1 On a piece of squared paper, copy this parallelogram and cut it out.
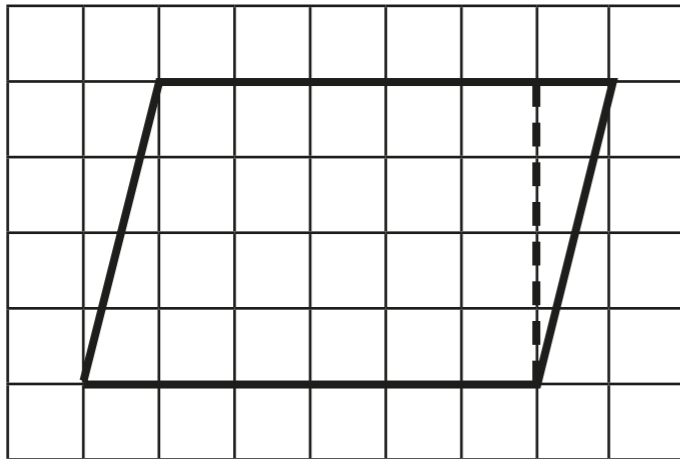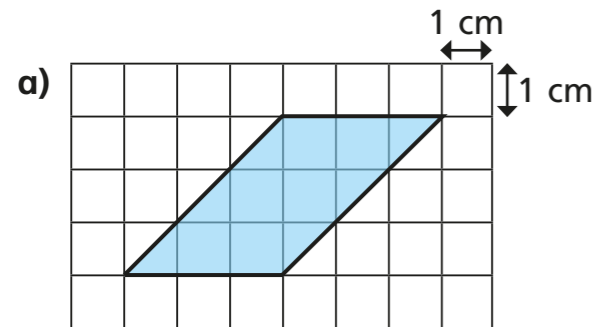

a) Create a rectangle by cutting off the right-angled triangle and moving it.
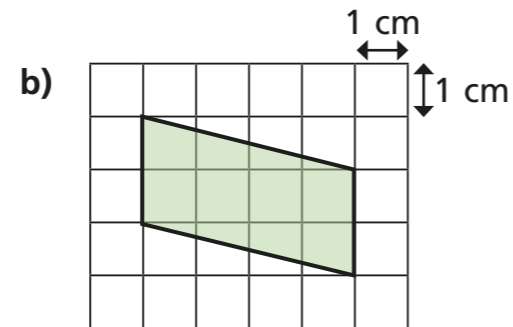
b) Complete the sentences.

The area of the rectangle is [24] squares.

The area of the parallelogram is [24] squares.
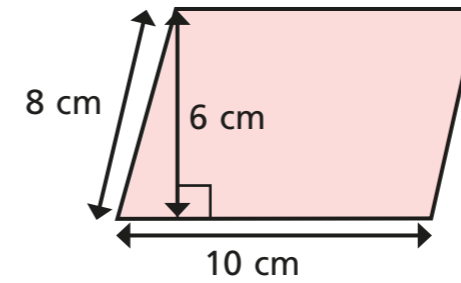
2 Calculate the areas of the parallelograms.

a)
1 cm ↔
1 cm ↕

area = [9] cm²

b)
1 cm ↔
1 cm ↕

area = [8] cm²

3 Huan is finding the area of the parallelogram.

8 cm   6 cm   10 cm

$10 \times 8 = 80 \text{ cm}^2$

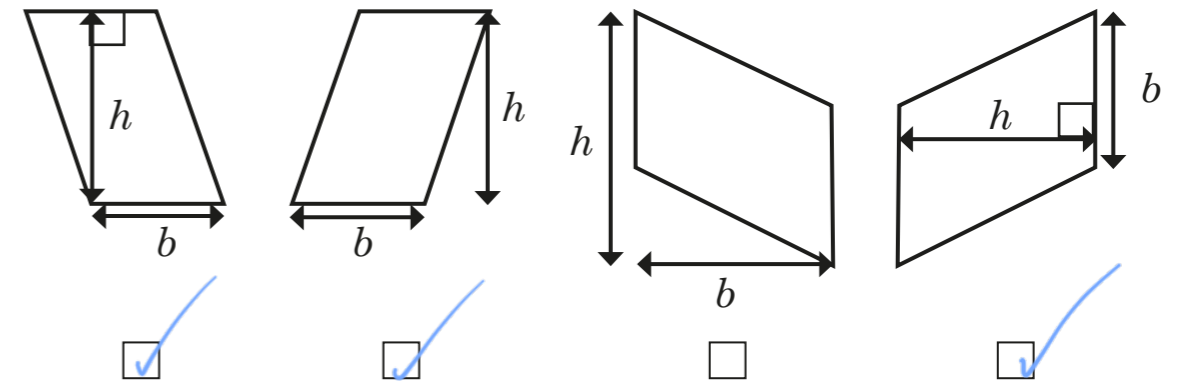**a)** What mistake has Huan made?

He hasn't used the perpendicular height.

b) What is the correct answer?

area = [60] cm²

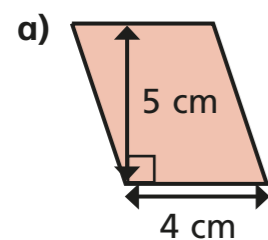**4** Esther has labelled the bases and heights for four parallelograms.

