

Multiplication as Repeated Addition

Set out. Multiplication is a short way to write equal addends. Three groups of four means $4 + 4 + 4$ and 3 times 4.

SEE ONE

$$5 + 5 + 5 + 5$$

$$4 \times 5 = 20$$

Multiplication is a short way to write equal addends. Three groups of four means $4 + 4 + 4$ and 3 times 4.

$$4 \times 5 = 20$$

TRY THE TRAIL

1

Name the equal addend.

2

Count how many times it repeats.

3

Write the matching multiplication fact.

Notice this: The number of equal addends tells how many groups there are.

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



Multiplication as Repeated Addition

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

1

$$10 + 10$$

$$2 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

2

$$10 + 10 + 10 + 10 + 10$$

$$5 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

3

$$3 + 3 + 3 + 3$$

$$4 \times 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

4

$$7 + 7 + 7 + 7 + 7$$

$$5 \times 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

5

$$7 + 7 + 7 + 7$$

$$4 \times 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

6

$$2 + 2 + 2$$

$$3 \times 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

CHECK YOUR TRAIL SENSE

Try this one without help.

$$4 \times 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

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

For the grown-up: Which number repeats, and how many copies of it do you need? Keep the answers on the separate key page.



Multiplication as Repeated Addition

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

1

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

5

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

9

$2 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$

13

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

17

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

21

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

2

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

6

$3 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$

10

$2 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$

14

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

18

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

22

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

3

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

7

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

11

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

15

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

19

$3 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$

23

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

4

$2 \times 7 = \underline{\quad}$

8

$2 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$

12

$3 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

16

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

20

$4 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$

24

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

Steady repetition makes the next problem feel familiar.



Multiplication as Repeated Addition

Outcome: Your child can connect a multiplication fact to repeated addition.
Readiness: Start here if your child can add the same small number several times.

GUIDED PAGE ANSWERS

1. 20 2. 50 3. 12 4. 35 5. 28 6. 6 **Check.** 36

PRACTICE PAGE ANSWERS

1. 12 2. 9 3. 16 4. 14 5. 4 6. 21 7. 10 8. 16
9. 20 10. 14 11. 9 12. 27 13. 8 14. 12 15. 18 16. 30
17. 9 18. 4 19. 24 20. 32 21. 25 22. 16 23. 12 24. 25

WATCH FOR

Your child adds the two factors instead of repeating one factor the stated number of times.

SAY THIS

“Which number repeats, and how many copies of it do you need?”

NEXT USEFUL TRAIL

Multiply by 0, 1, 2, 5, and 10

