

Module 4: Multiplication and Area

(Trimester 2: 20 Days)

Topic A	Foundations for Understanding Area		3.MD.5 3.MD.6 3.MD.7
Topic B	Concepts of Area Measurement		3.MD.5 3.MD.6 3.MD.7
Topic C	Arithmetic Properties Using Area Models		3.MD.5 3.MD.6 3.MD.7
Topic D	Applications of Area Using Side Lengths of Figures		3.MD.6 3.MD.7 3.MD.5
ASSESSMENT	3.MD.7	Reporting Strand: Understands area and relates area to multiplication and addition	Report Card: 0-4

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

- 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.
- 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.6 Measure areas by counting unit squares (square cm, square m, square in, square ft, and improvised units).

3.MD.7 Relate area to the operations of multiplication and addition.

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

Reporting Strand: Understands area and relates area to multiplication and addition

CCSS	4 – Mastery	3- Proficient	2 – Basic	1 – Below Basic	0 – No Evidence
3.MD.5, 3.MD.6, (Assess informally – No Formal Assessment)	Can extend thinking beyond the standard, including tasks that may involve one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Designing• Connecting• Synthesizing• Applying• Justifying• Critiquing• Analyzing• Creating• Proving	Show that multiplying the side lengths of a rectangle is the same as counting the number of unit squares that fill the rectangle Complete the tiling of a rectangle and count to find the area	Show that multiplying the side lengths of a rectangle is the same as counting the number of unit squares that fill the rectangle Complete the tiling of a rectangle, given a started grid or markings and count to find the area	Show that multiplying the side lengths of a rectangle is the same as counting the number of unit squares that fill the rectangle Tile a rectangle with manipulatives and count to find the area	
3.MD.7		Multiply side lengths to find areas of rectangles in real world and mathematical problems. Find the area of a rectangle by <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tiling 2 smaller rectangles• Adding the areas of smaller rectangles (distributive property). Find the area of a rectilinear figure by decomposing it into non-overlapping parts and adding the areas of those parts.	Multiply side lengths to find areas of rectangles in mathematical problems. Find the area of a rectangle by <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tiling 2 smaller rectangles• Adding the areas of smaller rectangles (distributive property).	Multiply side lengths to find areas of rectangles in mathematical problems.	Little evidence of reasoning or application to solve the problem Does not meet the criteria in a level 1

Entiende el área y lo relaciona con multiplicación y adición

CCSS	4 – Dominio	3- Apto	2 – Básico	1 – Por debajo de lo Básico	0 – No hay Evidencia
3.MD.5, 3.MD.6, Assess informally – No Formal Assessment	Puede pensar más allá del estándar, incluyendo tareas que puedan involucrar uno de los siguientes aspectos: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Diseñar• Conectar• Sintetizar• Aplicar• Justificar• Criticar• Analizar• Crear• Demostrar	Demuestra que si multiplicas las longitudes de los lados de un rectángulo sale lo mismo que si cuentas el número de unidades cuadradas que caben dentro del rectángulo. Complete el mosaico de un rectángulo y cuente para encontrar el área	Demuestra que si multiplicas las longitudes de los lados de un rectángulo sale lo mismo que si cuentas el número de unidades cuadradas que caben dentro del rectángulo. Complete el mosaico de un rectángulo, <u>con una cuadrícula o marcas iniciadas</u> y cuente para encontrar el área	Demuestra que si multiplicas las longitudes de los lados de un rectángulo sale lo mismo que si cuentas el número de unidades cuadradas que caben dentro del rectángulo. Cubra un rectángulo con manipulables y cuente para encontrar el área	
3.MD.7		Multiplica las longitudes de los lados para hallar el área de los rectángulos en problemas del <u>mundo real</u> y problemas matemáticos. Halla el área de un rectángulo de estas formas <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Juntando dos rectángulos más pequeños• Sumando las áreas de rectángulos más pequeños (propiedad distributiva). <u>Halla el área de una figura rectilínea descomponiéndola en partes que no se superponen y sumando las áreas de esas partes.</u>	Multiplica las longitudes de los lados para hallar el área de los rectángulos en problemas <u>matemáticos</u> . Halla el área de un rectángulo de estas formas <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Juntando dos rectángulos más pequeños• Sumando las áreas de rectángulos más pequeños (propiedad distributiva).	Multiplica las longitudes de los lados para hallar el área de los rectángulos en problemas <u>matemáticos</u> .	<p>Hay poca evidencia de razonamiento o aplicación para resolver el problema</p> <p>No reúne los criterios del nivel 1</p>