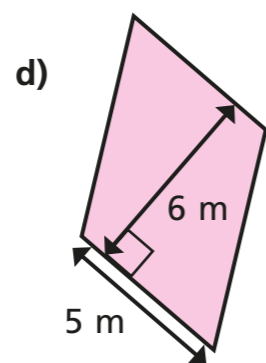Three are correct; one is incorrect. Tick the shapes that have been correctly labelled.

h b h b h b h b

☑   ☑   ☐   ☑

Explain to a partner why one is incorrect.

5 Calculate the areas of the parallelograms.

a)

5 cm

4 cm

area = 20 cm²

d)

6 m

5 m

area = 30 m²

b)

5 cm

2 cm

area = 10 cm²

e)

3 m

4 m

6 m

area = 18 m²

c)

10 mm

9 mm

area = 90 mm²

f)

8 cm

5 cm

7 cm
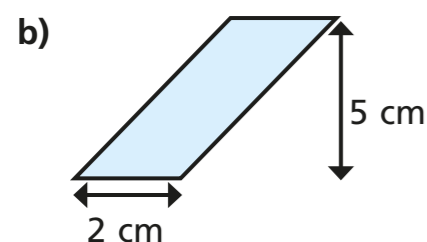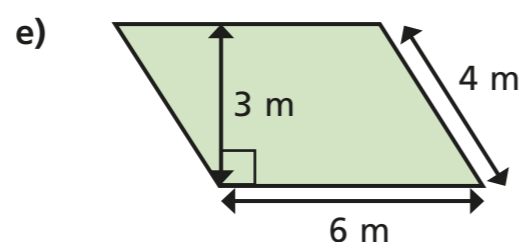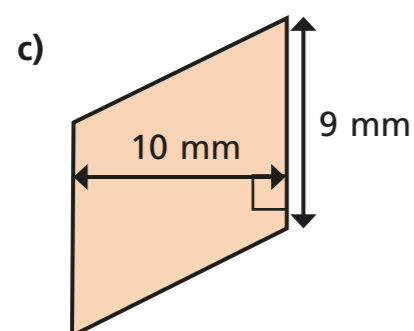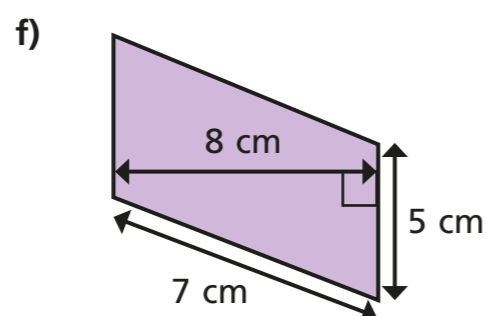
area = 40 cm²

6 Find the missing lengths.

a)

5 cm

3 cm

area = 15 cm²

b)

300 cm

400 cm
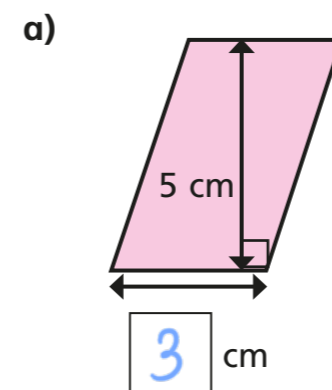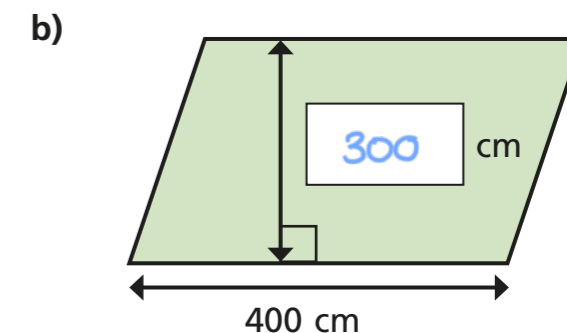
area = 12 m²

7 Here is a rhombus inside a rectangle.

5 cm

4.8 cm

6 cm

8 cm
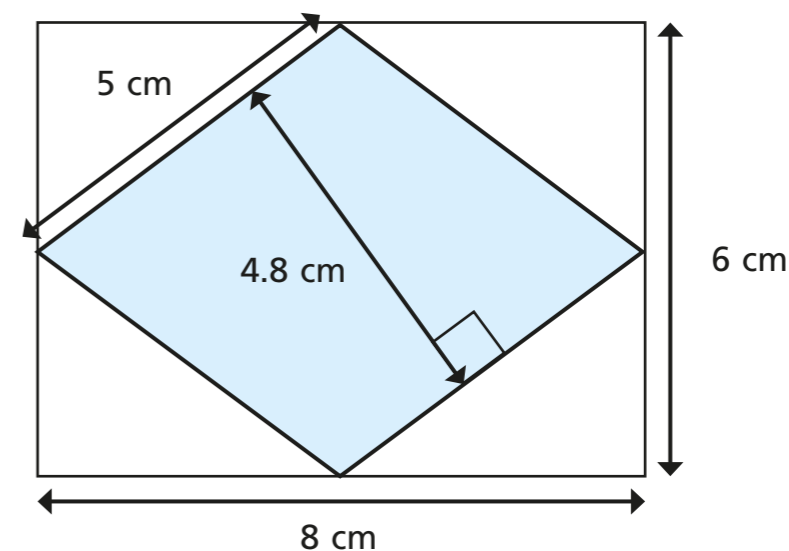
a) Calculate the area of the rhombus.

area = 24 cm²

b)

The area of the rhombus is half the area of the rectangle. This means that it is a special triangle.

Explain to a partner why Mo is wrong.

White Rose Maths