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| **Investigating, Estimating, and Measuring Area** |
| Covers with non-standard units that don’t tile to measure area”I covered the rectangle with counters, but there are gaps. Not all the rectangle is covered.” | Recognizes that area is measured using square units ”I covered the rectangle with square tiles and determined the area to be 20 square units.” | Tiles with square centimetres and determines area by counting squares “I covered the octagon with square centimetres and counted 12 whole squares. So, the area is about 12 square centimetres.” | Uses partial units to get more precise measure “I counted squares on the 1-cm grid: 12 whole squares and 4 half squares, which make 2 whole squares, so the area is 14 cm2.” |
| **Observations/Documentation** |
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| **Investigating, Estimating, and Measuring Area (cont’d)** |
| Uses referents to estimate area, then measures to check“I used my fingernail as a referent for 1 cm2. I estimated the area of Shape A to be 14 cm2. Then I measured to check and the area was 16 cm2.” | Uses row and column structure of an array to determine area of a rectangle A black rectangle on a grid  Description automatically generated with medium confidence“I traced the rectangle on a 1-cm grid where each square represents 1 cm2. The rectangle forms an array with 4 rows of 6 squares: 4 × 6 = 24; the area of the rectangle is 24 cm2. | Constructs different rectangles for a given area (square centimetres) 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 cm2.A 1-cm by 16-cm rectangle: 1 cm × 16 cm = 16 cm2.” | Flexibly determines the area of shapes, including rectangles, and solves problemsA baseball ticket has an area of 75 cm2. The ticket is 5 cm wide**.** How long is it?“I know *A* = *l* × *w*, so I solved the equation 75 = *l* × 5. I know 15 × 5 = 75, so the ticket is 15 cm long.” |
| **Observations/Documentation** |
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