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| **Measuring Area of Rectangles** |
| Recognizes that area is measured using square units.  “I made a rectangle on a geoboard and used 15 square tiles to cover it.” | Determines and records area by counting squares, using square metres and/or square centimetres.“On the grid, each square represents 1 square centimetre. There are 15 squares, so the area of the rectangle is 15 cm2.” | Uses the row and column structure of an array to determine the area of a rectangle.“I traced the shape on a grid and let each square represent 1 m2. The rectangle forms an array with 4 rows of 6 squares: 4 × 6 = 24; the area of the mural is 24 m2.” |
| **Observations/Documentation** |
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| **Measuring Area of Rectangles (cont’d)** |
| Constructs different rectangles for a given area (square centimetres or square metres).  Area of rectangle = 16 cm2  “I constructed 3 different rectangles: A square with side length 4 cm: 4 cm × 4 cm = 16 cm2.A 2-cm by 8-cm rectangle: 2 cm × 8 cm = 16 cm2A 1-cm by 16- cm rectangle: 1 cm × 16 cm = 16 cm2” | Chooses the more reasonable unit (square centimetres or square metres) to measure an area. Area of laptop screen“I would measure the area using square centimetres. I could trace the screen onto 1-cm grid paper, then multiply the number of rows by the number of columns to determine the area.” | Flexibly determines the area of rectangles, solves problems, and identifies the more reasonable square unit.  The floor has length 9 m and width 8 m. A square tile has area 1 m2. How many tiles are needed to tile the floor?“I modelled the floor on a grid. The floor has 8 rows of 9 squares: 8 × 9 = 72; area = 72 m2; so, 72 tiles are needed to cover the floor.” |
| **Observations/Documentation** |
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