Activity 3 Assessment Measuring the Area of Rectangles

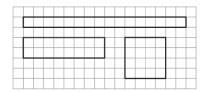
Measuring Area of Rectangles Recognizes that area is measured using square Determines and records area by counting Uses the row and column structure of an array to squares, using square metres and/or square determine the area of a rectangle. centimetres. "On the grid, each square represents 1 square centimetre. There are 15 squares, so the area of the rectangle is 15 cm²." "I made a rectangle on a geoboard and used "I traced the shape on a grid and let each square 15 square tiles to cover it." represent 1 m². The rectangle forms an array with 4 rows of 6 squares: $4 \times 6 = 24$; the area of the mural is 24 m²." **Observations/Documentation**

Activity 3 Assessment Measuring the Area of Rectangles

Measuring Area of Rectangles (cont'd)

Constructs different rectangles for a given area (square centimetres or square metres).

Area of rectangle = 16 cm^2



"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 cm²
A 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: $8 \times 9 = 72$; area = 72 m^2 ; so, 72 tiles are needed to cover the floor."

Observations/Documentation

