structures *of* equality

Read

Think and Comprehend
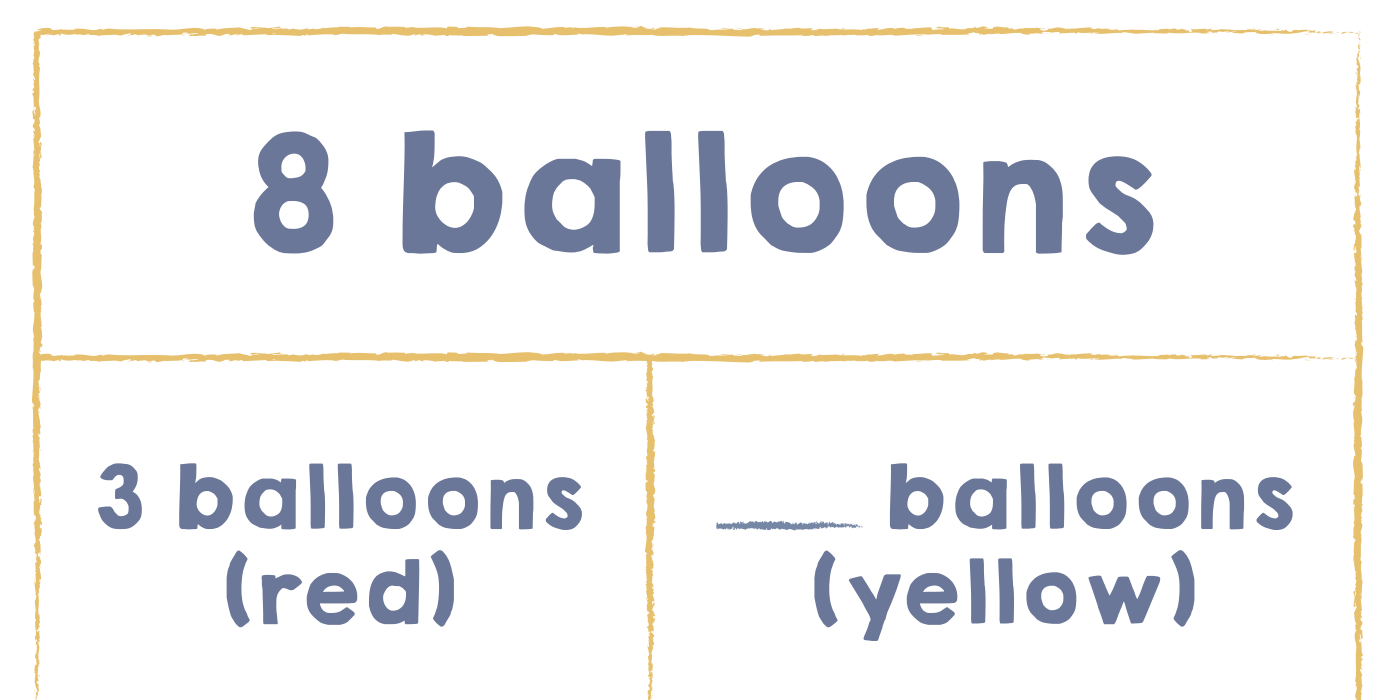
Model and Solve

8 balloons

3 balloons (red) | ___ balloons (yellow)

Parts Equal Total

Use this structure when the math main idea of the story describes:
- parts being composed to form a total, or
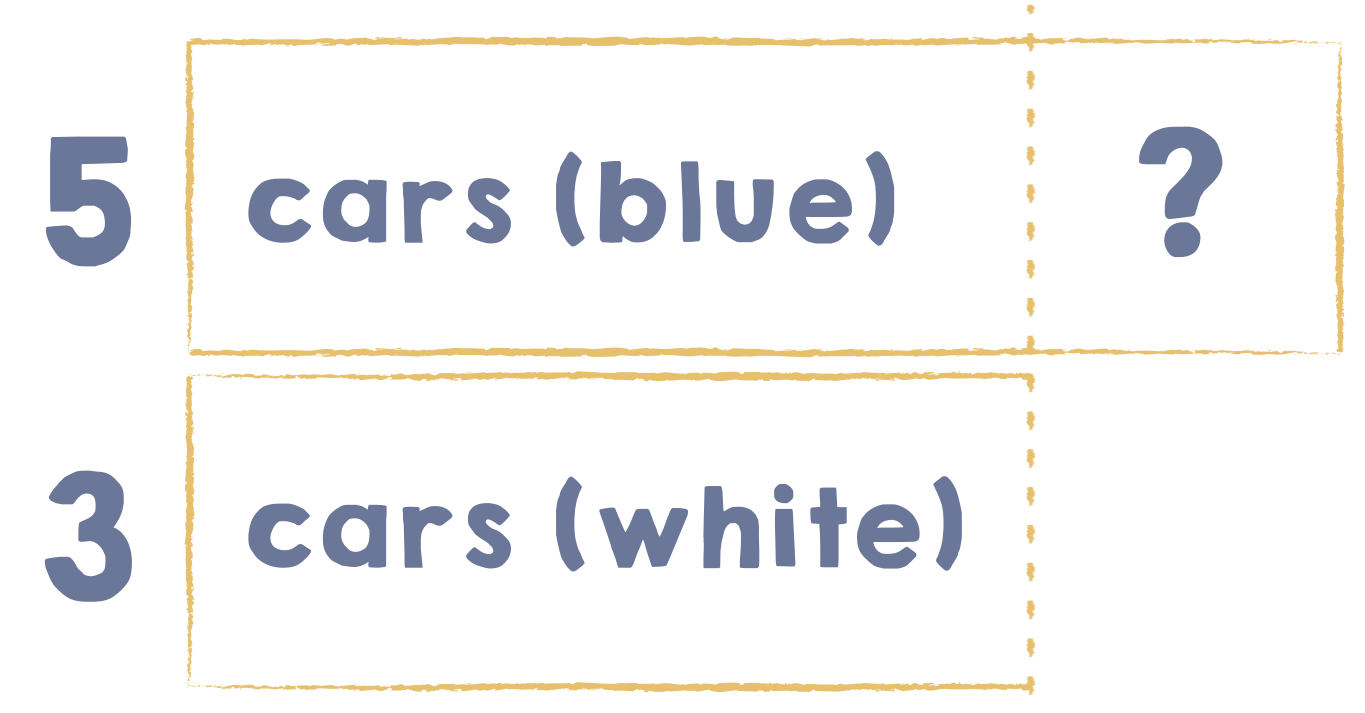- a total being decomposed to form parts

Example: Ms. Felder has 8 balloons. Three are red. The rest are yellow. How many are yellow?

8 balloons

| **3 balloons (red)** | **___ balloons (yellow)** |

Compare

Use this structure when the math main idea of the story describes:
Comparing two separate sets (groups, measurements)

Example: There are five blue cars and 3 white cars in the parking lot. How many more blue cars are there than white cars in the parking lot?

5 | **cars (blue)** | **?**

3 | **cars (white)**

Repeated Equal Groups

Use this structure when the math main idea of the story describes:
- equal groups being composed to form a total, or
- a total being decomposed into equal groups

Example: There are 4 bags of oranges with 2 oranges in each bag. How many oranges are there in all?

4 bags of oranges

2 oranges in each bag

___ oranges

| **2** oranges | **2** oranges | **2** oranges | **2** oranges |
| bag 1 | bag 2 | bag 3 | bag 4 |