

# DISTANCE LEARNING FOR FIRSTLINE STUDENTS

## PACKET #2

Start Date: Monday, March 30, 2020

**GRADE:** 

K 1 (2) 3 4 5 6 7 8

CONTENT INCLUDED:

ELA MATH SCIENCE SOCIAL STUDIES

2nd Grade ELA					
Day	Work book	Lesson Number			
Monday 3/30	Unit 6	Lesson 10			
Tuesday 3/31		Lesson 11			
Wednesday 4/1		Lesson 12			
Thursday 4/2		Lesson 13			
Friday 4/3		Lesson 14			
Monday 4/6		Lesson 15			
Tuesday 4/7		Lesson 16			
Wednesday 4/8		Lesson 17			
Thursday 4/9		Lesson 18			

#### 2nd Grade Math Directions: Complete the Problem Set and Exit Ticket for the lessons below. Day Workbook Lesson Learning Goal Number Monday Module 8 Lesson 11 Describe a whole by the number of equal parts including 2 halves, 3 thirds, and 4 fourths. 3/30 Lesson 12 Tuesday Recognize that equal parts of an identical 3/31 rectangle can have different shapes. Wed. Lesson 13 Construct a paper clock by partitioning a circle into halves and quarters, and tell time to the half 4/1 hour or quarter hour. Thurs. Lesson 14 Tell time to the nearest five minutes. 4/2 Friday Lesson 15 Tell time to the nearest five minutes; relate a.m. and p.m. to time of day. 4/3

Solve elapsed time problems involving whole

Use math drawings to represent equal groups,

Use manipulatives to create equal groups.

and relate to repeated addition.

hours and a half hour.

Lesson 16

Lesson 1

Lesson 2

Monday

Tuesday

Module 6

4/6

4/7

4/8

Wed.

No	ame		_ Date	
1.	For Parts (a), (c), and (e), ide	entify the shaded o	irea.	
	a.			
	half		halves	
	b. Circle the shape above th	at has a shaded ar	ea that shows 1 w	hole.
	C.			
	third	thirds		thirds
	d. Circle the shape above th	at has a shaded ar	ea that shows 1 w	hole.
	e.			
	fourth	fourths	fourths	fourths

f. Circle the shape above that has a shaded area that shows 1 whole.



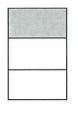
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Lesson 11:



## 2. What fraction do you need to color so that 1 whole is shaded?

a.



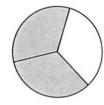
b.



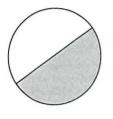
C.



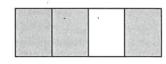
d.



e.



f.



3. Complete the drawing to show 1 whole.

a. This is 1 half. Draw 1 whole.

b. This is 1 third. Draw 1 whole.



c. This is 1 fourth. Draw 1 whole.

Lesson 11:



Name		Date
What fra	ction do you need to colo	r so that 1 whole is shaded?
1.		2.
3.		4.
	(**************************************	

Lesson 11:



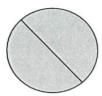
Name	Date	

1. For Parts (a), (c), and (e), identify the shaded area.

a.



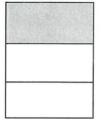
half



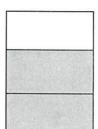
halves

b. Circle the shape above that has a shaded area that shows 1 whole.

C.



third



thirds



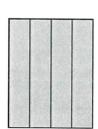
thirds

d. Circle the shape above that has a shaded area that shows 1 whole.

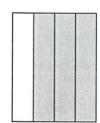
e.



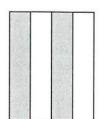
fourth



fourths



fourths



fourths

f. Circle the shape above that has a shaded area that shows 1 whole.

Lesson 11:

Describe a whole by the number of equal parts including 2 halves, 3 thirds, and 4 fourths.

2.	What fraction do	you need t	o color so	that 1	whole is	shaded?

a.



b.



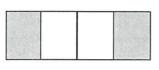
C.



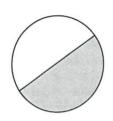
d.



e.



f.



3. Complete the drawing to show 1 whole.

a. This is 1 half. Draw 1 whole.

