

**LESSON**  
**11.5**

# Area of a Rectangle



1. Write a formula for the area of a rectangle. In your formula, use  $A$  for area. Use  $l$  and  $w$  for length and width, or  $b$  and  $h$  for base and height.

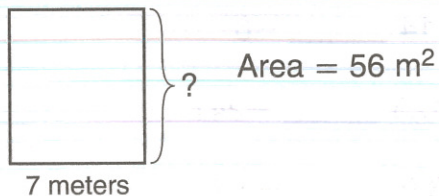
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Draw a rectangle with sides measuring 3 centimeters and 9 centimeters. Find the area.

Number model: \_\_\_\_\_

Area = \_\_\_\_\_ square centimeters

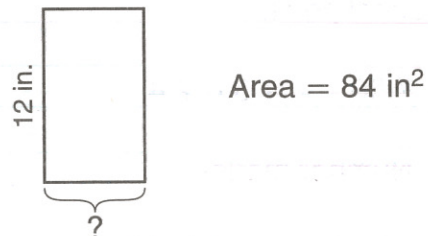
3. Find the height of the rectangle.



Number model: \_\_\_\_\_

height = \_\_\_\_\_ m

4. Find the length of the base of the rectangle.

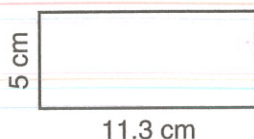


Number model: \_\_\_\_\_

length of base = \_\_\_\_\_ in.

**Try This**

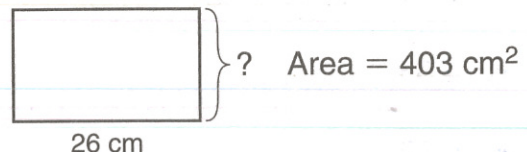
5. Find the area of the rectangle.



Number model: \_\_\_\_\_

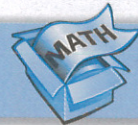
Area = \_\_\_\_\_  $\text{cm}^2$

6. Find the height of the rectangle.



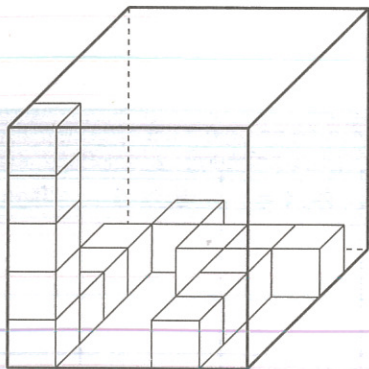
Number model: \_\_\_\_\_

height = \_\_\_\_\_ cm

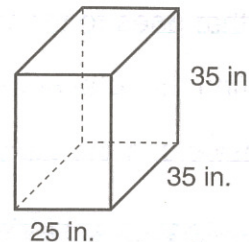
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**11.5**
**Math Boxes**


1. What is the total number of cubes needed to completely fill the box?

\_\_\_\_\_ cubes



2. Calculate the volume.



Number model: \_\_\_\_\_

Volume = \_\_\_\_\_ in<sup>3</sup>



3. When you roll a 6-sided die, about what fraction of the time would you expect

- a. a multiple of 2 to come up? \_\_\_\_\_
- b. a factor of 20 to come up? \_\_\_\_\_



4. Complete.

- a. 13 ft = \_\_\_\_\_ yd \_\_\_\_\_ ft
- b. 18 ft 6 in. = \_\_\_\_\_ yd \_\_\_\_\_ in.
- c. 972 in. = \_\_\_\_\_ yd
- d. 15,840 ft = \_\_\_\_\_ mi
- e. 24,640 yd = \_\_\_\_\_ mi



5. Add.

- a.  $-54 + 28 =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- b.  $-62 + (-15) =$  \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_  $= 51 + (-139)$
- d. \_\_\_\_\_  $= -\$23.56 + \$87.45$
- e.  $\$71.08 + (-\$85.79) =$  \_\_\_\_\_

6. If 4 shirts cost \$76, what is the cost of

- a. 2 shirts? \_\_\_\_\_
- b. 6 shirts? \_\_\_\_\_
- c. 1 dozen shirts? \_\_\_\_\_
- d. 75 shirts? \_\_\_\_\_





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# Cube-Stacking Problems

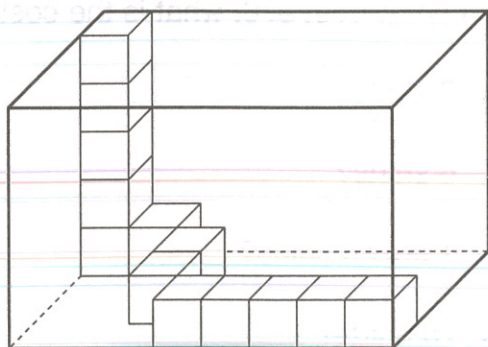


Each picture at the bottom of this page and on the next page shows a box that is partially filled with cubes. The cubes in each box are the same size. Each box has at least one stack of cubes that goes to the top.

