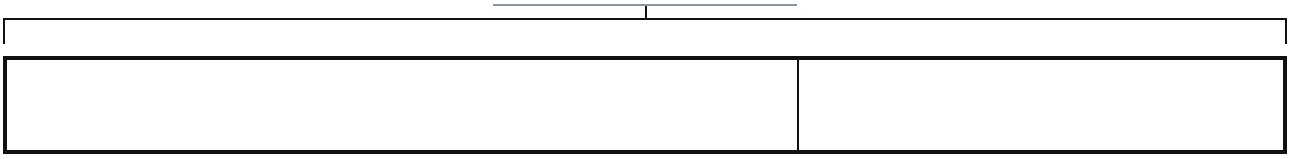
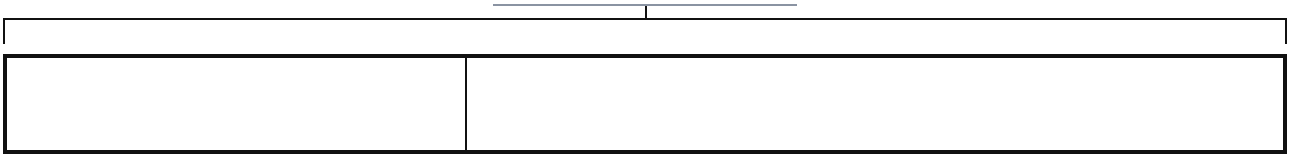
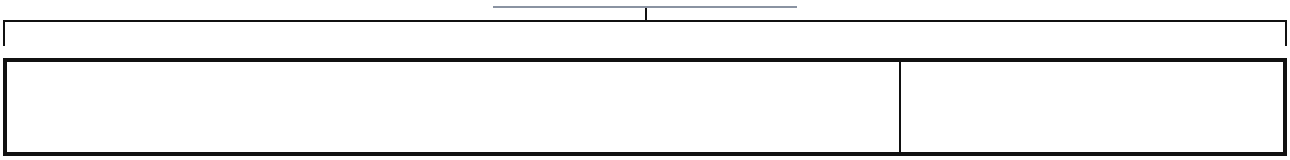
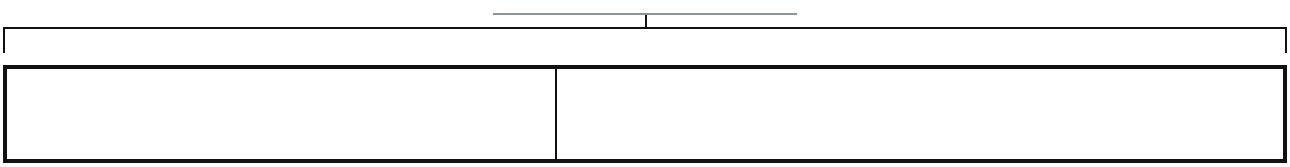
Blank Tape Diagram: Two Parts

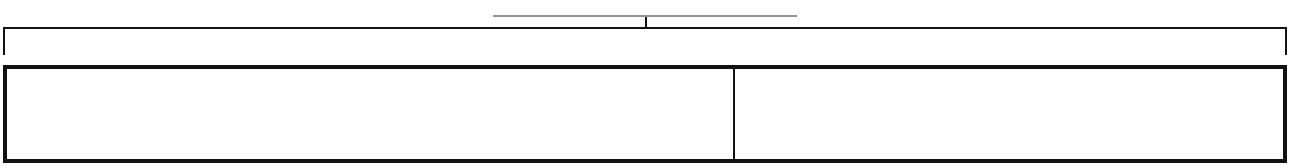
Use one bar for parts and a whole, two bars to compare.







