Japanese Essay Paper Grid: Plan a Genkō Yōshi Sheet with Cell Count and Margins

Rubric key

Rubric key for the worksheet and answer sheet.

Correctly subtracts all margins, header, and margin column before counting.

Uses consistent units and whole-number cell counts.

States any remaining gap in millimeters.

Labels numerical values as hypothetical examples.

Allows valid handwriting style alternatives using baseline and midline.

Provides a separate answer sheet for the worksheet.

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Complete worked example / separate key

Plan a grid for a hypothetical sheet 200 mm wide and 280 mm high. Use 10 mm left and right margins, 12 mm top and bottom margins, a 20 mm margin column on the right, a 30 mm header, and a 5 mm cell. Compute columns and rows, and state the remaining gap.

Answer: Usable width = 200 - 10 - 10 - 20 = 160 mm. Columns = 160 / 5 = 32. Usable height = 280 - 30 - 12 - 12 = 226 mm. Rows = floor(226 / 5) = 45, with a 1 mm bottom gap. The grid has 32 columns and 45 rows, a 20 mm margin column, and a 30 mm header.

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Original tasks 1, 2, 3 / complete keys

Task 1

A hypothetical sheet is 180 mm wide with 10 mm left and right margins and a 15 mm margin column on the left. The cell is 5 mm. Compute the column count and the remaining width gap.

Answer: Usable width = 180 - 10 - 10 - 15 = 145 mm. Columns = 145 / 5 = 29. Gap = 0 mm.

Reason: Subtract both margins and the margin column from paper width, then divide by cell size. The division is exact, so no gap remains.

Check: Multiply 29 by 5 to get 145 mm, then add 10, 10, and 15 to get 180 mm.

Task 2

A hypothetical sheet is 250 mm high with 15 mm top and bottom margins and a 40 mm header. The cell is 6 mm. Compute the row count and the bottom gap.

Answer: Usable height = 250 - 40 - 15 - 15 = 180 mm. Rows = 180 / 6 = 30. Gap = 0 mm.

Reason: Subtract header and both vertical margins, then divide by cell size. The result is whole.

Check: Multiply 30 by 6 to get 180 mm, then add 40, 15, and 15 to get 250 mm.

Task 3

A hypothetical sheet is 210 mm wide with 12 mm left and right margins and a 24 mm margin column on the right. The cell is 7 mm. Compute columns and the remaining width gap.

Answer: Usable width = 210 - 12 - 12 - 24 = 162 mm. Columns = floor(162 / 7) = 23. Gap = 162 - 23 times 7 = 1 mm.

Reason: Divide usable width by cell size and take the whole number. The remainder is the gap.

Check: 23 times 7 equals 161 mm; add 12, 12, and 24 to get 209 mm, leaving 1 mm of the 210 mm width.

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Original tasks 4 / complete keys

Task 4

A hypothetical sheet is 297 mm high with 20 mm top and bottom margins and a 35 mm header. The cell is 8 mm. Compute rows and the bottom gap.

Answer: Usable height = 297 - 35 - 20 - 20 = 222 mm. Rows = floor(222 / 8) = 27. Gap = 222 - 27 times 8 = 6 mm.

Reason: Subtract header and vertical margins, divide by cell size, and take the whole number. The remainder is the gap.

Check: 27 times 8 equals 216 mm; add 35, 20, and 20 to get 291 mm, leaving 6 mm of the 297 mm height.

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Worked example, Task 1, Task 2, Task 3, Task 4 / Separate answer sheet

Separate answer sheet with worked computations for the worksheet, including gaps in millimeters and notes on hypothetical values.

Worked example: Usable width = 200 - 10 - 10 - 20 = 160 mm. Columns = 160 / 5 = 32. Usable height = 280 - 30 - 12 - 12 = 226 mm. Rows = floor(226 / 5) = 45, with a 1 mm bottom gap. The grid has 32 columns and 45 rows, a 20 mm margin column, and a 30 mm header.

Exercise 1: Usable width = 180 - 10 - 10 - 15 = 145 mm. Columns = 145 / 5 = 29. Gap = 0 mm.

Exercise 2: Usable height = 250 - 40 - 15 - 15 = 180 mm. Rows = 180 / 6 = 30. Gap = 0 mm.

Exercise 3: Usable width = 210 - 12 - 12 - 24 = 162 mm. Columns = floor(162 / 7) = 23. Gap = 162 - 23 times 7 = 1 mm.

Exercise 4: Usable height = 297 - 35 - 20 - 20 = 222 mm. Rows = floor(222 / 8) = 27. Gap = 222 - 27 times 8 = 6 mm.

All numerical values are hypothetical examples; measure actual paper and printer before printing.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Correctly subtracts all margins, header, and margin column before counting.
- [ ] Uses consistent units and whole-number cell counts.
- [ ] States any remaining gap in millimeters.
- [ ] Labels numerical values as hypothetical examples.
- [ ] Allows valid handwriting style alternatives using baseline and midline.
- [ ] Provides a separate answer sheet for the worksheet.

Reflection: What did you check, what did you change, and what will you try next?