1) a) The area of triangle C is not a whole number ($12.5cm^2$).

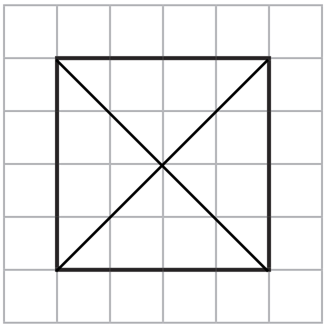
   b) Triangle A has an area of $8cm^2$. Triangle B has an area of $9cm^2$.

2) For triangle A, accept estimates of approximately $12cm^2$.

   For triangle B, accept estimates of approximately $18cm^2$.

   For triangle C, accept estimates of approximately $12cm^2$.

3) a) Both possible diagonal lines are shown:



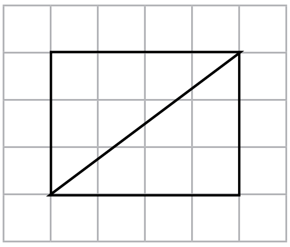
   b) $8cm^2$

   c) The triangles each have an area that is half of the area of the whole square ($16cm^2$).

---

1) Grace is correct in her thinking. When the two triangles are placed together, this creates a rectangle. If we find the area of the rectangle then halve it, we will have the area of one triangle.

   Children should have drawn a rectangle made up of the two triangles, for example:



2) a) Aman has counted only the whole squares and has not included the part squares.

   b) Aman has counted all the part squares as whole $1cm^2$ squares.

---

1) The total area remaining is $48.5cm^2$.

2) Sadie could have drawn a right-angled triangle in which the two shortest sides measure 3cm and 6cm.

   3 + 6 = 9cm

   The area of this triangle is $9cm^2$.

   She could also have drawn a right-angled triangle in which the two shortest sides both measure 4cm.

   4 + 4 = 8cm

   The area of this triangle is $8cm^2$.