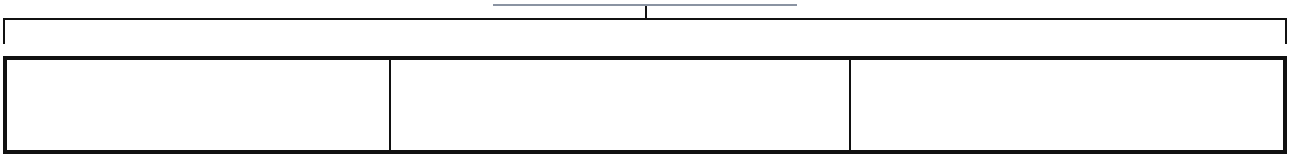


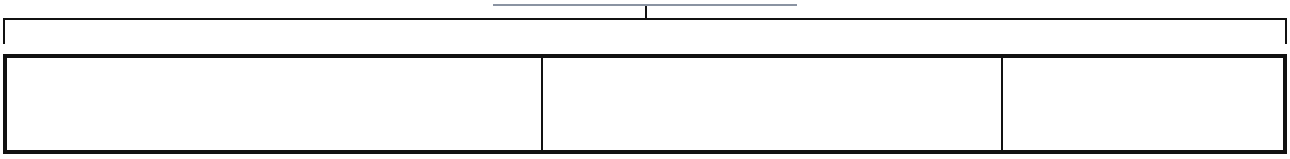


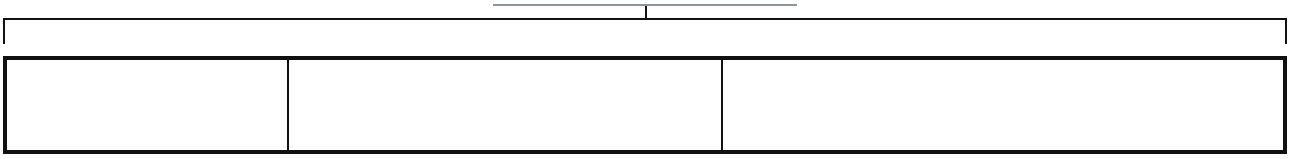
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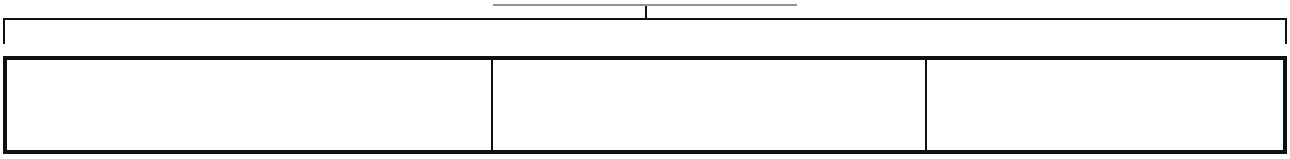
Blank Tape Diagram: Three Parts

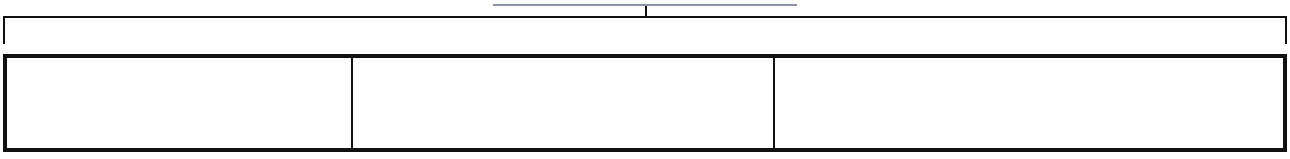
Use one bar for parts and a whole, two bars to compare.