	_	

b. This is 1 third. Draw 1 whole.



c. This is 1 fourth. Draw 1 whole.



Lesson 11:



No	ame	Date
	Partition the rectangles in 2 different ways to sha. 2 halves	how equal shares.
	b. 3 thirds	
	c. 4 fourths	

2. Build the original whole square using the rectangle half and the half represented by your 4 small triangles. Draw it in the space below.



Lesson 12:

Recognize that equal parts of an identical rectangle can have different shapes.



- 3. Use different-colored halves of a whole square.
  - a. Cut the square in half to make 2 equal-size rectangles.
  - b. Rearrange the halves to create a new rectangle with no gaps or overlaps.
  - c. Cut each equal part in half to make 4 equal-size squares.
  - d. Rearrange the new equal shares to create different polygons.
  - e. Draw one of your new polygons from Part (d) below.

#### Extension

- 4. Cut out the circle.
  - a. Cut the circle in half.
  - b. Rearrange the halves to create a new shape with no gaps or overlaps.
  - c. Cut each equal share in half.
  - d. Rearrange the equal shares to create a new shape with no gaps or overlaps.
  - e. Draw your new shape from Part (d) below.



Lesson 12:

Recognize that equal parts of an identical rectangle can have different shapes



Name			Date_	
Partition the rect	angles in 2 differ	ent ways to	show equal share	S.
1. 2 halves				
		90		
2. 3 thirds				
3. 4 fourths				



Lesson 12:

Recognize that equal parts of an identical rectangle can have different shapes.



Name	Date
1. Partition the rectangles in 2 different ways to	o show equal shares.
a. 2 halves	
b. 3 thirds	
c. 4 fourths	
d. 2 halves	
e. 3 thirds	
f. 4 fourths	

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Lesson 12:

Recognize that equal parts of an identical rectangle can have different shapes.



- 2. Cut out the square at the bottom of this page.
  - a. Cut the square in half to make 2 equal-size rectangles. Shade 1 half using your pencil.
  - b. Rearrange the halves to create a new rectangle with no gaps or overlaps.
  - c. Cut each equal part in half to make 4 equal-size squares.
  - d. Rearrange the new equal shares to create different polygons.
  - e. Draw one of your new polygons from Part (d) below. One half is shaded!





Lesson 12:

Recognize that equal parts of an identical rectangle can have different

Name	Date

1. Tell what fraction of each clock is shaded in the space below using the words quarter, quarters, half, or halves.









2. Write the time shown on each clock.

α.



b.



C.



d.



Lesson 13:

Construct a paper clock by partitioning a circle into halves and quarters, and tell time to the half hour or quarter hour.

engage

- 3. Match each time to the correct clock by drawing a line.
  - Quarter to 4
  - Half past 8





1:15







3. Draw the minute hand on the clock to show the correct time.







Lesson 13:

Construct a paper clock by partitioning a circle into halves and quarters, and tell time to the half hour or quarter hour.

engage

Name	Date

Draw the minute hand on the clock to show the correct time.



Half past 7



12:15



A quarter to 3



Lesson 13:

Construct a paper clock by partitioning a circle into halves and quarters, and tell time to the half hour or quarter hour.

Name	Date

1. Tell what fraction of each clock is shaded in the space below using the words quarter, quarters, half, or halves.









2. Write the time shown on each clock.

a.



b.



C.



d.



Lesson 13:

Construct a paper clock by partitioning a circle into halves and quarters, and tell time to the half hour or quarter hour.

engage

- 3. Match each time to the correct clock by drawing a line.
  - Quarter to 5





5:15



Quarter after 5



4:45

4. Draw the minute hand on the clock to show the correct time.







Lesson 13:

Construct a paper clock by partitioning a circle into halves and quarters, and tell time to the half hour or quarter hour.

