# Activity 5 Assessment
## Area Consolidation

Investigating, Estimating, and Measuring Area

| Covers with non-standard units that don't tile to measure area	Recognizes that area is measured using square units	Tiles with square centimetres and determines area by counting squares	Uses partial units to get more precise measure
"I covered the rectangle with counters, but there are gaps. Not all the rectangle is covered."	"I covered the rectangle with square tiles and determined the area to be 20 square units."	"I covered the octagon with square centimetres and counted 12 whole squares. So, the area is about 12 square centimetres."	"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 cm^2."
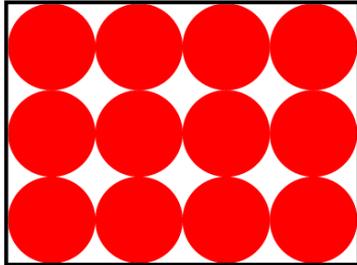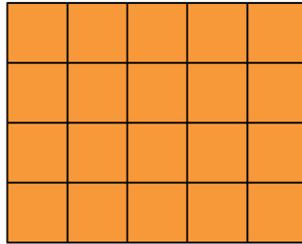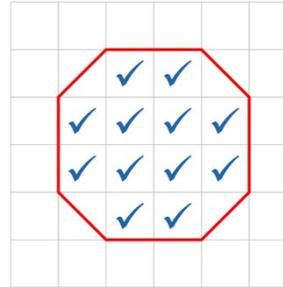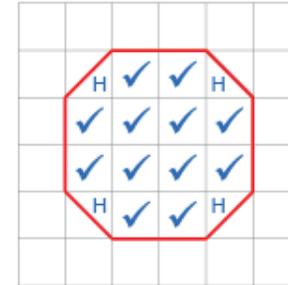
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Activity 5 Assessment
Area Consolidation

Investigating, Estimating, and Measuring Area (cont'd)

| Uses referents to estimate area, then measures to check	Uses row and column structure of an array to determine area of a rectangle	Constructs different rectangles for a given area (square centimetres)	Flexibly determines the area of shapes, including rectangles, and solves problems
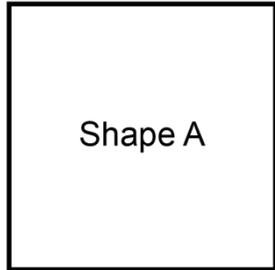
Shape A

"I used my fingernail as a referent for 1 cm^2. I estimated the area of Shape A to be 14 cm^2. Then I measured to check and the area was 16 cm^2."
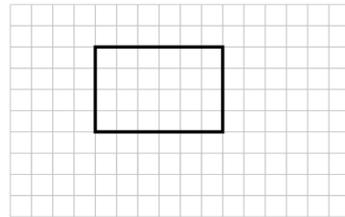
"I traced the rectangle on a 1-cm grid where each square represents 1 cm^2. The rectangle forms an array with 4 rows of 6 squares: $4 \times 6 = 24$; the area of the rectangle is 24 cm^2.

Area of rectangle = 16 cm^2
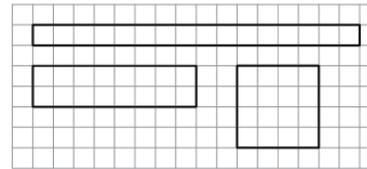
"I constructed 3 different rectangles: A square with side length 4 cm: $4 \text{ cm} \times 4 \text{ cm} = 16 \text{ cm}^2$. A 2-cm by 8-cm rectangle: $2 \text{ cm} \times 8 \text{ cm} = 16 \text{ cm}^2$. A 1-cm by 16-cm rectangle: $1 \text{ cm} \times 16 \text{ cm} = 16 \text{ cm}^2$."

A baseball ticket has an area of 75 cm^2. The ticket is 5 cm wide. How long is it?

"I know $A = l \times w$, so I solved the equation $75 = l \times 5$. I know $15 \times 5 = 75$, so the ticket is 15 cm long."

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