

CHANGE or JOIN

PART-PART-WHOLE

CHANGE or SEPARATE

DIFFERENCE



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 $\mathbf{G} - \mathbf{L} = \mathbf{D}$

Example: Amanda has **86.77** fewer centimeters of ribbon than Shinead. Shinead has **90.82** centimeters of ribbon. How much ribbon does Amanda have?

90.82 cm - X = 86.77 cm

(Answer: X = 4.05 centimeters)

An amount that **decreases** over time

ST - C = E

Example: Micaela had $9\frac{1}{3}$ yards of fabric. She used $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards of the fabric to make a skirt. How much fabric does Micaela have now?

 $9\frac{1}{3}$ yards $-2\frac{1}{2}$ yards = X

(Answer: $X = 6\frac{5}{6}$ yards)

Parts put together into a whole

P1 + P2 = W

Example: On Friday, **1,045** tickets were purchased for a concert and **998** tickets were purchased for a basketball game. How many tickets were sold on Friday?

1,045 + 998 = X

(Answer: X = 2,043 tickets)

An amount that **increases** over time

ST + C = E

Example: Shannah had **\$44.03** in her bank account. Then, she received **\$7.25** for selling some items at a garage sale. How much money does Shannah have now?

\$44.03 + \$7.25 = X

(Answer: X = \$51.28)

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EQUAL GROUPS

COMPARISON





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 $\mathbf{S} \times \mathbf{T} = \mathbf{P}$

Example: Jill filled $6\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of bottled water. Mark filled 7 times as many gallons as Jill. How many gallons did Mark fill?

 $6\frac{1}{2}$ gallons \times **7** = **X**

(Answer: $X = 45\frac{1}{2}$ gallons)

A **ratio** is a comparison between two things. A **proportion** is a statement that two ratios are equal.

PartPartWholeWhole

Example: Melody can read **14** pages in **42** minutes. How many minutes would it take her to read **3** pages?

 $\frac{14 \text{ pages}}{42 \text{ minutes}} = \frac{3 \text{ pages}}{X \text{ minutes}}$

(Answer: X = 9 minutes)

Groups multiplied by the number in each group for a product

$\mathbf{G} \times \mathbf{N} = \mathbf{P}$

Example: Sam has **17** rolls of dimes. There are **50** dimes in each roll. How many dimes does Sam have altogether?

 $17 \times 50 = X$

(Answer: X = 850 dimes)

One set multiplied by another set for a product

 $S1 \times S2 = P$

Example: Alex has **12** shirts and **8** shorts. How many different outfits can he put together with one shirt and one pair of shorts?

12 × **8** = **X**

(Answer: X = 96 outfits)

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