## Activity 2 Assessment

Measuring Area Using Non-Standard Units


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| Investigating, Estimating, and Measuring Area (cont'd) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Uses referents to estimate area, then measures to check <br> Shape A <br> "I used my fingernail as a referent for $1 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$. I estimated the area of Shape A to be $14 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$. Then I measured to check and the area was $16 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$." | Uses row and column structure of an array to determine area of a rectangle <br> "I traced the rectangle on a 1-cm grid where each square represents $1 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$. The rectangle forms an array with 4 rows of 6 squares: $4 \times 6=24$; the area of the rectangle is $24 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$. | Constructs different rectangles for a given area (square centimetres) <br> Area of rectangle $=16 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$ <br> "I constructed 3 different rectangles: <br> A square with side length 4 cm : $4 \mathrm{~cm} \times 4 \mathrm{~cm}=16 \mathrm{~cm}^{2} .$ <br> A $2-\mathrm{cm}$ by $8-\mathrm{cm}$ rectangle: $2 \mathrm{~cm} \times 8 \mathrm{~cm}=16 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$ <br> A $1-\mathrm{cm}$ by $16-\mathrm{cm}$ rectangle: $1 \mathrm{~cm} \times 16 \mathrm{~cm}=16 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$." | Flexibly determines the area of shapes, including rectangles, and solves problems <br> A baseball ticket has an area of $75 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$. The ticket is 5 cm wide. How long is it? <br> "I know $A=I \times w$, so $I$ solved the equation $75=1 \times 5$. <br> I know $15 \times 5=75$, so the ticket is 15 cm long." |
| Observations/Documentation |  |  |  |
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