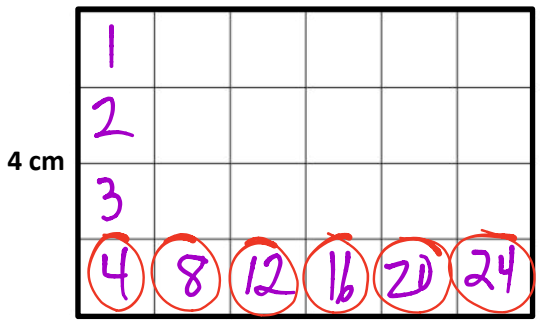
Name _____ Date _____

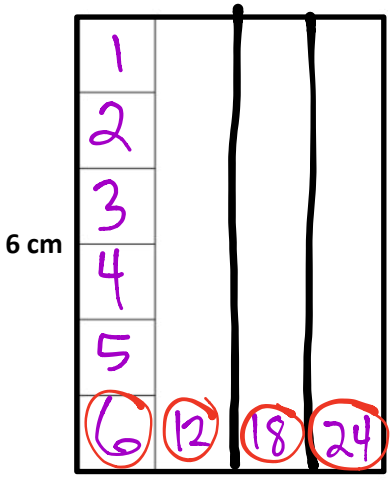
1. Use the centimeter side of a ruler to draw in the tiles, then skip-count to find the unknown side length or area. Write a multiplication sentence for each tiled rectangle.

a. Area: **24** square centimeters.



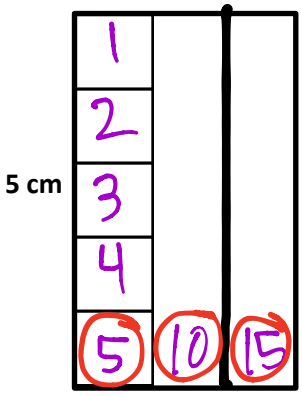
4 × 6 = 24

b. Area: **24** square centimeters.



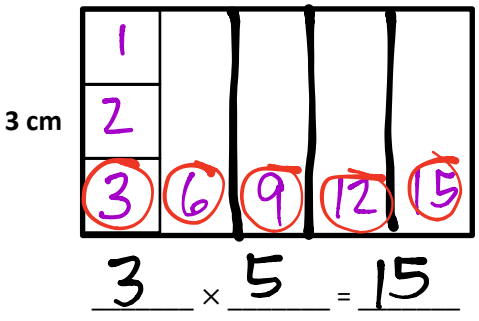
6 × 4 = 24

c. Area: **15** square centimeters.



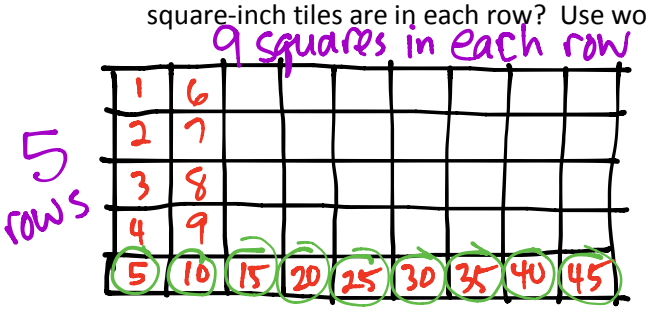
5 × 3 = 15

d. Area: **15** square centimeters.



3 × 5 = 15

2. Ally makes a rectangle with 45 square-inch tiles. She arranges the tiles in 5 equal rows. How many square-inch tiles are in each row? Use words, pictures, and numbers to support your answer.

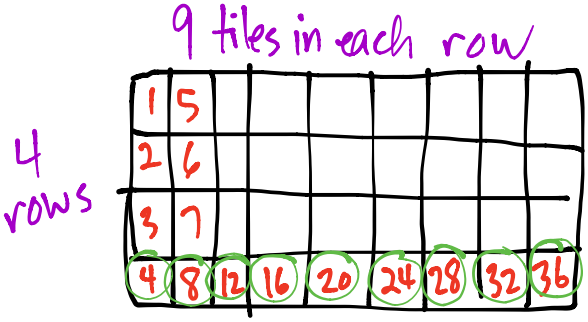


$5 \times \_9\_ = 45$

Since $5 \times 9 = 45$, we know there must be 9 square-inch tiles in each of the 5 rows. Skip counting also shows that we need 9 tiles in each row.

3. Leon makes a rectangle with 36 square-centimeter tiles. There are 4 equal rows of tiles.
   a. How many tiles are in each row? Use words, pictures, and numbers to support your answer.

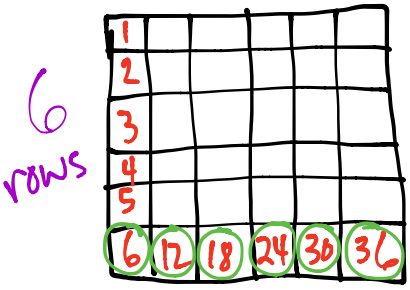
$4 \times \_9\_ = 36$



Since $4 \times 9 = 36$, we know there must be 9 square-inch tiles in each of the 4 rows. Skip counting also shows that we need 9 tiles in each row.

   b. Can Leon arrange all of his 36 square-centimeter tiles into 6 equal rows? Use words, pictures, and numbers to support your answer.

$6 \times \_6\_ = 36$



Since $6 \times 6 = 36$, we know there must be 6 square-inch tiles in each of the 6 rows. Skip counting also shows that we need 6 tiles in each row.

   c. Do the rectangles in (a) and (b) have the same total area? Explain how you know.

The two rectangles have the same area because each rectangle is made with 36 square-centimeter tiles.