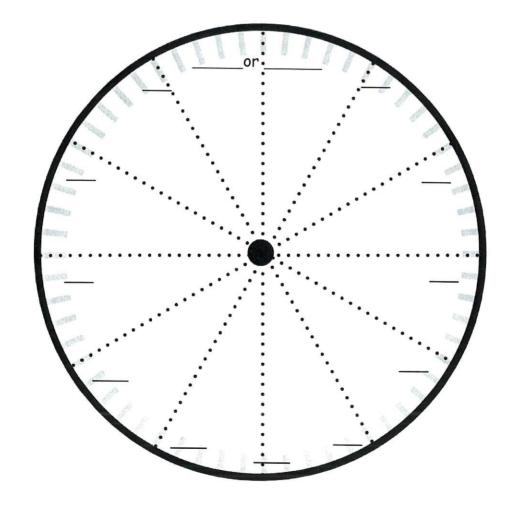
engage

Name \_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

1. Fill in the missing numbers.

60, 55, 50, \_\_\_\_, 40, \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_, 20, \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_,

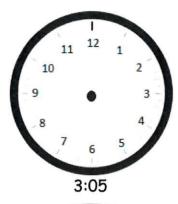
2. Fill in the missing numbers on the face of the clock to show the minutes.

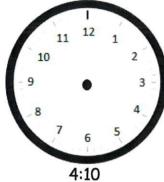


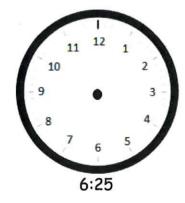
Lesson 14:

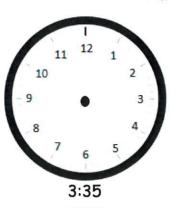
Tell time to the nearest five minutes.

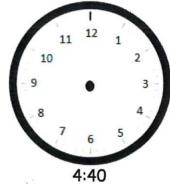
3. Draw the hour and minute hands on the clocks to match the correct time.

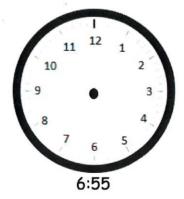












4. What time is it?



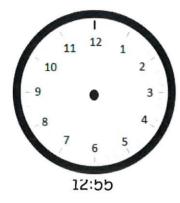


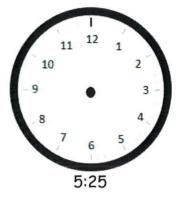
Lesson 14:

Tell time to the nearest five minutes.

Name	Date
------	------

Draw the hour and minute hands on the clocks to match the correct time.





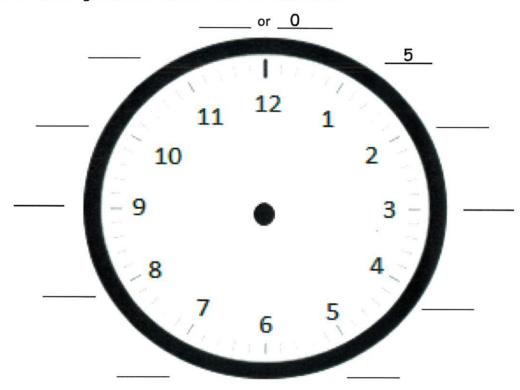
Lesson 14: Tell time to the nearest five minutes.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date\_\_\_

1. Fill in the missing numbers.

\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_, 45, 40, \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_, 20, 15, \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_, \_\_\_

2. Fill in the missing minutes on the face of the clock.



3. Draw the minute hands on the clocks to match the correct time.



3:25



7:15



9:55

Lesson 14:

Tell time to the nearest five minutes.

4. Draw the hour hands on the clocks to match the correct time.



12:30



10:10



3:45

5. Draw the hour and minute hands on the clocks to match the correct time.



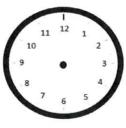
6:55



4:40



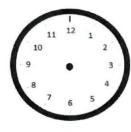
1:50



7:45



8:25



2:05

6. What time is it?





Lesson 14:

Tell time to the nearest five minutes.

Date \_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

1.		cide whether the activity below would swer.	happen in the a.m. or the p.m. Circle you	ur
	a.	Waking up for school	a.m. / p.m.	
	b.	Eating dinner	a.m. / p.m.	
	c.	Reading a bedtime story	a.m. / p.m.	
	d.	Making breakfast	a.m. / p.m.	
	e.	Having a play date after school	a.m. / p.m.	

h. Eating lunch

f. Going to bed

g. Eating a piece of cake

a.m. / p.m.

a.m. / p.m.

a.m. / p.m.



