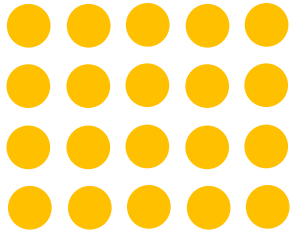




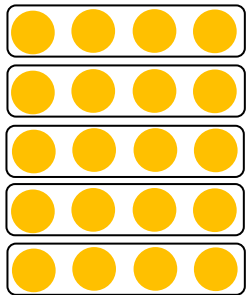
FLUENCY 1

These representations show equality.

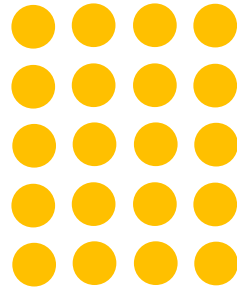
Use equals to compare their statements and answers.



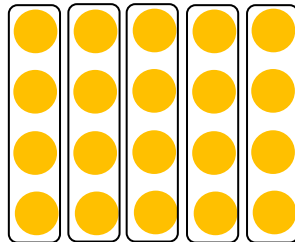
___ x ___ = ___



___ x ___ = ___



___ x ___ = ___



___ x ___ = ___

FLUENCY 2

Use <, > or = to compare the representations.

___ x ___ = ___ ___ x ___ = ___

___ is ___.

FLUENCY 3

Use <, > or = to compare these number sentences:

24 ÷ 2 ○ 2 × 7

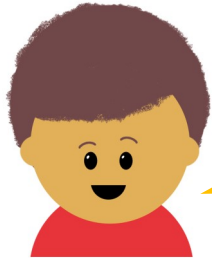
5 × 3 ○ 3 × 4

4 × 4 ○ 8 × 2

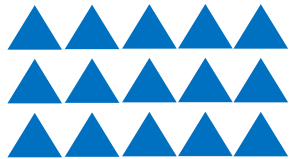




REASONING 1



This array shows that $15 \div 3$ is equal to 3×5 .

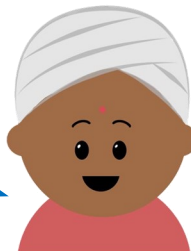


Do you agree? Why? Why not?

REASONING 2

Always, Sometimes or Never?

When compared, a multiplication number sentence will always be greater than a division number sentence.



Do you agree?
Can you prove your answer?

REASONING 3

Which one is the odd one out?

A) 6×6 is less than 5×8

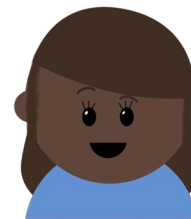
B) $4 \times 7 > 8 \times 3$

C) $6 + 6 + 6 + 6$ is the same as 3×8

Find as many reasons as possible!

REASONING 4

The missing number can be 4, 3, 2, 1 or 0.



$$5 \times 5 > 2 \div 2 = 5 + 5$$

Explain why you agree or disagree with Anita!



