Structures of Equality Explained (3-5)

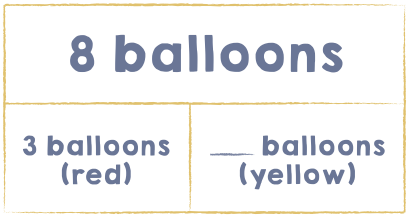
What is a Structure of Equality?

It is a **graphic organizer**.
It is a **representation of equality**.
It has **values** and **labels**.
It represents the **math main idea (relationships** occurring in the story).

Parts Equal Total (PET)

PET structures are helpful if the math main idea describes composing 2 or more parts, groups, sets, or amounts to form a total **or** when a story describes decomposing a total into parts, groups, sets, or amounts.

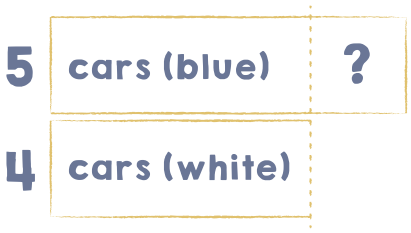
Example: Ms. Felder has 8 balloons. Three are red. The rest are yellow. How many are yellow?



Compare

Compare structures are helpful if the math main idea describes comparing two distinct sets or amounts.

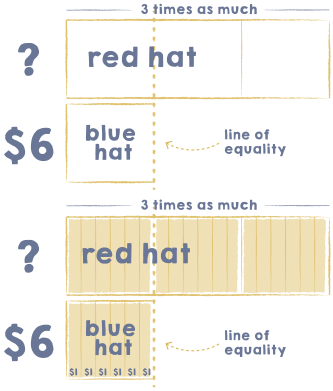
Example: There are five blue cars and 4 white cars in the parking lot. How many more blue cars are there than white cars in the parking lot?



Multiplicative Compare

Multiplicative compare structures are helpful if the math main idea describes multiplicatively comparing two distinct sets or amounts.

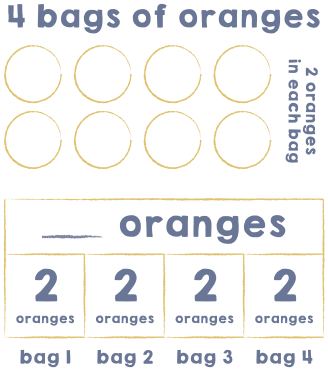
Example: A blue hat costs $6. A red hat costs 3 times as much as the blue hat.



Repeated Equal Groups

Repeated Equal Groups structures are helpful if the math main idea describes composing equal parts, groups, sets, or amounts to form a total **or** decomposing a total into equal parts, groups, sets, or amounts.

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



structures of equality