## Objective

Match objects using one-to-one correspondence to demonstrate equal groups.

## Counting and Cardinality

## Equal Groups

Having had a certain amount of rote-counting practice, children should be ready to develop an understanding of the relative magnitude of whole numbers. They practice this skill by matching and comparing groups of objects using one-to-one correspondence.

## Try lit! Perform the Try It! activity on the next page.

## Talk About It

Discuss the Try It! activity.
■ Say: Remember, we use the math word equal to describe two groups that have the same number.

- Ask: How can you tell when two chains have the same, or an equal, number of Link ' $N$ ' Learn ${ }^{\circledR}$ Links?
- Say: Here are two chains that have different numbers of links. (Display two chains, one made of 3 links and the other made of 4 links.) Ask: What could you do to make these two the same or equal?


## Solve It

With children, reread the problem. Have children draw a picture showing the players on the two kickball teams. Have children draw lines to match the children in the picture, using one-to-one correspondence.

## More Ideas

For other ways to teach about equal groups-

- Have children draw a straight line across a sheet of paper to create two workspaces. Have them make a line of 5 Snap Cubes ${ }^{\circledR}$ in each workspace. Ask children to draw lines to match one-to-one the cubes in each group.
- Have children arrange three 1 " Color Cubes of one color in a line, then place three cubes of another color on top of the first ones. Have children confirm that the second group has the same number of cubes as the first.


## Formative Assessment

Have children try the following problem.
Draw a chain that has an equal number of links as this one.


## Try It !

Here is a problem about equal groups.

Children in Mr. Smith's class are playing kickball at recess. Josh, Tara, Stacey, Juan, and Brian are on Team 1. Phil, Marcia, Ivette, Billy, and Ling are on Team 2. Do the teams have an equal number of children?

Introduce the problem. Then have children do the activity to solve the problem.

Discuss the term equal. Tell children that two groups that have the same number of objects are equal. Point out specific examples of equal groups of objects or people. Distribute Link 'N' Learn Links to each pair.


1. Ask children to pretend that the links are children on the kickball teams. Have one child in each pair make a chain of up to 5 links, using one color of link.

2. Extend the activity by having each partner independently make a new chain with up to 5 links. Have partners compare their chains and count the links to reinforce the concepts of more, fewer, and equal.

## Materials

- Link 'N' Learn ${ }^{\circledR}$ Links (10 per pair in 2 colors)


2. Now ask the other child in each pair to make an equal chain using a different color. Have partners check each other's chains to verify that the chains have an equal number of links.

## A Look Out!

Watch for children who cannot determine whether the chains have an equal number of links. Have these children align the chains and match the links one-to-one.


## Directions

1. Draw lines to match each link in one group to a link in the other group. 2. Draw lines to match each link in the top group to one link in the bottom group. What could you do to make the groups equal?

## Answer Key

## Check children's work.

## Challenge

Draw a chain of links in the top space. Draw a chain with the same number of links in the bottom space. Draw lines to match the links to show the groups are equal.
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2.


## Directions

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Name
(1)

## Challenge

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