Multiplicative Comparisons

Today's Standard

4.OA.A1 - Interpret a multiplication equation as a comparison, e.g., interpret 35 = 5 * 7 as a statement that 35 is 5 times as many as 7 and 7 times as many as 5. Represent verbal statements of multiplicative comparisons as multiplication equations.

Real-World Applications for this Standard

Comparing quantities in recipes (e.g., if one recipe needs 3 times as many eggs as another); Understanding distances (e.g., one city is 4 times farther than another); Budgeting (e.g., one item costs 5 times as much as another); Scaling models (e.g., a model car is 1/10th the size of a real car)

Today I Learned

Today, we learned about comparing numbers using multiplication. For example, 35 = 5 * 7 means 35 is 5 times as many as 7.

Common Stumbling Blocks

Some kids might think that the order of numbers in multiplication doesn't matter for comparisons, but it does! Others might mix up adding with multiplying when comparing numbers.

Quiz Me

- What does 35 = 5 * 7 mean?
- Can you show me a group of objects that is 3 times as many as another group?
- What is the difference between adding and multiplying when comparing?
- Can you think of something that is 4 times bigger than something else?
- How many times is 6 in 18?

Help Me

When we compare things in the real world, like saying one toy is 3 times bigger than another, we use multiplication. This helps us understand and describe the world around us better.