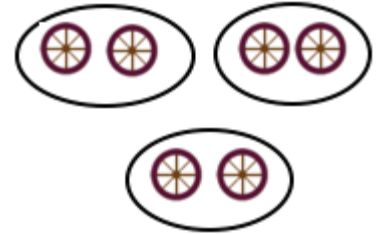


KEY CONCEPT OVERVIEW

During the next week, our math class will learn about and create **equal groups**. We will learn the difference between 2 *groups* and *groups of 2* and will relate equal groups to a **repeated addition** equation.

You can expect to see homework that asks your child to do the following:

- Circle or create groups of 2, 3, and 4.
- Given pictures of objects, create 2, 3, or 4 equal groups; for example, “Put the 6 wheels into 3 equal groups.” (See image at right.)
- Write repeated addition sentences to match drawings of equal groups.
- Draw **tape diagrams** representing equal groups.



SAMPLE PROBLEM (From Lesson 4)

Draw a tape diagram to find the total.

$$2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 = \underline{10}$$

$$5 \text{ groups of } 2 = \underline{10}$$



Additional sample problems with detailed answer steps are found in the *Eureka Math Homework Helpers* books. Learn more at GreatMinds.org.

HOW YOU CAN HELP AT HOME

- Encourage your child to **skip-count** by twos and fives while he washes his hair, gets dressed, or does other daily chores. For example, ask him to start at zero and skip-count by fives up to 50 and back to zero: 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 45, 40, 35, 30, 25, 20, 15, 10, 5, 0. If your child shows mastery of skip-counting by fives, challenge him to skip-count by threes and fours in preparation for Grade 3. You might start the skip-counting and then encourage your child to join in.
- Look for equal groups in your home that your child can identify and skip-count. For instance, when setting the table for dinner, notice equal groups of silverware. When folding laundry, skip-count pairs of socks.
- Give your child 12 counters (e.g., pennies, buttons). Invite her to form equal groups of counters. Ask, “How many equal groups are there? How many are in each group?” She might say, for example, “There are 2 groups of 6 pennies.” Then challenge her to make equal groups with the same number of pennies in a different configuration (e.g., 6 groups of 2, or 3 groups of 4).

TERMS

Equal groups: Groups with the same number of items per group. For example, in the image below, there are four equal groups of three oranges. Repeated addition of equal groups prepares students for multiplication and division in Grade 3.



Repeated addition: Adding equal groups (e.g., $3 + 3 + 3 + 3$).

Skip-count: To count by a number other than 1. For example, skip-counting by twos means counting 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and so on.

MODELS

Tape Diagram: A problem-solving model that helps students see the relationships between quantities. In Module 6, students represent equal groups with tape diagrams.

