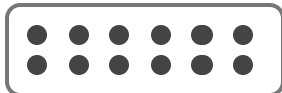


Arrays to 30

Set out. An array keeps equal groups in straight rows and columns. Multiply the number of rows by the number in each row.

SEE ONE



$$2 \times 6 = 12$$

An array keeps equal groups in straight rows and columns. Multiply the number of rows by the number in each row.

$$2 \times 6 = 12$$

TRY THE TRAIL

1

Count the rows.

2

Count how many are in each row.

3

Multiply rows by the amount in each row.

Notice this: Turning an array does not change how many dots it contains.

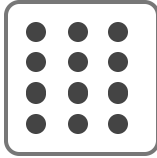
Ready? Flip the page and use the same move on each problem.



Arrays to 30

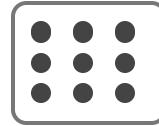
Do: Solve each problem. Use the picture or place-value setup when it is shown.

1



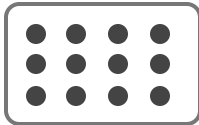
$4 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$

2



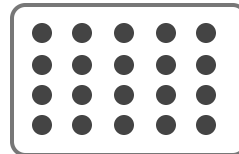
$3 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$

3



$3 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

4



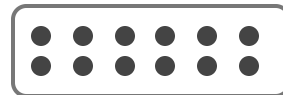
$4 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

5



$3 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

6



$2 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

CHECK YOUR TRAIL SENSE

Try this one without help.

$2 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$

One careful line at a time. Accuracy comes before speed.

For the grown-up: Point to one row. How many rows like that are there? Keep the answers on the separate key page.



Arrays to 30

Keep going: Complete all 24. Work straight down each column.

1

$4 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

5

$4 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

9

$4 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

13

$2 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

17

$5 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

21

$5 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

2

$5 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

6

$2 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

10

$3 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

14

$2 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

18

$4 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

22

$3 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

3

$5 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$

7

$5 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

11

$5 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

15

$4 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

19

$3 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

23

$2 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

4

$2 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

8

$3 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

12

$2 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$

16

$4 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

20

$3 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

24

$2 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

Steady repetition makes the next problem feel familiar.



Arrays to 30

Outcome: Your child can read an array as rows times columns and find the total.

Readiness: Start here if your child can count equal groups and recognize rows and columns.

GUIDED PAGE ANSWERS

1. 12 2. 9 3. 12 4. 20 5. 6 6. 12 Check. 6

PRACTICE PAGE ANSWERS

1. 20 2. 10 3. 15 4. 8 5. 24 6. 10 7. 30 8. 18
 9. 16 10. 18 11. 30 12. 6 13. 4 14. 8 15. 8 16. 16
 17. 10 18. 8 19. 12 20. 15 21. 25 22. 12 23. 8 24. 10

WATCH FOR

Your child adds the row count and column count instead of multiplying them.

SAY THIS

“Point to one row. How many rows like that are there?”

NEXT USEFUL TRAIL

Multiplication as Repeated Addition

Recipe multiplication.arrays-to-30.c.v1 · Seed 54027



More free math:

<https://madeforhomeschool.com/math/pages/arrays-to-30>