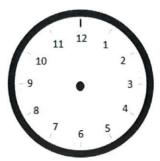
Lesson 15:

Tell time to the nearest five minutes; relate a.m. and p.m. to

- 2. Draw the hands on the analog clock to match the time on the digital clock. Then, circle a.m. or p.m. based on the description given.
  - a. Brushing your teeth after you wake up

7:10

a.m. or p.m.



b. Finishing homework

5:55

a.m. or p.m.



3. Write what you might be doing if it were a.m. or p.m.

a. **a.m**. \_\_\_\_\_

b. **p.m.** \_\_\_\_\_



4. What time does the clock show?





Lesson 15:

Tell time to the nearest five minutes; relate a.m. and p.m. to time of day.

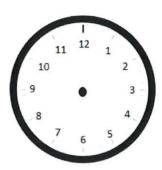
engage

Name Date

Draw the hands on the analog clock to match the time on the digital clock. Then, circle a.m. or p.m. based on the description given.

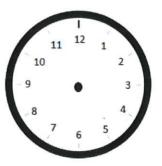
1. The sun is rising.

6:10 a.m. or p.m.



2. Walking the dog

3:40 a.m. or p.m.



Lesson 15:

Tell time to the nearest five minutes; relate a.m. and p.m. to time of day.



NameD	ate
-------	-----

1. Decide whether the activity below would happen in the a.m. or the p.m. Circle your answer.

a. Eating breakfast	a.m. / p.m.	b. Doing homework	a.m. / p.m.
c. Setting the table for dinner	a.m. / p.m.	d. Waking up in the morning	a.m. / p.m.
e. After-school dance class	a.m. / p.m.	f. Eating lunch	a.m. / p.m.
g. Going to bed	a.m. / p.m.	h. Heating up dinner	a.m. / p.m.

2. Write the time displayed on the clock. Then, choose whether the activity below would happen in the a.m. or the p.m.

a. Brushing your teeth before school



\_ a.m. / p.m.

b. Eating dessert after dinner



\_ a.m. / p.m.

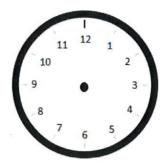
Tell time to the nearest five minutes; relate a.m. and p.m. to time of day.

engage

- 3. Draw the hands on the analog clock to match the time on the digital clock. Then, circle a.m. or p.m. based on the description given.
  - a. Brushing your teeth before bedtime

8:15

a.m. or p.m.



b. Recess after lunch

12:30

a.m. or p.m.



4. Write what you might be doing if it were a.m. or p.m.

a. a.m.



c. a.m. \_\_\_\_

d. p.m. \_\_\_\_\_



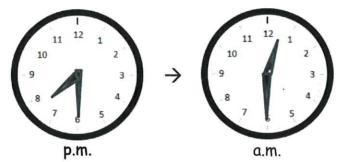
Lesson 15:

Tell time to the nearest five minutes; relate a.m. and p.m. to

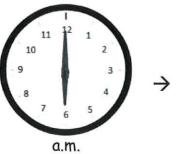
Name Date

- 1. How much time has passed?
  - a. 6:30 a.m.  $\rightarrow$  7:00 a.m.
  - b.  $4:00 \text{ p.m.} \rightarrow 9:00 \text{ p.m.}$
  - c.  $11:00 \text{ a.m.} \rightarrow 5:00 \text{ p.m.}$
  - d. 3:30 a.m. → 10:30 a.m.
  - e. 7:00 p.m. → 1:30 a.m.

f.



g.





h.





Lesson 16:

Solve elapsed time problems involving whole hours and a half hour.

### 2. Solve.

a. Tracy arrives at school at 7:30 a.m. She leaves school at 3:30 p.m. How long is Tracy at school?

b. Anna spent 3 hours at dance practice. She finished at 6:15 p.m. What time did she start?

c. Andy finished baseball practice at 4:30 p.m. His practice was 2 hours long. What time did his baseball practice start?

d. Marcus took a road trip. He left on Monday at 7:00 a.m. and drove until 4:00 p.m. On Tuesday, Marcus drove from 6:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. How long did he drive on Monday and Tuesday?



