Name Date Time

HOME LINK 6•2

Comparison Number Stories

Family Note Today your child learned about a device that is useful when solving number stories. We call it a comparison diagram. Diagrams like these can help your child organize the information in a problem. When the information is organized, it is easier to decide which operation (+, −, ×, or ÷) to use to solve the problem.

Comparison diagrams are used to represent problems in which two quantities are given and the question is how much more or less one quantity is than the other (the difference).

Example 1: There are 49 fourth graders and 38 third graders. How many more fourth graders are there than third graders?

Note that the number of fourth graders is being compared with the number of third graders.

- *Answer:* There are 11 more fourth graders than third graders.
- *Possible number models:* Children who think of the problem in terms of subtraction will write 49 − 38 = 11. Other children may think of the problem in terms of addition: "Which number added to 38 will give me 49?" They will write the number model as 38 + 11 = 49.

Quantity
49 fourth graders

Quantity	Difference
38 third graders	?

Your child may write words in the diagram as a reminder of what the numbers mean.

Example 2: There are 53 second graders. There are 10 more second graders than first graders. How many first graders are there?

Note that sometimes the difference is known and that one of the two quantities is unknown.

- *Answer:* There are 43 first graders.
- *Possible number models:* 53 − 10 = 43 or 10 + 43 = 53

Quantity
53

Quantity	Difference
?	10

For Problems 1 and 2, ask your child to explain the number model that he or she wrote. Also ask your child to explain the steps needed to solve Problems 4–6.

*Please return the **second page** of this Home Link to school tomorrow.*

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Comparison Stories *continued*

In each number story:

- Write the numbers you know in the comparison diagram.
- Write ? for the number you want to find.
- Solve the problem. Then write a number model.

1. Ross has $29. Omeida has $10.

Ross has $_____ more than Omeida.

Number model: _____

Quantity

Quantity	
	Difference

2. Omar swam 35 laps in the pool. Anthony swam 20 laps.

Anthony swam _____ fewer laps than Omar.

Number model: _____

Quantity

Quantity	
	Difference

3. Claudia's birthday is June 10. Tisha's birthday is 12 days later.

Tisha's birthday is June _____.

Number model: _____

Quantity

Quantity	
	Difference

Practice

Unit

Add. Use the partial-sums method.

4. 39 + 62

5. 48 + 7

6. 33 + 54