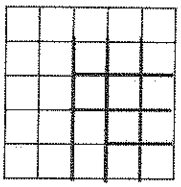
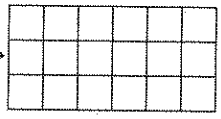
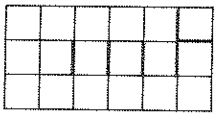
G3-M4-Lesson 6

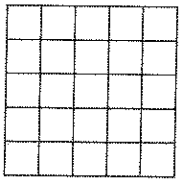
1. Each ☐ represents 1 square centimeter. Draw to find the number of rows and columns in each array. Match it to its completed array. Then, fill in the blanks to make a true equation to find each array's area.

a. 



___3___ cm × ___6___ cm = ___18___ sq cm

b. 

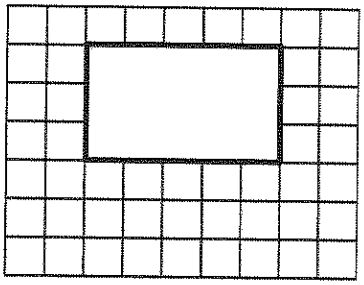


___5___ cm × ___5___ cm = ___25___ sq cm

I can use the lines in the array and my ruler to help me complete the arrays.

I can count the number of rows and columns to fill in the blanks in the equations. Then I can multiply to find each array's area.

2. A painting covers the tile wall in Ava's kitchen, as shown below.

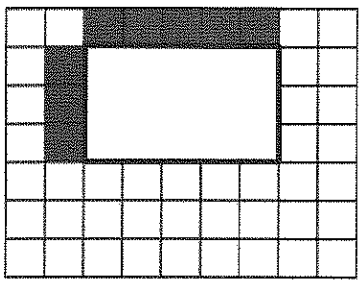


a. Ava skip-counts by 9 to find the total number of square tiles on the wall. She says there are 63 square tiles. Is she correct? Explain your answer.

Yes, Ava is correct. Even though I can't see all of the tiles, I can use the first row and column to see that there are 7 rows of 9 tiles. I can multiply 7 × 9, which equals 63.

b. How many square tiles are under the painting?

I can use the tiles around the painting to help me figure out how many tiles are under the painting.



$3 \times 5 = 15$

There are 3 rows of square tiles and 5 columns of square tiles under the painting. I can multiply 3×5 to find the total number of tiles under the painting.

$63 - 48 = 15$

I know from part (a) that there are 63 total tiles. So, I could also solve by subtracting the number of tiles that I can see from the total.

There are 15 square tiles under the painting.