Lesson 16:

Solve elapsed time problems involving whole hours and a half hour.

Name	Date
How much time has passed?	
1. 3:00 p.m. → 11:00 p.m.	
2. 5:00 a.m. → 12:00 p.m. (noon)	
3. 9:30 p.m. → 7:30 a.m.	



Lesson 16:

Solve elapsed time problems involving whole hours and a half hour.

Name \_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_

1. How much time has passed?

a.  $2:00 \text{ p.m.} \rightarrow 8:00 \text{ p.m.}$ 

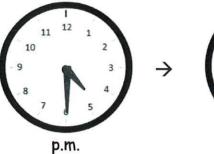
b.  $7:30 \text{ a.m.} \rightarrow 12:00 \text{ p.m.}$  (noon)

c.  $10:00 \text{ a.m.} \rightarrow 4:30 \text{ p.m.}$ 

d. 1:30 p.m.  $\rightarrow$  8:30 p.m.

e.  $9:30 \text{ a.m.} \rightarrow 2:00 \text{ p.m.}$ 

f.



p.m.

g.





h.





Lesson 16:

Solve elapsed time problems involving whole hours and a half hour.

^	_	1
۷.	50	lve.

a. Kylie started basketball practice at 2:30 p.m. and finished at 6:00 p.m. How long was Kylie at basketball practice?

b. Jamal spent 4 and a half hours at his family picnic. It started at 1:30 p.m. What time did Jamal leave?

c. Christopher spent 2 hours doing his homework. He finished at 5:30 p.m. What time did he start his homework?

d. Henry slept from 8 p.m. to 6:30 a.m. How many hours did Henry sleep?



Lesson 16:

Solve elapsed time problems involving whole hours and a half hour.

Name \_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_

1.	10 + 3 =	21.	7 + 9 =
2.	10 + 6 =	22.	4 + 8 =
3.	10 + 4 =	23.	5 + 9 =
4.	5 + 10 =	24.	8 + 6 =
5.	8 + 10 =	25.	7 + 5 =
6.	10 + 9 =	26.	5 + 8 =
7.	12 + 2 =	27.	8 + 3 =
8.	13 + 4 =	28.	9 + 8 =
9.	16 + 3 =	29.	6 + 5 =
10.	2 + 17 =	30.	7 + 6 =
11.	5 + 14 =	31.	4 + 6 =
12.	7 + 12 =	32.	8 + 7 =
13.	16 + 3 =	33.	7 + 7 =
14.	11 + 5 =	34.	8 + 6 =
15.	9 + 2 =	35.	6 + 9 =
16.	5 + 9 =	36.	8 + 5 =
17.	7 + 9 =	37.	4 + 7 =
18.	9 + 4 =	38.	3 + 9 =
19	7 + 8 =	39.	6 + 6 =
20.	8 + 8 =	40.	4 + 9 =



Lesson 1: Use manipulatives to create equal groups.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_

1.	10 + 4 =	21.	4 + 8 =
2.	10 + 9 =	22.	7 + 6 =
3.	5 + 10 =	23.	+ 4 = 11
4.	2 + 10 =	24.	+ 8 = 13
5.	11 + 4 =	25.	6 + = 14
6.	12 + 5 =	26.	8 + = 15
7.	16 + 2 =	27.	= 9 + 8
8.	13 + = 18	28.	= 4 + 7
9.	11 + = 20	29.	= 7 + 8
10.	14 + 3 =	30.	3 + 9 =
11.	= 3 + 16	31.	6 + 7 =
12.	= 7 + 12	32.	8 + = 13
13.	= 15 + 4	33.	= 7 + 9
14.	9 + 2 =	34.	6 + 5 =
15.	6 + 9 =	35.	= 5 + 7
16.	+ 4 = 11	36.	= 8 + 4
17.	+ 6 = 13	37.	15 = 8 +
18.	+ 5 = 12	38.	17 = + 9
19	8 + 8 =	39.	14 = + 7
20.	6 + 6 =	40.	19 = 8 +

Lesson 1: Use manipulatives to create equal groups.

