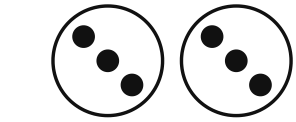
Equal Groups: Add the Groups

Write how many groups, how many in each, and the total.



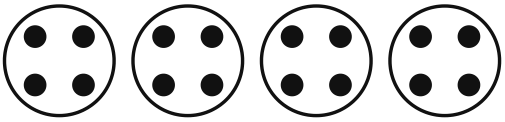
☐ groups of ☐

☐ + ☐ = ☐



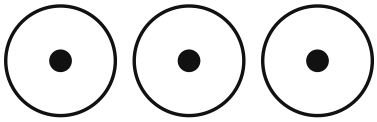
☐ groups of ☐

☐ + ☐ + ☐ = ☐



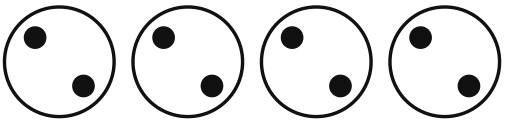
☐ groups of ☐

☐ + ☐ + ☐ + ☐ = ☐



☐ groups of ☐

☐ + ☐ + ☐ = ☐



☐ groups of ☐

☐ + ☐ + ☐ + ☐ = ☐

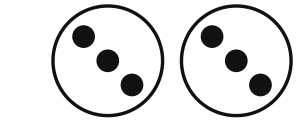


☐ groups of ☐

☐ + ☐ + ☐ + ☐ + ☐ = ☐

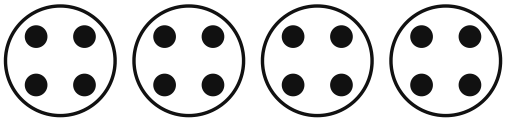
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Write how many groups, how many in each, and the total.



☐ groups of ☐

☐ + ☐ = ☐



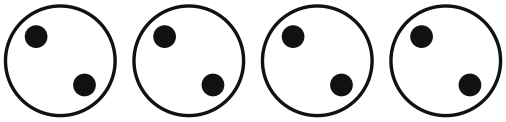
☐ groups of ☐

☐ + ☐ + ☐ + ☐ = ☐



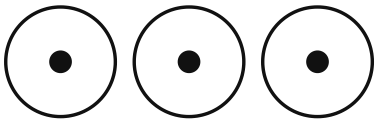
☐ groups of ☐

☐ + ☐ + ☐ = ☐



☐ groups of ☐

☐ + ☐ + ☐ + ☐ = ☐



☐ groups of ☐

☐ + ☐ + ☐ = ☐

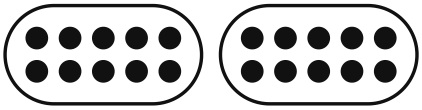


☐ groups of ☐

☐ + ☐ + ☐ + ☐ + ☐ = ☐

Equal Groups: Write the Multiplication

Write how many groups and how many in each, then the multiplication.



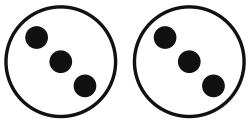
☐ groups of ☐

☐ × ☐ = ☐



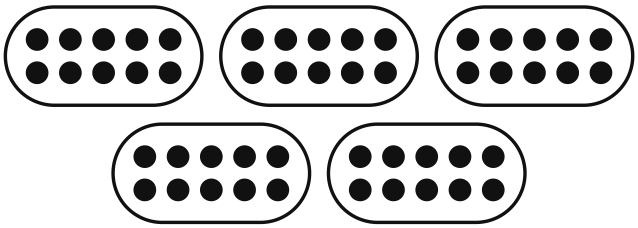
☐ groups of ☐

☐ × ☐ = ☐



☐ groups of ☐

☐ × ☐ = ☐



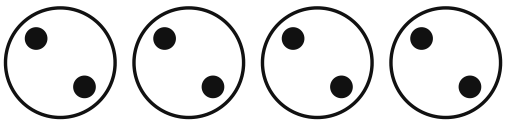
☐ groups of ☐

☐ × ☐ = ☐



☐ groups of ☐

☐ × ☐ = ☐

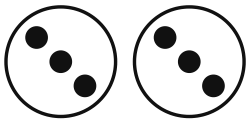


☐ groups of ☐

☐ × ☐ = ☐

Equal Groups: Write the Multiplication

Write how many groups and how many in each, then the multiplication.



