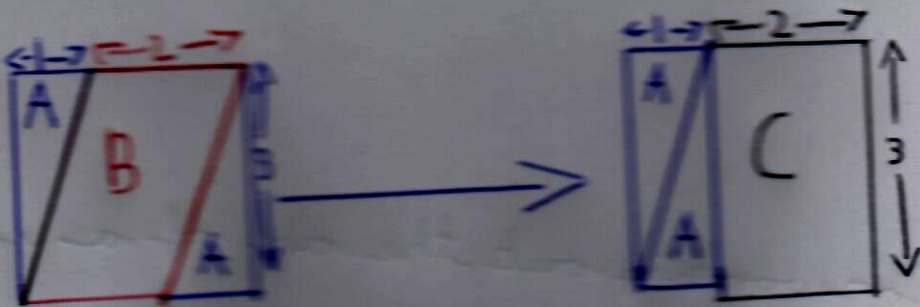


Shear Magic:

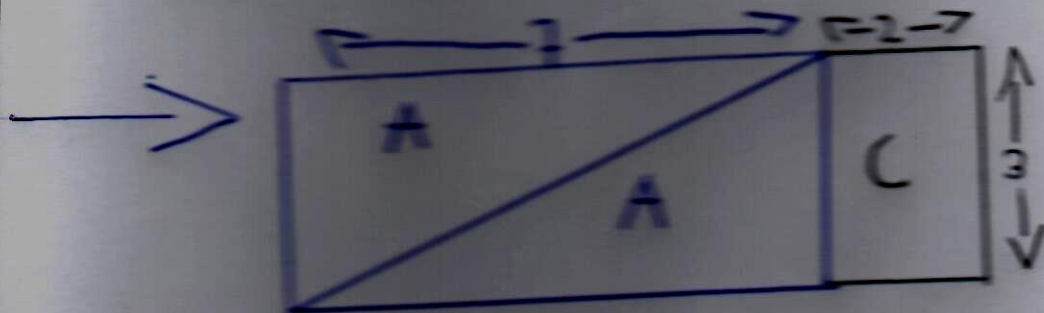
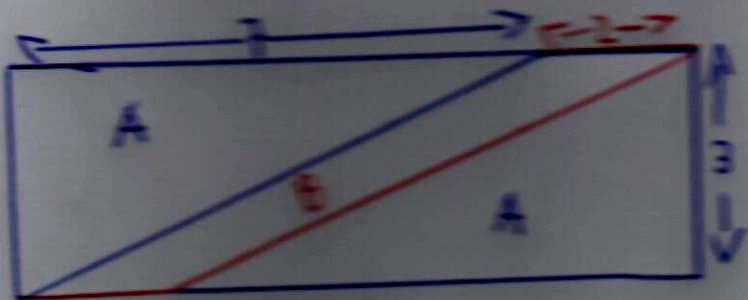
1. Using the pictures, I managed to infer that the shape C and shape D had the same. Then, using my knowledge of rectangles, I knew that because the area of D is 6 (base \times height), shape C must be 6 in area too.

2.

a)



b)



3. I noticed that all the parallelograms that have a base of 2 and height of 3 have an area of 6. From this, I can infer that to find the area of a parallelogram has something to do with the base and height (a formula).

4. A general rule for working out the area of a parallelogram is to times the base ^{by} length. I find found this method when working with the first 2 examples of making a shape to replace the parallelogram.

5.

a) 1

b) 1

c) 1

d) 1

6. A general rule for working out the area of a parallelogram is to

- $\frac{b \times h}{2}$ or $b \times h \times \frac{1}{2}$