Name

1.	12 - 2 =	21.	16 - 9 =
2.	18 - 8 =	22.	14 - 6 =
3.	19 - 10 =	23.	16 - 8 =
4.	14 - 10 =	24.	15 - 6 =
5.	16 - 6 =	25.	17 - 8 =
6.	11 - 10 =	26.	18 - 9 =
7.	17 - 12 =	27.	15 - 7 =
8.	20 - 10 =	28.	13 - 8 =
9.	13 - 11 =	29.	11 - 3 =
10.	18 - 13 =	30.	12 - 5 =
11.	12 - 3 =	31.	11 - 2 =
12.	11 - 2 =	32.	13 - 6 =
13.	14 - 2 =	33.	16 - 7 =
14.	13 - 4 =	34.	12 - 8 =
15.	11 - 3 =	35.	16 - 13 =
16.	13 - 2 =	36.	15 - 14 =
17.	12 - 4 =	37.	17 - 12 =
18.	14 - 5 =	38.	19 - 16 =
19	11 - 4 =	39.	18 - 11 =
20.	12 - 5 =	40.	20 - 16 =



Lesson 1: Use manipulatives to create equal groups.

Name \_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_

1.	19 - 9 =	21.	16 - 7 =
2.	12 - 10 =	22.	17 - 8 =
3.	18 - 11 =	23.	16 - 7 =
4.	15 - 10 =	24.	14 - 8 =
5.	17 - 12 =	25.	17 - 9 =
6.	16 - 13 =	26.	12 - 9 =
7.	12 - 2 =	27.	16 - 8 =
8.	20 - 10 =	28.	15 - 7 =
9.	14 - 11 =	29.	13 - 8 =
10.	13 - 3 =	30.	14 - 7 =
11.	= 11 - 3	31.	13 - 9 =
12.	= 14 - 4	32.	15 - 9 =
13.	= 13 - 4	33.	14 - 6 =
14.	= 11 - 4	34.	= 13 - 5
15.	= 12 - 3	35.	= 15 - 8
16.	= 13 - 2	36.	= 18 - 9
17.	= 11 - 2	37.	= 20 - 4
18.	16 - 8 =	38.	= 20 - 17
19	15 - 6 =	39.	= 20 - 11
20.	12 - 5 =	40.	= 20 - 3



Lesson 1: Use manipulatives to create equal groups.

engage<sup>ny</sup>

Name \_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

1.	13 + 3 =	21.	11 - 8 =
2.	12 + 8 =	22.	13 - 7 =
3.	16 + 2 =	23.	15 - 8 =
4.	11 + 7 =	24.	12 + 6 =
5.	6 + 9 =	25.	13 + 2 =
6.	7 + 8 =	26.	9 + 11 =
7.	4 + 7 =	27.	6 + 8 =
8.	13 - 5 =	28.	8 + 9 =
9.	16 - 6 =	29.	7 + 5 =
10.	17 - 9 =	30.	13 - 7 =
11.	14 - 6 =	31.	15 - 8 =
12.	18 - 7 =	32.	11 - 9 =
13.	8 + 8 =	33.	12 - 3 =
14.	7 + 6 =	34.	14 - 5 =
15.	4 + 9 =	35.	13 + 6 =
16.	5 + 7 =	36.	8 + 5 =
17.	6 + 5 =	37.	4 + 7 =
18.	13 - 8 =	38.	7 + 8 =
19	16 - 9 =	39.	4 + 9 =
20.	14 - 8 =	40.	20 - 12 =

## EUREKA MATH

Lesson 1: Use manipulatives to create equal groups.

engage<sup>ny</sup>

Name	Date

1. Circle groups of two apples.



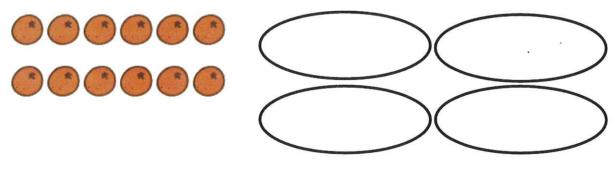
There are \_\_\_\_ groups of two apples.

