

6-1 Understand Area: Measurement & Data:

Geometric measurement: understand concepts of area and relate area to multiplication and to addition.

I can use tiling to find and explain the area of a figure.

3.MD.C.5: Recognize area as an attribute of plane figures and understand concepts of area measurement.

3.MD.C.5.a: A square with side length 1 unit, called “a unit square,” is said to have “one square unit” of area, and can be used to measure area.

3.MD.C.5.b: A plane figure which can be covered without gaps or overlaps by n unit squares is said to have an area of n square units.

3.MD.C.7.a: Find the area of a rectangle with whole-number side lengths by tiling it, and show that the area is the same as would be found by multiplying the side lengths.

6-2 Count Unit Squares to Determine Area: Measurement & Data:

Geometric measurement: understand concepts of area and relate area to multiplication and to addition.

I can find the area of a figure by counting unit squares.

3.MD.C.6: Measure areas by counting unit squares (square cm, square m, square in, square ft, and improvised units).

6-3 Use Multiplication to Determine Area: Measurement & Data:

Geometric measurement: understand concepts of area and relate area to multiplication and to addition.

I can solve real world mathematical problems by multiplying side lengths to find the area of rectangles.

3.MD.C.7.a: Find the area of a rectangle with whole-number side lengths by tiling it, and show that the area is the same as would be found by multiplying the side lengths.

3.MD.C.7.b: Multiply side lengths to find areas of rectangles with whole- number side lengths in the context of solving real world and mathematical problems, and represent whole-number products as rectangular areas in mathematical reasoning.

6-4 Determine the Area of a Composite Figure: Measurement & Data:

Geometric measurement: understand concepts of area and relate area to multiplication and to addition.

I can find an area of a composite figure by decomposing it into rectangles.

3.MD.C.7.d: Recognize area as additive. Find areas of rectilinear figures by decomposing them into non-overlapping rectangles and adding the areas of the non-overlapping parts, applying this technique to solve real world problems.

6-5 Use the Distributive Property to Determine Area: Measurement & Data:

Geometric measurement: understand concepts of area and relate area to multiplication and to addition.

I can find the area of a rectangle by decomposing the side length.

3.OA.C.7.c: Use tiling to show in a concrete case that the area of a rectangle with whole-number side lengths a and $b + c$ is the sum of $a \times b$ and $a \times c$. Use area models to represent the distributive property in mathematical reasoning.

6-6 Solve Area Problems: Measurement & Data:

Geometric measurement: understand concepts of area and relate area to multiplication and to addition.

I can use mathematical reasoning to solve word problems involving the area of rectangles.

3.MD.C.7.b: Multiply side lengths to find areas of rectangles with whole-number side lengths in the context of solving real world and mathematical problems, and represent whole-number products as rectangular areas in mathematical reasoning.

3.MD.C.7.c: Use tiling to show in a concrete case that the area of a rectangle with whole-number side lengths a and $b + c$ is the sum of $a \times b$ and $a \times c$. Use area models to represent the distributive property in mathematical reasoning.

3.MD.C.7.d: Recognize area as additive. Find areas of rectilinear figures by decomposing them into non-overlapping rectangles and adding the areas of the non-overlapping parts, applying this technique to solve real world problems.