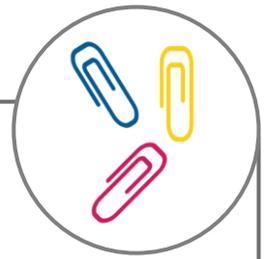


Supporting Activities

Multiplication (Equal Groups)



Paper Clip Pandemonium: An activity for 2 or 3 children to play to develop their understanding of equal groups.

Resources: You will need an envelope for each player which contains no more than 12 different coloured paper clips.

Activity: The first player closes their eyes and grabs a random number of paper clips from their envelope and places them on the table - this represents 1 group. Next, Player 2 and Player 3 both grab several paper clips, without counting them and without looking, from their envelopes. They place them in separate groups in front of them. All players count the number of paper clips in their group. If either of Player 2 or Player 3's groups have the same number of paper clips (the colour of paper clips is not important), that player is crowned the winner! If neither of their groups have the same number of paper clips as Player 1's group, Player 2 and 3 return their paper clips into their envelopes and try again until one of them is successful. If both Player 2 and 3 manage to match Player 1's amount at the same time, they are both awarded 1 point. Once an equal group has been made, rotate the players' positions.

Example:

Player 1: Pulls out 8 paper clips from their envelope and makes a group.

Player 2: Pulls out 9 paper clips.

Player 3: Pulls out 5 paper clips.

Player 1 & 2 return their paper clips into their envelopes to try again.

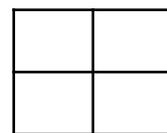
Player 2: Pulls 6 paper clips.

Player 3: Pulls out 8 paper clips.

Player 3 wins the round as 8 matches the number of paper clips in Player 1's group.

Supporting Activities

Multiplication (Equal Groups)



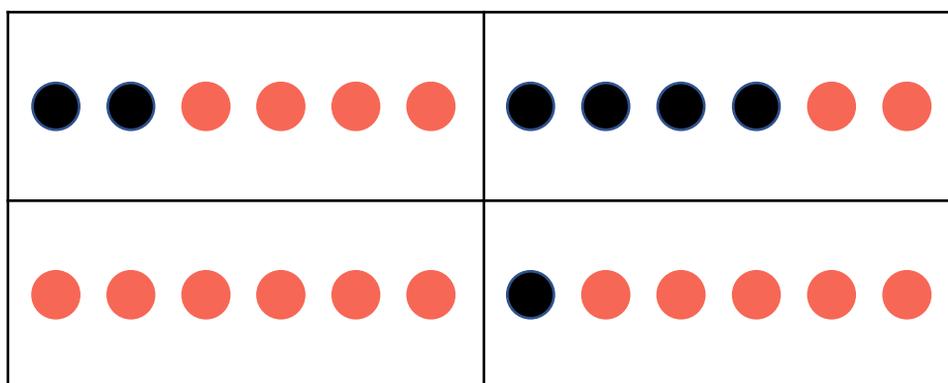
Balance Each Quarter: An activity for a child to complete in class or as part of an intervention to reinforce their understanding of equal groups.

Resources: You will need piece of A4 or A3 paper which has been split into quarters and a pen(cil) for the child to draw counters with.

Activity: Show the child a piece of paper which has been split into quarters. In one quarter, draw 2 counters, in another quarter, draw 4 counters, in another quarter, draw 1 counter and leave the other quarter blank. Ask the child to add some counters to each quarter, so that each quarter has an equal number of counters. Discuss how by adding a different number of counters to each quarter, each quarter now has an equal number of counters.

Example:

The child may choose to complete the quarters as shown below. Each quarter has 6 counters. The black counters are the original counters and the red counters are what the child has added.



The child may complete the quarters differently and could still be correct - for example, each quarter could contain either 4 or 5 counters.