2. Circle groups of three balls.



There are \_\_\_\_ groups of three balls.

3. Redraw the 12 oranges into 4 equal groups.



4 groups of \_\_\_\_\_ oranges

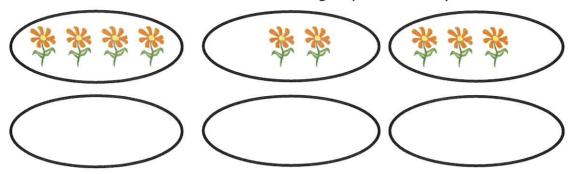
4. Redraw the 12 oranges into 3 equal groups.



3 groups of \_\_\_\_\_ oranges

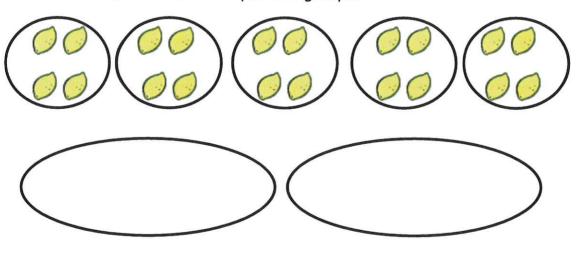
Lesson 1: Use manipulatives to create equal groups.

5. Redraw the flowers to make each of the 3 groups have an equal number.



3 groups of \_\_\_\_\_ flowers = \_\_\_\_ flowers.

6. Redraw the lemons to make 2 equal size groups.



2 groups of \_\_\_\_\_ lemons = \_\_\_\_ lemons.

Lesson 1:

Use manipulatives to create equal groups.

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Name	Date	

1. Circle groups of 4 hats.







































2. Redraw the smiley faces into 2 equal groups.















2 groups of \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_.

Lesson 1:

Use manipulatives to create equal groups.

Name	Date
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1. Circle groups of two shirts.











There are \_\_\_\_\_ groups of two shirts.

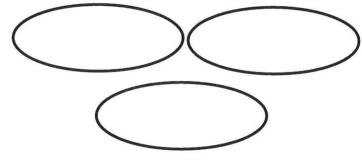
2. Circle groups of three pants.



There are \_\_\_\_\_ groups of three pants.

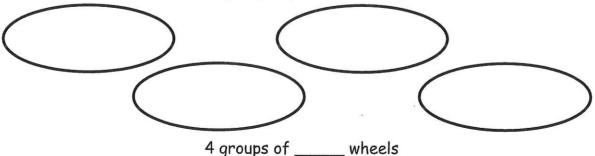
3. Redraw the 12 wheels into 3 equal groups.





3 groups of \_\_\_\_\_ wheels

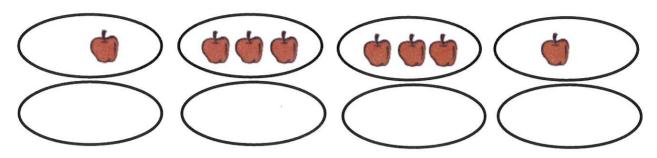
4. Redraw the 12 wheels into 4 equal groups.



Lesson 1:

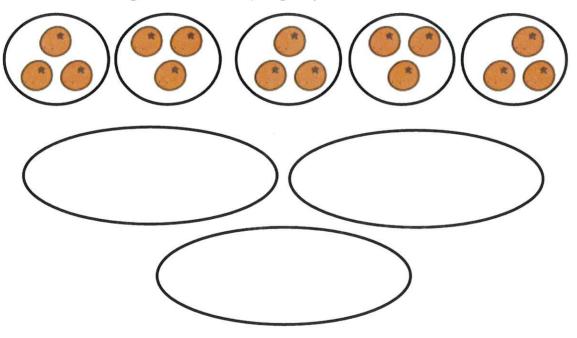
Use manipulatives to create equal groups.

5. Redraw the apples to make each of the 4 groups have an equal amount.



4 groups of \_\_\_\_\_ apples = \_\_\_\_ apples.

6. Redraw the oranges to make 3 equal groups.



3 groups of \_\_\_\_\_ oranges = \_\_\_\_ oranges.

