## Find the Area of a Rectangle

Materials: one-inch graph paper, one-inch color tiles, rulers

1. Draw 6 different sized rectangles with whole number side lengths on oneinch graph paper. Label the rectangles A-F.
2. Measure the area or space inside each rectangle by tiling it with one-inch color tiles. Count and record the number of tiles it takes to cover each rectangle.
3. Measure the length and width of each rectangle. Record your data in a table, as shown below.

| Rectangle | Length <br> $(\mathrm{cm})$ | Width <br> $(\mathrm{cm})$ | Area <br> $\left(\mathrm{cm}^{2}\right)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A |  |  |  |
| B |  |  |  |
| C |  |  |  |

4. Look closely at your data. What is the relationship between the side lengths of each rectangle and its area? Write a rule, in your own words, for finding the area of a rectangle.
5. Explain why tiling a rectangle gives the same measurement of area as multiplying the side lengths.
