## **Mondrian Area Partner Art**

Use with Math with Someone	or Math by Myself.
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Concept	Visualize the relationship between area and multiplication.
Materials Needed	<ul> <li>Each partner pair will need the following:</li> <li>Blank grid paper</li> <li>2 dice</li> <li>Markers or crayons</li> </ul>
Directions	<ol> <li>Partner 1 rolls the dice and say aloud, "I will draw a rectangle with rows of," inserting the numbers rolled on the dice.</li> <li>Partner 1 draws a rectangle on the blank grid paper that corresponds with the numbers just rolled and writes the multiplication equation. For example, if a 3 and a 6 were rolled, Partner 1 would draw a rectangle with 3 rows of 6 and write the equation 3 × 6 = 18 units<sup>2</sup> inside.</li> <li>Partner 1 can then color the rectangle blue, red, or yellow.</li> <li>Partner 2 continues by following the same procedure. Partner 2 draws and colors his or her rectangle on the grid paper where it does not overlap. Rectangles do not have to touch.</li> <li>Play continues until one partner is unable to make a rectangle with the remaining space.</li> </ol>
	Teachers can differentiate this activity by providing dice numbered at appropriate levels for each student. Struggling students may work with standard 1–6 dice. Students ready for a challenge can use polyhedral dice. Have a student struggling with 4s facts? Have the partners use one die that has only the number 4 on each side. To differentiate instruction for advanced students, have students look for rectangles with the same area. Students will not color any rectangles on their initial turns. Rather, when students roll but are unable to create a new rectangle on the grid because of lack of space, they can look for another rectangle already drawn with the same area. If they find one, students can color that rectangle using red, yellow, or blue.

Integrate art and math by teaching your students about the art of Piet Mondrian.