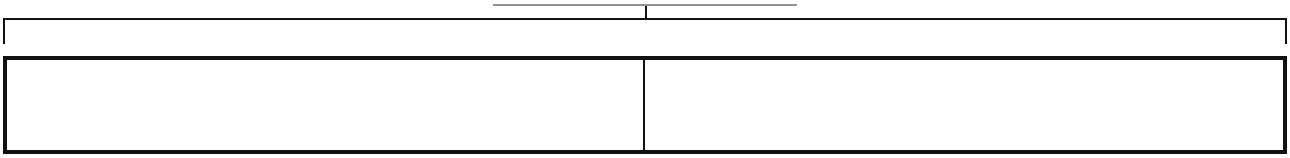
Blank Tape Diagram: Compare

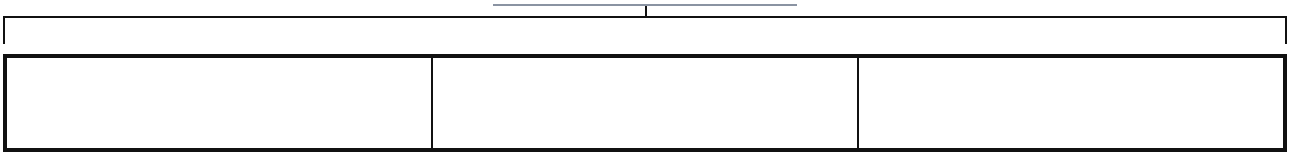
Use one bar for parts and a whole, two bars to compare.

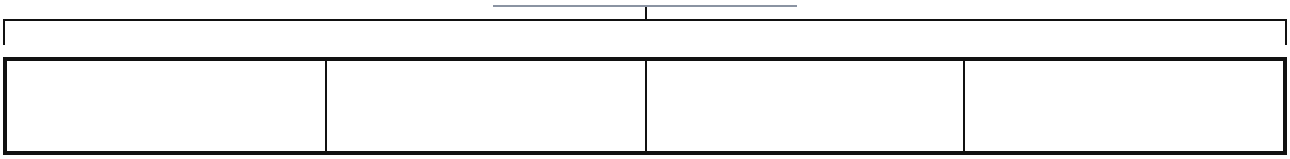


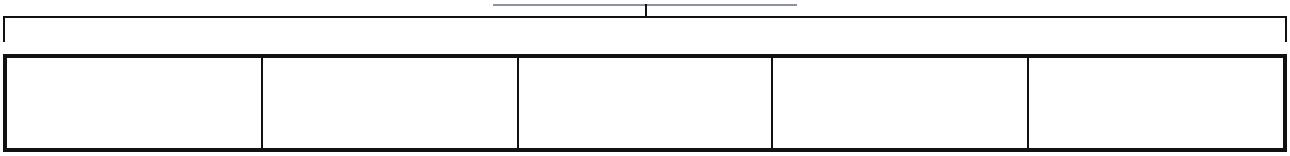
Blank Tape Diagram: Equal Parts

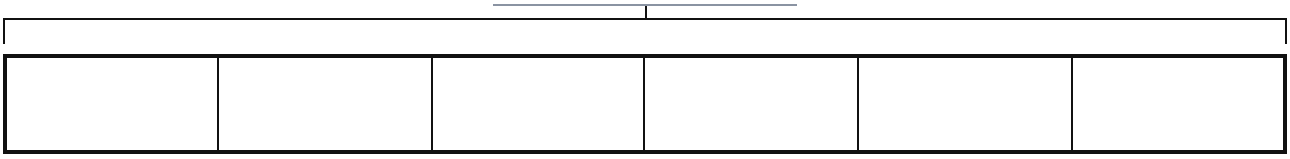
Every piece of a bar is the same amount. Write the whole above the bracket.











For Grown-Ups: How to Use These Templates

For any word problem in tonight's homework, with a pencil.

Why use it

A tape diagram shows how the numbers in a word problem are related before your child decides to add or subtract. These bars are already drawn, so the time goes on what each part stands for, not on ruling straight lines.

What it is good for

- Parts and a whole: two parts on page 1, three on page 2.
- Comparing two amounts, with the extra piece outlined in dashes, on page 3.
- Equal parts for multiplying and dividing in third grade, on page 4.

How to use it

1. Read the problem aloud together and name what is being counted.
2. Choose a bar: one bar for parts and a whole, two bars to compare, equal pieces for groups of the same size.
3. Write the numbers you know on the bar, and a word for each part on its line, such as red and blue.
4. Write a ? where the missing number goes. Then decide from the picture whether to add or subtract.
5. Write the answer with its word, such as 5 more stickers, and check it on the bars.

> **Try saying:** “Is this a whole and its parts, or two amounts to compare? Where does the ? go?”

Tip: A word such as more does not always mean add. Draw the bars first, then decide.