

Key

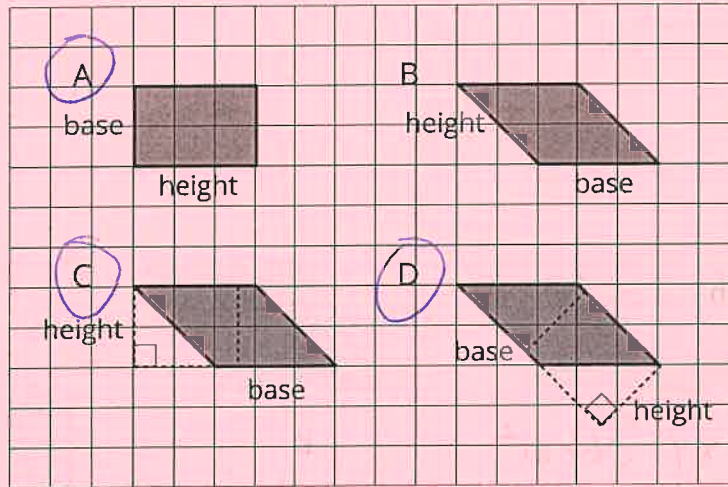
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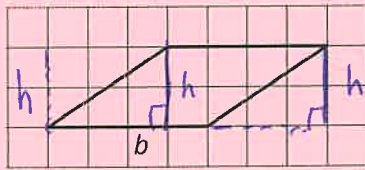
Unit 1, Lesson 5: Bases and Heights of Parallelograms

1. Select **all** parallelograms that have a correct height labeled for the given base.



17
12
bonus
- height is NOT perpendicular
4

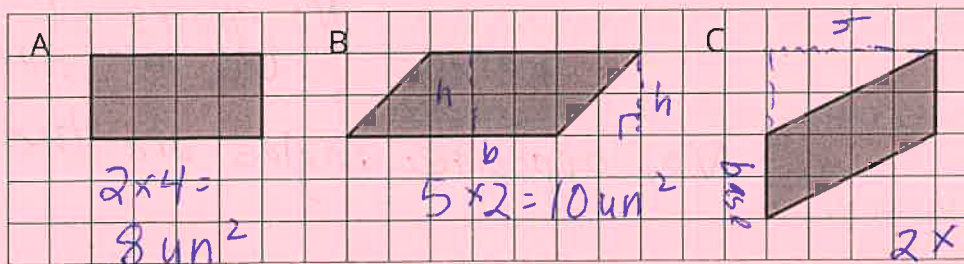
2. The side labeled b has been chosen as the base for this parallelogram.



Draw a segment showing the height corresponding to that base.

Any segment that is perpendicular to the base

3. Find the area of each parallelogram.



13

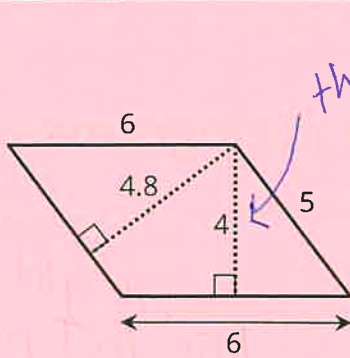
4. If the side that is 6 units long is the base of this parallelogram, what is its corresponding height?

picture on back

NAME _____

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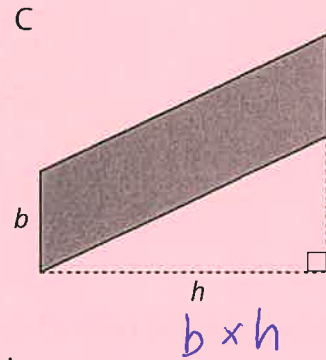
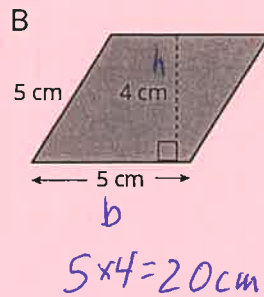
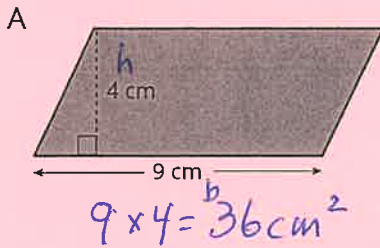
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- A. 6 units
- B. 4.8 units
- C. 4 units
- D. 5 units

11

5. Find the area of each parallelogram.



13

6. Do you agree with each of these statements? Explain your reasoning.

- a. A parallelogram has six sides. *No - has 4 sides*
- b. Opposite sides of a parallelogram are parallel. *Yes*
- c. A parallelogram can have one pair or two pairs of parallel sides. *No, needs two pair*
- d. All sides of a parallelogram have the same length. *No, pairs of parallel sides are same length*
- e. All angles of a parallelogram have the same measure. *No, opposite angles are the same.*

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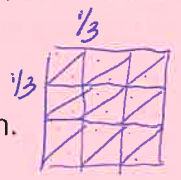
(from Unit 1, Lesson 4)

Challenge

7. A square with an area of 1 square meter is decomposed into 9 identical small squares. Each small square is decomposed into two identical triangles. *Draw a picture!*

a. What is the area, in square meters, of 6 triangles? If you get stuck, draw a diagram.

each $\Delta = \frac{1}{18}$ of a meter $\frac{1}{18} \cdot 6 = \frac{6}{18} = \frac{1}{3} \text{ m}^2$



b. How many triangles are needed to compose a region that is $1\frac{1}{2}$ square meters?

$18 + 9 = 27$ triangles

$1 \text{ m}^2 \quad \frac{1}{2} \text{ m}^2$

12

bonus