16.1 Measure Area Essential Question How can you find the area of a plane figure?



Go DIGTAL Lesson Opener

Making Connections

Invite students to tell you what they know about squares.

If one side of a square measures 1 cm, what does each other side measure? (1 cm) If two squares are set side by side, what shape is formed? (A rectangle) If the two squares that are set side by side have side lengths that are 1, what are the dimensions of the rectangle formed? (1 cm, 2 cm, 1 cm, 2 cm)

Using the Digital Lesson

You may wish to use colored tiles to show the pattern of the basket. The students can count the number of squares.

Learning Task

What is the problem the students are trying to solve? Connect the story to the problem.

- What figures are in the pattern of the basket? (Squares)
- How many squares are on one side of the basket? (24)
- How many sides of the basket are there? (4)
- What is the problem asking for? (The total area of the sides of the basket)

Literacy and Mathematics

Choose one or more of the following activities.

- Have students draw the balloon basket, then color in the pattern.
- Have students restate the problem in their own words.

Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills

TEKS Geometry and Measurement—**3.6.D** Decompose composite figures formed by rectangles into non-overlapping rectangles to determine the area of the original figure using the additive property of area

MATHEMATICAL PROCESSES

3.1.C Select tools, technology, and techniques **3.1.E** Create and use representations

Are You Ready?

Access Prior Knowledge

Use the Are You Ready? 16.1 in the Assessment Guide to assess students' understanding of the prerequisite skills for this lesson.

Vocabulary

area, <mark>unit square</mark>, <mark>square unit</mark>

GO Multimedia eGlossary at thinkcentral.com

Materials

1-inch grid paper, scissors



For the student



environment!

For the teacher

Digital Management Center organizes program resources by TEKS!







*i*Tools Virtual Manipulatives

Soar to Success Math Online Intervention

Investigate

Read through the definitions of *area, unit square*, and *square unit*. Point out the unit square. Be sure students understand that the size of the unit square depends on the unit. A square foot is larger than a square inch, for example. Tell students that the area of a region is measured by the number of unit squares that will cover the region.

Make sure students use paper square tiles when completing the activity because square plastic tiles will not work when demonstrating overlaps.

For Part A, ask:

• Why is it important that there are no gaps when you measure area using tiles? If there are gaps between tiles when I measure area, then that means there is space in the shape that I haven't measured.

For Part B, have students use the grid to place the tiles so they are overlapping. They should place tiles so that the right side of the tiles line up against the dashed lines. The right side of the last tile should line up with the right side of the rectangle.

- Did you measure the space where there are overlaps more than once? Yes
- Why is it important that no tiles overlap when you measure area using tiles? If the tiles are overlapping when I am measuring area, then that means I have measured some of the area twice.



Differentiated Instruction

ELL Language Support

Interpersonal / Social Small Group

ELPS 1.F, 2.C.4, 3.H.3

Strategy: Define

Materials paper (cut into 1 square inch and 1 square centimeter)

- Students can define words by using them in context with their definitions.
- Remind students that the *area* is the number of unit squares needed to cover a flat surface. Have students repeat the definition using their own words.
- Write square inch and square centimeter on the board, and allow students time to look at and name the squares. Have students use their own words to compare the two squares using these terms. Possible answer: the square centimeter is smaller than the square inch.

ELL English Language Learners

Leveled Activities	ELPS
Beginning: Activity 20	1.A.1, 3.G.2, 4.C.3
Intermediate: Activity 40	4.F.6, 4.G.2, 4.G.4
Advanced: Activity 41	4.F.3, 4.F.8
Advanced High: Activity 18	4.C.4, 4.E, 4.F.7
Go to thinkcentral.com DIGITAL Guide containing these	



For Part C, make sure that students notice that the tiles line up exactly in the rectangle, with the edges just touching.

• Can you have gaps or overlaps when you are measuring area with tiles? Why or why not? No; if there are gaps, you don't measure all of the area. If there are overlaps, you measure some of the area twice.

Share and Show

It is important for students to understand the sizes of a square inch and a square centimeter, as these are units of measure that they will encounter frequently.

