# Lesson 12: Área y suma

### Standards Alignments

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Building On | 2.NBT.B.5 |
| Addressing | 3.MD.C.7.d |
| Building Towards | 3.NBT.A.2 |

### Teacher-facing Learning Goals

* Find the area of figures composed of rectangles.
* Recognize that area is additive.

### Student-facing Learning Goals

* Encontremos el área de figuras formadas por rectángulos.

### Lesson Purpose

The purpose of this lesson is for students to use gridded rectangles to learn that area is additive.

Students first decompose a rectangle into parts to see that area is additive. Then, students decompose a figure composed of rectangles into rectangles in any way that makes sense to them, find the area of those rectangles, and add them together to find the area. Students learn that **parentheses** are grouping symbols that can be used in expressions or equations, and use them to represent how they decomposed the figure into rectangles. The work of this lesson connects to previous work because students find the area of rectangles within the figure before adding to find the total area of the figure.

### Access for:

###  Students with Disabilities

* Action and Expression (Activity 1)

### Instructional Routines

MLR7 Compare and Connect (Activity 2), Number Talk (Warm-up)

### Lesson Timeline

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| --- | --- |
| Warm-up | 10 min |
| Activity 1 | 15 min |
| Activity 2 | 20 min |
| Lesson Synthesis | 10 min |
| Cool-down | 5 min |

### Teacher Reflection Question

Which students came up with an unexpected strategy in today’s lesson? What are some ways you can be more open to the ideas of each and every student?

## Cool-down

(to be completed at the end of the lesson) 5min

¿Dónde están los rectángulos?

### Standards Alignments

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Addressing | 3.MD.C.7.d |

### Student-facing Task Statement

Encuentra el área de esta figura. Explica o muestra tu razonamiento.



### Student Responses

54 square units. Sample response: I split the figure into 2 rectangles, 1 across the top and 1 below. I found the area of the rectangle across the top by multiplying $3×10$, which is 30. I found the area of the bottom rectangle by multiplying $4×6$, which is 24. Then, I added the area of both rectangles to get 54.