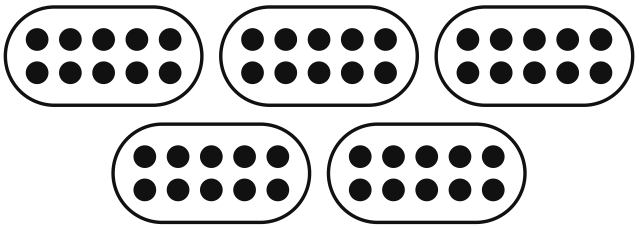
groups of

× =



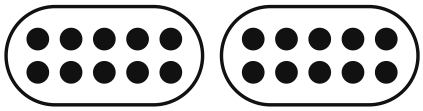
groups of

× =



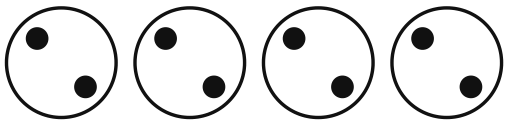
groups of

× =



groups of

× =



groups of

× =



groups of

× =

Equal Groups: Draw the Groups

Draw the groups, then write the total. 3 × 4 is 3 groups of 4.

3 × 4 = ☐

2 × 5 = ☐

5 × 4 = ☐

3 × 3 = ☐

4 × 2 = ☐

5 × 3 = ☐



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Equal Groups: Draw the Groups

Draw the groups, then write the total. 3 × 4 is 3 groups of 4.

5 × 3 = ☐

4 × 2 = ☐

3 × 3 = ☐

5 × 4 = ☐

2 × 5 = ☐

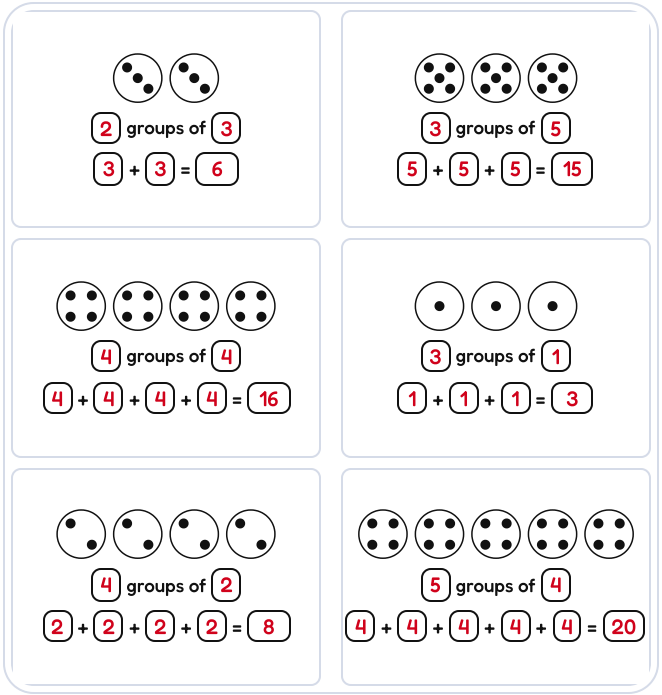
3 × 4 = ☐



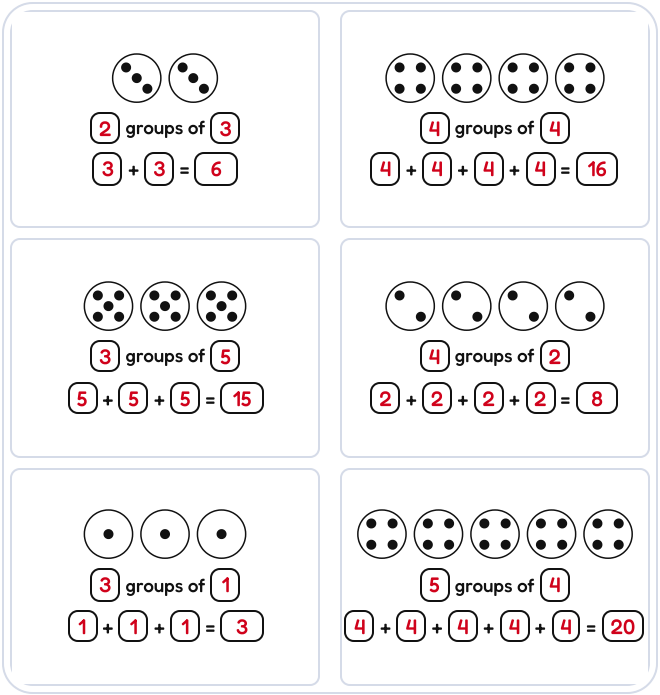
Equal Groups: Answer Key, Pages 1 to 4

For the grown-up. Each red number sits where your child writes it.

