

Learn
BRIGHT

INEQUALITIES

3654378

GRADE **1-2**

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Classroom Procedure:

1. Begin by asking students what the words 'greater than' and 'less than' mean.
2. While reading the content pages, reinforce vocabulary and give students additional examples of inequalities problems in order to help them practice the new knowledge. Use the additional resources to enhance understanding.
3. Introduce the notes on inequalities. Have students practice problems with all three symbols. Use the additional resources to enhance understanding.
4. Have students practice problems using the alligator.
5. Follow Activity page with students. Have students decorate or make their own alligators.
6. Distribute Practice page. Check and review the students' responses as a class.
7. Distribute the Homework page. Have students work a few problems at the beginning of the next class to reinforce the vocabulary.
8. In closing, ask students to name some numbers greater than 50 and to list numbers less than 50.
9. Allow for responses and discussion.

Approximate Grade Level: 1 – 2

Objectives: The students will be able to compare numbers using the $<$, $>$, and $=$ sign through the hundreds.

State Educational Standards*

None for Grade 1

LB.Math.Content.2.NBT.A.4

Class Sessions (45 minutes):

1 class

Teaching Materials/Worksheets:

Inequalities (1-2) content pages (2), Activity pages (1), Practice page, Homework page, Quiz

Student Supplies:

Construction paper

Crayons or Markers

Glue

Large googly eyes (optional)

Prepare Ahead of Time:

Copy materials

Options for Lesson: Have students use a number line to compare two numbers, for advanced students use larger numbers, have students use their arms to show the answer when working as a who class to include kinesthetic learning.

*Lessons are aligned to meet the education objectives and goals of most states. For more information on your state objectives, contact your local Board of Education or Department of Education in your state.



Teacher Notes

Inequalities (1 – 2)

Inequalities are math sentences that use three different symbols to show how the numbers are related to each other.

Greater Than



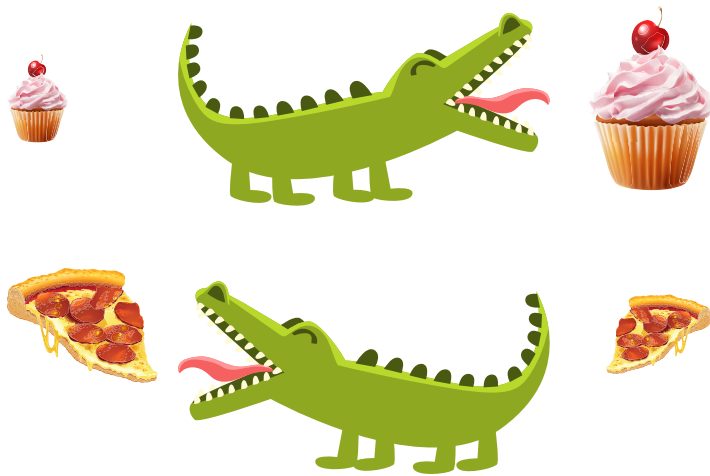
Equal To



Less Than



You can remember them by thinking about an alligator chomping the numbers – it wants to eat the largest amount so the mouth is always open to the larger value.



$$18 < 27$$

$$27 > 18$$

When we compare numbers, we look for differences in the place value. We use place value to decide which number is larger and which one is smaller.

Millions			Thousands			Ones			.	Thousandths		
Hundred Millions	Ten Millions	Millions	Hundred Thousand	Ten Thousand	Thousand	Hundreds	Tens	Ones	.	Tenths	Hundredths	Thousandths
							4	4	.	4	4	4

In order to solve inequalities, you will have to decide which number is greater than and which number is less than. Let's walk through a few examples together!

Example One:

ONES		
HUNDREDS	TENS	ONES
	7	3
	7	1

$$73 > 71$$

First, write the two numbers in the place value chart.

Second, decide which number is the largest.

Third, draw the open mouth toward the larger number.

Compare the numbers by starting with the hundreds. Both numbers do not have any hundreds. Move to the next place value, the tens. Both numbers have a 7 in the tens value, so they are equal. Continue to the next place value, the ones. There is a 3 and a 1. 3 is larger than 1, so 73 is the larger number.

Example Two:

ONES		
HUNDREDS	TENS	ONES
3	6	5
3	7	8

$$365 < 378$$

First, write the two numbers in the place value chart.

Second, decide which number is the largest.

Third, draw the open mouth toward the larger number.

Compare the numbers by starting with the hundreds. Both numbers have 3 hundreds. Move to the next place value, the tens. There is a 7 and a 6. 7 is larger than 6, so 378 is the larger number.

It is important to use a place value chart to help you compare the numbers until you feel comfortable doing it on your own!

REMEMBER – The alligator is very HUNGRY and always wants to eat the largest number!



Activity

Name _____ Date _____



Instructions

Make your own alligators!

Have students design their own inequality symbols using either strips of construction paper or paper plates. They can be creative and use their own favorite animal or the alligator.

Have them decorate the symbols and then use them during an all class practice.


