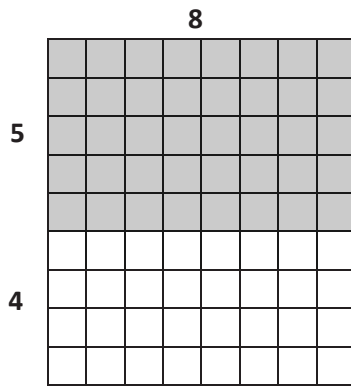Name _____   Date _____

1. Label the side lengths of the shaded and unshaded rectangles. Then, find the total area of the large rectangle by adding the areas of the 2 smaller rectangles.
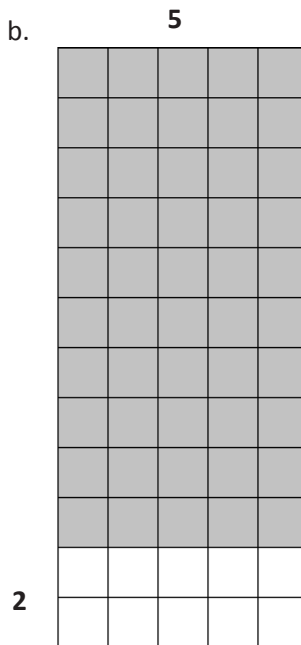
a.

8

5

4

$9 \times 8 = (5 + 4) \times 8$

$ = (5 \times 8) + (4 \times 8)$

$ = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

$ = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

Area: _____ square units

b.
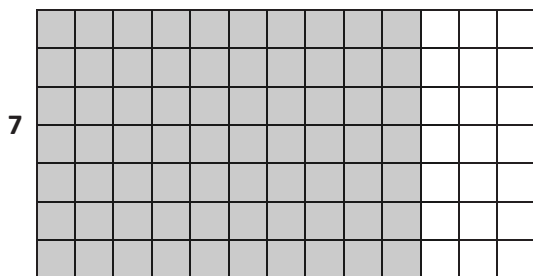
5

2

$12 \times 5 = (\underline{\hspace{1cm}} + 2) \times 5$

$ = (\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times 5) + (2 \times 5)$

$ = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + 10$

$ = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

Area: _____ square units

c.

7

$7 \times 13 = 7 \times (\underline{\hspace{1cm}} + 3)$

$ = (7 \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}}) + (7 \times 3)$

$ = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

$ = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

Area: _____ square units

d.

$9 \times 12 = 9 \times (\underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}})$

$ = (9 \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}}) + (9 \times \underline{\hspace{1cm}})$

$ = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} + \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

$ = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

Area: _____ square units

EUREKA MATH™   **Lesson 10:**   Apply the distributive property as a strategy to find the total area of a large rectangle by adding two products.   **45**

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G3-M4-TE-1.3.0-05.2015

2. Finn imagines 1 more row of nine to find the total area of 9 × 9 rectangle. Explain how this could help him solve 9 × 9.
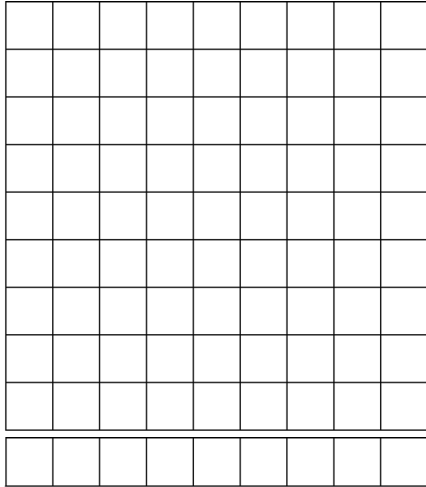
3. Shade an area to break the 16 × 4 rectangle into 2 smaller rectangles. Then, find the sum of the areas of the 2 smaller rectangles to find the total area. Explain your thinking.

Lesson 10: Apply the distributive property as a strategy to find the total area of a large rectangle by adding two products.

46