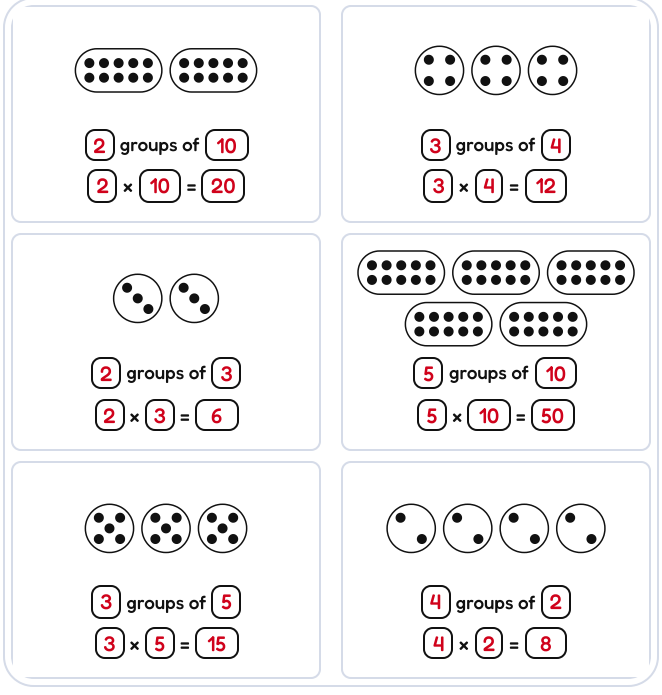
Page 1



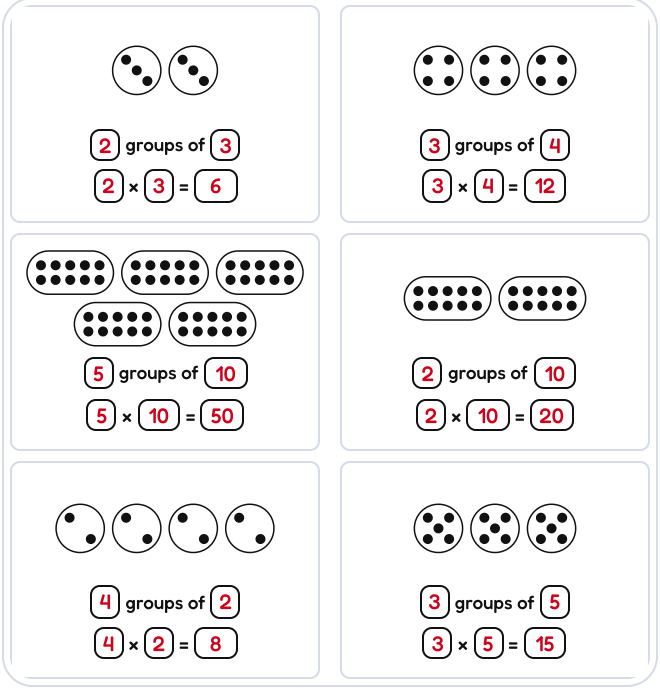
Page 2



Page 3



Page 4



Equal Groups: Answer Key, Pages 5 to 6

For the grown-up. Groups drawn any way are right if the rings and dots match.

Page 5

3 × 4 = 12 	2 × 5 = 10 
5 × 4 = 20 	3 × 3 = 9 
4 × 2 = 8 	5 × 4 = 20 

Page 6

5 × 3 = 15 	4 × 2 = 8 
3 × 3 = 9 	5 × 4 = 20 
2 × 5 = 10 	3 × 4 = 12 

For Grown-Ups: How to Use These Worksheets

For second and third grade, before the times tables. Each activity has two pages, the same groups in a new order.

Why use it

Equal groups come before the facts. In the usual US reading, 4 × 3 means 4 groups of 3. Repeated addition, 3 + 3 + 3 + 3, is how a child finds the total at first, and 4 × 3 = 12 is the short way to write it. A beginner needs both, in that order, under the same picture.

What it is good for

- Writing how many groups and how many in each, then adding the groups.
- Writing the multiplication for the same kind of picture, with rings of 2, 5, and 10, and of 3 and 4.
- Drawing the groups for a fact such as 3 × 4, then writing the total.

How to use it

1. Use real things first, such as four plates with three crackers on each, then the picture.
2. Do the first picture together, out loud: touch each ring and say how many are inside it.
3. Let your child count every dot at first. Fewer tools over the weeks is the aim.
4. Check with the answer key. On the drawing pages, any drawing is right if its rings and dots match.

> **Try saying:** “How many groups? How many in each? So how many in all?”

Tip: In many other countries 4 × 3 is read the other way. Use the reading your child's school uses.