• What does each unit square in Exercise 3 and Exercise 4 represent? Exercise 3:1 square centimeter; Exercise 4:1 square inch

Provide students with a square inch tile and a square centimeter tile, and have them trace along the sides of each while stating the side length. Form rectangles from 2 square-inch tiles or 2 square-centimeter tiles. Then have students state the area of each. It may be helpful for students to find benchmarks in the classroom that are about the size of a square inch or a square centimeter.

Use the checked exercises for Quick Check.



COMMON ERRORS

Error Students count the number of unit squares incorrectly.

Example Students may count the corner square units of a large rectangle twice.

Springboard to Learning Tell students that when they count the unit squares, it may be helpful to number the squares as they count them or to place a check in each square.



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Visual / Spacial Individuals

Area = 10 square centimeters

- Draw a shape that involves half-unit squares like the one at the right.
- Tell students that the triangle is one half of a unit square and that two triangles form one unit square.
- Have students find the area. The area is 7 square units.
- Have students use grid paper to draw a shape that involves half-unit squares. Have students exchange drawings with a classmate in order to find the area.





ELABORATE

Problem Solving

Problems 5 and 6 require students to find area using square meters and square feet. You might want to discuss the relative sizes of these units to develop students' understanding of their sizes.

HOT Problems

Problem 8 requires students to understand the concept of area in order to write a problem of their own. In Problem 9, students reason about the relationship between the size of the square unit and the area of a given region.

Go Deeper

Have students consider finding the area of the board using square-inch tiles. Ask students if they would use more or fewer unit squares if they were measuring in square feet. fewer; because feet are a greater unit of measurement than inches

Math on the Spot **Video Tutor**

Through the *Math on the Spot Video Tutor*, students will be guided through an interactive solving of this type of H.O.T. problem. Use this video to also help students solve the H.O.T. problem in the Interactive Student Edition. With these videos and the H.O.T. problems, students will build skills needed in the TEXAS assessment.



(CO) Math on the Spot videos are in the DIGITAL Interactive Student Edition and at thinkcentral.com.

Name _

Problem Solving (Real

5. Danny is placing tiles on the floor of an office lobby. Each tile is 1 square meter. The diagram at the right shows the lobby. What is the area of the lobby?

12 square meters

6. Multi-Step Angie is painting a space shuttle mural on a wall. Each section is one square foot. The diagram shows the unfinished mural. How many more square feet has Angie painted than NOT painted on her mural?

14 square feet

7. Write Math > Sense or Nonsense? Tom places green square tiles on the figure at the right. He says that the figure has an area of 12 square units. Does his statement make sense? Explain.

No; possible explanation: there are gaps, so the space

between the tiles was not measured. The area is greater

than 12 square units.

8. **HOT** Pose a Problem Write an area problem that can be solved by using Rectangle A and Rectangle B. Then solve your problem. Possible problem:

How many more square units is the area of Rectangle A than

the area of Rectangle B? 5 more square units

9. **HOT** Reasoning You measure the area of a table top with blue unit squares and green unit squares. Which unit square will give you a greater number of square units for area? Explain.

Possible explanation: the blue square units are larger than

the green square units, so it takes fewer blue square units than green square units to cover the shape.







Rec	tang	le B	



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Differentiated Instruction





Daily Assessment Task



B 15 square feet 13 square feet

10 square feet

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D

Ready-Made Independent Activities

Differentiated Centers Kit



Activities Figure It Out

Students complete blue Activity Card 18 by identifying twodimensional figures by their attributes.



Activities Hurray for Arrays!

Students complete blue Activity Card 15 by using arrays to model multiplication facts.

EVALUATE



TEXAS Test Prep Coach

Test Prep Coach helps teachers to identify common errors that students can make.

In the Test Prep exercise, if students selected:

- A They only considered the top row of squares.
- **B** They counted 3 rows of 5 unit squares.
- **D** They only considered the bottom two rows.



How can you find the area of a plane figure?

Possible answer: I can find the area by using unit squares, making sure there are no gaps or overlaps, and counting the number of square units inside the figure.





Homework and Practice

Use the Homework and Practice pages to provide students with more practice on the concepts and skills of this lesson.