Lesson 1:

Use manipulatives to create equal groups.

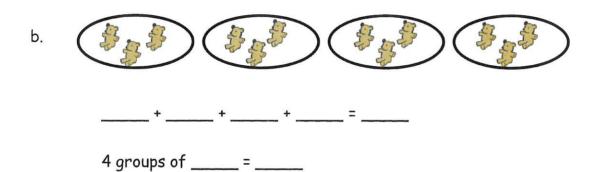
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Name	Date

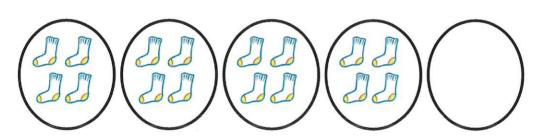
1. Write a repeated addition equation to show the number of objects in each group. Then, find the total.

a.

3 groups of \_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_



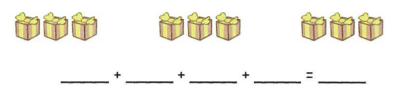
2. Draw 1 more group of four. Then, write a repeated addition equation to match.



5 groups of \_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_

Lesson 2:

3. Draw 1 more group of three. Then, write a repeated addition equation to match.



\_\_\_\_ groups of 3 = \_\_\_\_

4. Draw 2 more equal groups. Then, write a repeated addition equation to match.







+\_\_\_\_+\_\_+\_\_\_+\_\_\_+\_\_\_=\_\_

\_\_\_\_ groups of 2 = \_\_\_\_

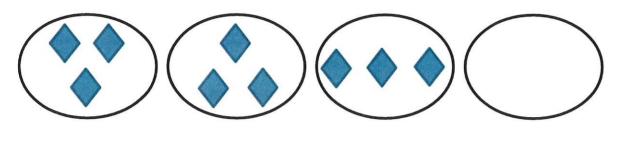
5. Draw 3 groups of 5 stars. Then, write a repeated addition equation to match.

Lesson 2:



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_

1. Draw 1 more equal group.



4 groups of \_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_

2. Draw 2 groups of 3 stars. Then, write a repeated addition equation to match.

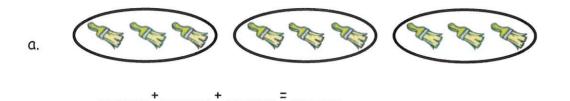


Lesson 2:

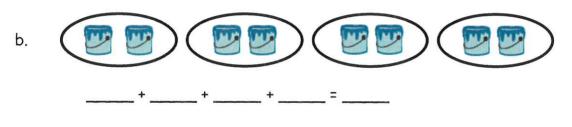


Name	Date

1. Write a repeated addition equation to show the number of objects in each group. Then, find the total.

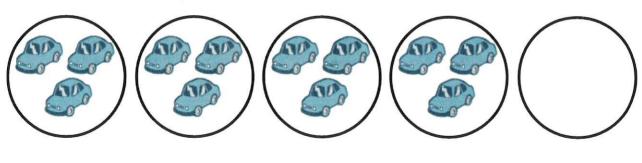


3 groups of \_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_



4 groups of \_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_

2. Draw 1 more equal group.



5 groups of \_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_

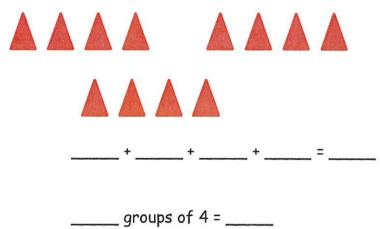


Lesson 2:

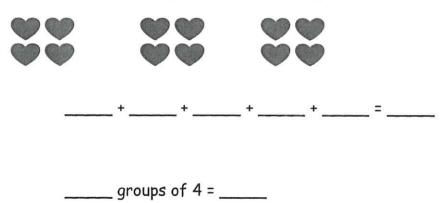
Use math drawings to represent equal groups, and relate to repeated

35

3. Draw 1 more group of four. Then, write a repeated addition equation to match.



4. Draw 2 more equal groups. Then, write a repeated addition equation to match.



5. Draw 4 groups of 3 circles. Then, write a repeated addition equation to match.



Lesson 2: