Parent Friendly

Equality

- Equality is when you have an equal number of items in two groups
- Students are comparing the number of items in two groups. When each group has the same number of items, you have equality

Inequality

- Inequality is when you have different numbers of items in two groups
- One group has more or less than the other group

Attribute

- Attributes are ways of describing items, such as:
 - Quantity (how many)
 - Colour
 - Length
 - Weight
 - o Shape

Conservation of number

- Conservation of number is when a student knows that the number stays the same even when it looks different.
- For example,



is the same amount as











or 3 + 2 is the same as 2 + 3

Symbolically

- Symbolically writing math is when students use written numbers and math symbols (not pictures, and not real objects)
- For example: 13 + 8 = 21

Concretely

• Representing a situation or solving a problem concretely means using actual objects (for example, bingo chips, beads, or blocks, etc.)

Pictorially

• Working on math pictorially means using drawings or pictures

Equation

- An equation shows two groups that are equal in number (even if they are written in a way that makes them look different). Note: One group is shown before the equal sign and one group is shown after the equal sign.
- Examples of equations include:

$$\circ$$
 2x + 3 = 13

Variable

- A variable is something that is unknown, or something that can change its value. Variables are usually shown as blank lines, empty boxes or letters.
- Examples of variables are shown in pink below:

$$\circ$$
 2x + 3 = 13

$$\circ$$
 y = 3x - 5

Preservation of equality

- If you start with two equal groups, these groups will always remain equal to each other if you do any of the following:
 - Add the same amount to both groups
 - Remove the same amount from each group
 - o multiply each group by the same number
 - o divide each group by the same number