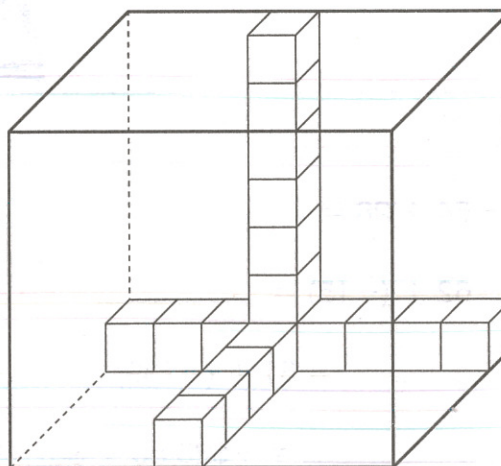
Your task is to find the total number of cubes needed to completely fill each box.

Record your answers in the table below.

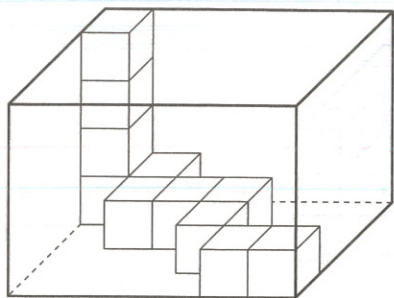
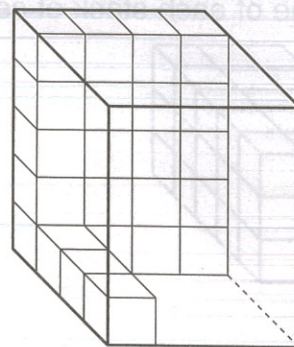
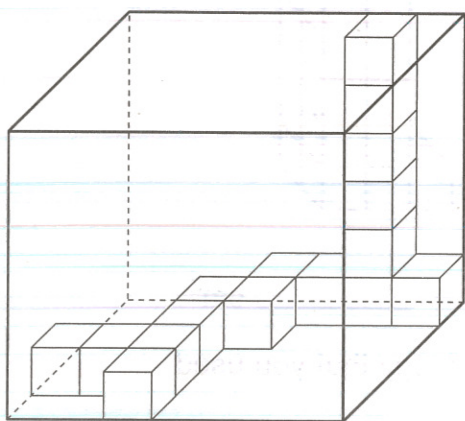
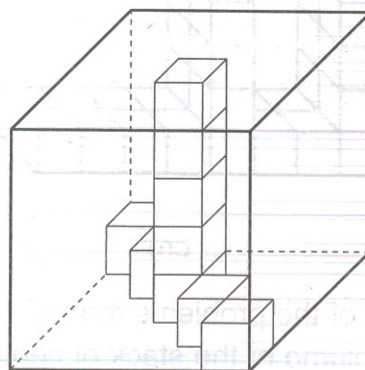
Table of Volumes						
Placement of Cubes	Box 1	Box 2	Box 3	Box 4	Box 5	Box 6
Number of cubes needed to cover the bottom						
Number of cubes in the tallest stack (Be sure to count the bottom cube.)						
Total number of cubes needed to fill the box						



**Box 1**



**Box 2**

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**Cube-Stacking Problems** *continued*

**Box 3**

**Box 4**

**Box 5**

**Box 6**

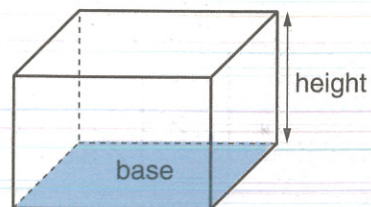
**Formula for the volume of a rectangular prism:**

\_\_\_\_\_

$B$  is the **area** of a base.

$h$  is the height from that base.

Volume units are cubic units.

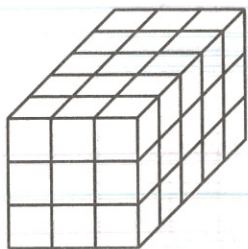




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**Cube-Stacking Problems** *continued*

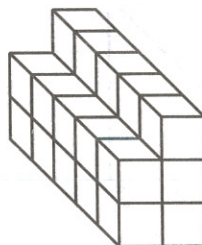

Find the volume of each stack of centimeter cubes.

1.



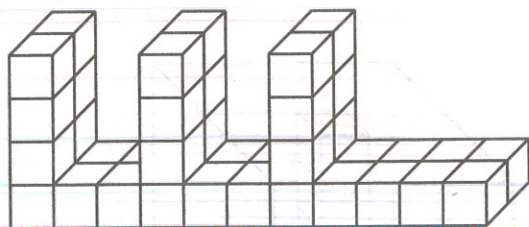
Volume = \_\_\_\_\_  $\text{cm}^3$

2.



