 3)



$1 \times 4 = 4 \text{ in}^2$

$5 \times 3 = 15 \text{ in}^2$

$15 + 4$
 19 in^2

$\frac{1}{2}$

6. Find the areas of the rectangles with the following side lengths. Challenge - multiply fractions

a. 5 in and $\frac{1}{3}$ in $\frac{5}{1} \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{3} \text{ in}^2$ ($1\frac{2}{3} \text{ in}^2$)

c. $\frac{5}{2}$ in and $\frac{4}{3}$ in

$\frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{3} = \frac{20}{6} = 3\frac{2}{6} \text{ in}^2$ do you remember?

b. 5 in and $\frac{4}{3}$ in $\frac{5}{1} \cdot \frac{4}{3} = \frac{20}{3} \text{ in}^2$ ($6\frac{2}{3} \text{ in}^2$)

d. $\frac{7}{6}$ in and $\frac{6}{7}$ in

$\frac{7}{6} \cdot \frac{6}{7} = \frac{42}{42} = 1 \text{ in}^2$ $3\frac{1}{3} \text{ in}^2$

(from Unit 1, Lesson 1)

+ 4