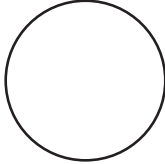


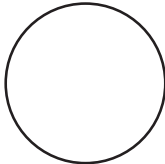
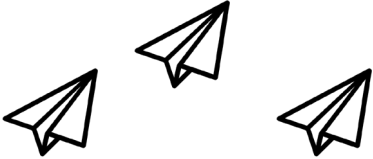

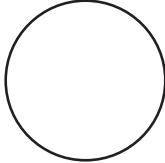

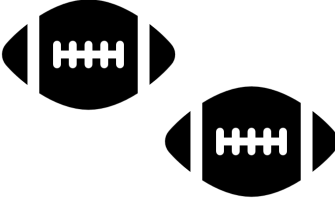
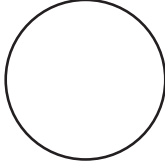


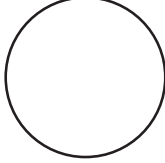
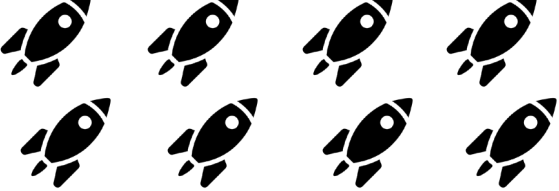
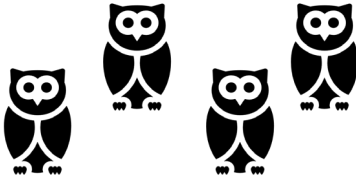
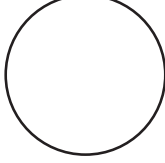
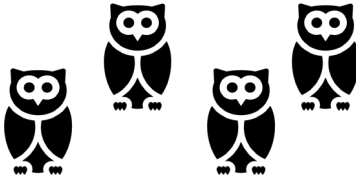


Practice

Name _____ Date _____

Instructions


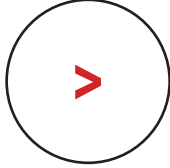

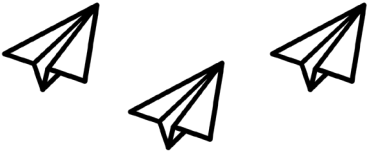
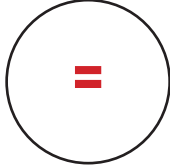
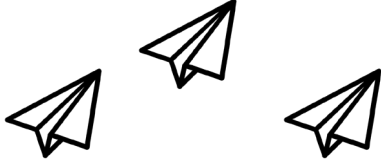

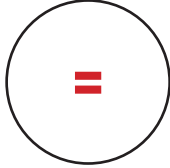

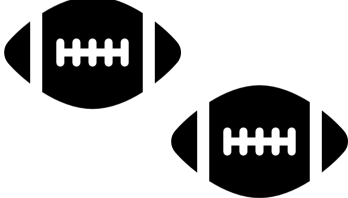
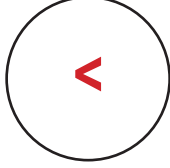
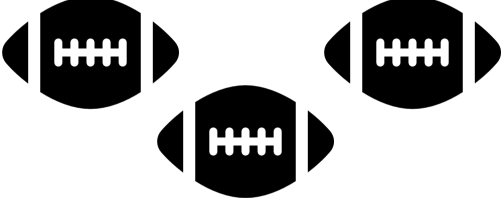
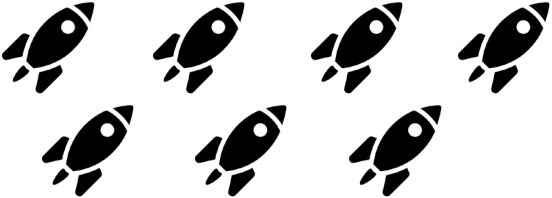
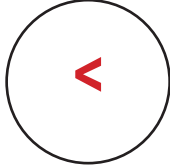
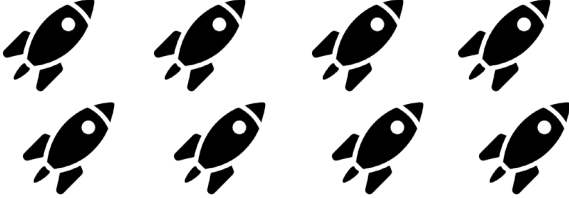
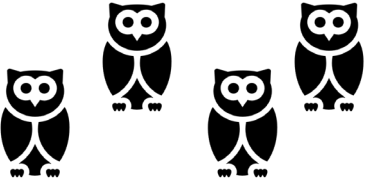
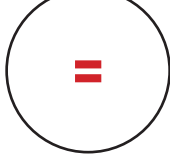
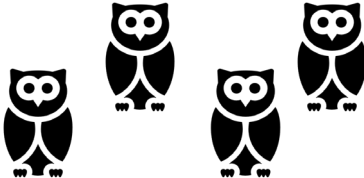
Use the $<$, $>$, or $=$ symbol.



Instructions

Use the <, >, or = symbol.



Homework

Name _____ Date _____

Instructions

Use <, >, or = to make the statement true.

24 ○ 38 33 ○ 59

20 ○ 10 12 ○ 52

71 ○ 80 66 ○ 66

52 ○ 25 11 ○ 13

89 ○ 89 109 ○ 75



Instructions

Use $<$, $>$, or $=$ to make the statement true.

$24 < 38$ $33 < 59$

$20 > 10$ $12 < 52$

$71 < 80$ $66 = 66$

$52 > 25$ $11 < 13$

$89 = 89$ $109 > 75$



QUIZ

Name _____ Date _____

Instructions

Fill in the place value chart to solve the inequality.

ONES		
HUNDREDS	TENS	ONES

$$57 \bigcirc 87$$

ONES		
HUNDREDS	TENS	ONES

$$164 \bigcirc 134$$



Instructions

Fill in the place value chart to solve the inequality.

ONES		
HUNDREDS	TENS	ONES
	5	7
	8	7

$$57 < 87$$

ONES		
HUNDREDS	TENS	ONES
1	6	4
1	3	4

$$164 > 134$$