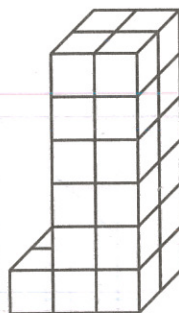
Volume = \_\_\_\_\_  $\text{cm}^3$

3.



Volume = \_\_\_\_\_  $\text{cm}^3$

4.



Volume = \_\_\_\_\_  $\text{cm}^3$

5. Choose one of the problems from above. Describe the strategy that you used to find the volume of the stack of centimeter cubes.

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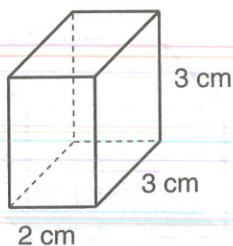
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**Try This**

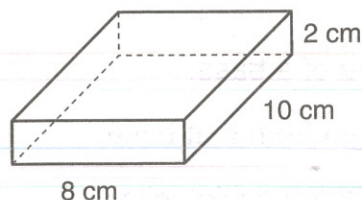
6.



Number model: \_\_\_\_\_

Volume = \_\_\_\_\_  $\text{cm}^3$

7.



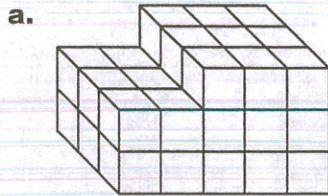
Number model: \_\_\_\_\_

Volume = \_\_\_\_\_  $\text{cm}^3$

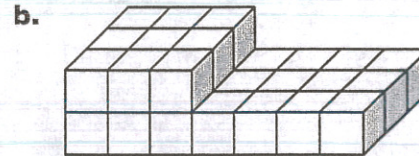




1. Find the volume of each stack of centimeter cubes.

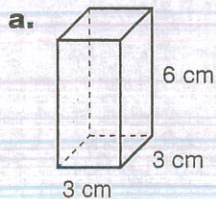


Volume = \_\_\_\_\_  $\text{cm}^3$



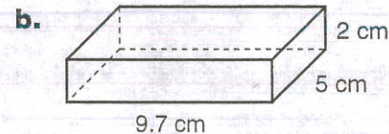
Volume = \_\_\_\_\_  $\text{cm}^3$

2. Calculate the volume of each rectangular prism.



Number model: \_\_\_\_\_

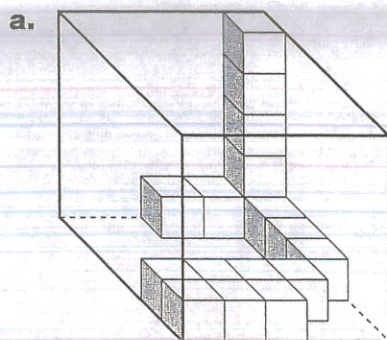
Volume = \_\_\_\_\_  $\text{cm}^3$



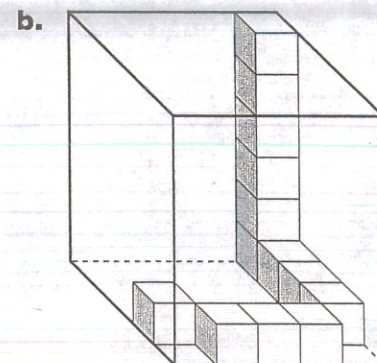
Number model: \_\_\_\_\_

Volume = \_\_\_\_\_  $\text{cm}^3$

3. What is the total number of cubes needed to completely fill each box?



\_\_\_\_\_ cubes



\_\_\_\_\_ cubes

**Practice**

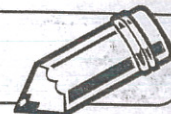
4.  $-65 + 16 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_  $= -21 + (-19)$

6. \_\_\_\_\_  $= 84 + (-55)$

7.  $-16 + 89 =$  \_\_\_\_\_



**LESSON**  
**11.5****Hidden Cubes**

1. The stacks of cubes shown below are called *soma cubes* and were first designed in 1936 by Piet Hein, a Danish poet and scientist.

Use interlocking cubes to build the stacks shown below. Use a small stick-on note to label each stack with the appropriate letter. Then record the number of cubes needed to build each stack.

A \_\_\_\_\_ cubes   
 B \_\_\_\_\_ cubes   
 C \_\_\_\_\_ cubes   
 D \_\_\_\_\_ cubes  
 E \_\_\_\_\_ cubes   
 F \_\_\_\_\_ cubes   
 G \_\_\_\_\_ cubes

Use the cube stacks that you made above to build each of the figures below. The figures do not have any hidden holes. Record the number of cubes needed to build each figure and the cube stacks that you used.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ cubes

I used the following cube stacks to build the figure: \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_ cubes

I used the following cube stacks to build the figure: \_\_\_\_\_

**Try This**

4. \_\_\_\_\_ cubes

I used the following cube stacks to build the figure: \_\_\_\_\_