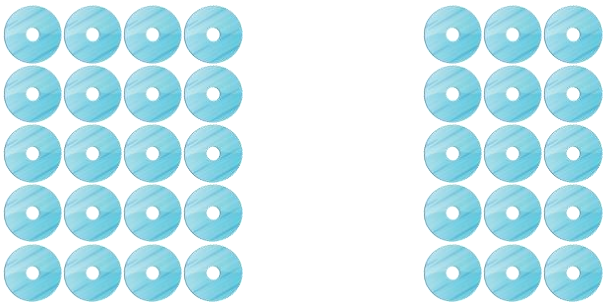
Comparing Statements

1. Compare the arrays by writing the missing numbers and <, = or > symbols.

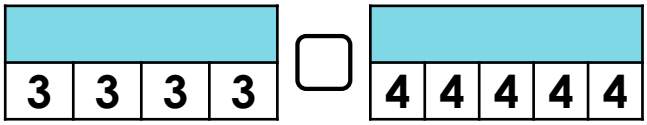


☐ x 4 = ☐ ☐ ☐ x 3 = ☐

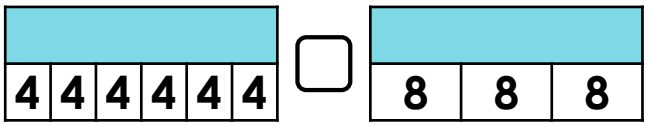
VF

2. Complete the bar models. Use <, > or = to make the statements correct.

A.

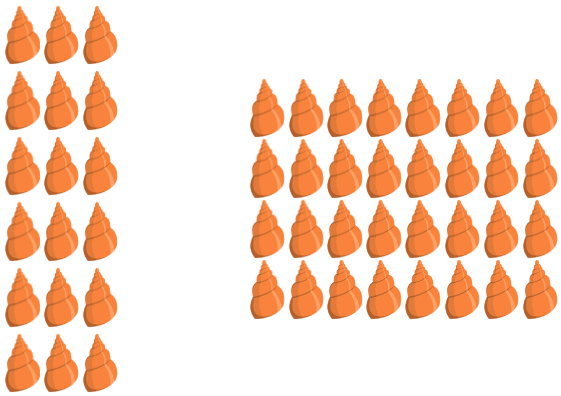


B.



VF

3. Correct the mistake in the comparison statement below.



3 x 6 > 4 x 8

VF

4. Investigate four possible multiplication calculations that will complete the statement below.

< 48 ÷ 4

PS

5. Gracie has completed two statements below.

A. 7 x 4 ☐ 88 ÷ 8

B. 96 ÷ 8 ☐ 5 x 3

She says,

Both statements can be completed with the same symbol.

Do you agree? Convince me.

R

6. Logan is placing three calculations into the incomplete statement below.

He says,

There are only 2 different ways I can complete this statement.

9 x 4	36 ÷ 3	8 + 8

☐ < ☐ > ☐

Is he correct? Explain how you know.

R

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Comparing Statements

1. 5 x 4 = 20 > 5 x 3 = 15
2. A. 12 < 20; B. 24 = 24
3. 3 x 6 ≤ 4 x 8
4. Various answers, for example: 3 x 3; 2 x 4; 8 x 1; 5 x 2
5. No, I disagree. Both statements cannot be completed with the same symbol, they require different symbols. A. 7 x 4 = 28 and 88 ÷ 8 = 11. A requires the greater than symbol because 28 > 11. B. 96 ÷ 8 = 12 and 5 x 3 = 15. B requires the less than symbol because 12 < 15.
6. Yes, Logan is correct. It can be completed in the following ways: 36 ÷ 3 < 9 x 4 > 8 + 8 or 8 + 8 < 9 x 4 > 36 ÷ 3. 9 x 4 cannot go in any other part of the statement as it has the largest total, therefore there is no other way that the statement can be completed.

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