

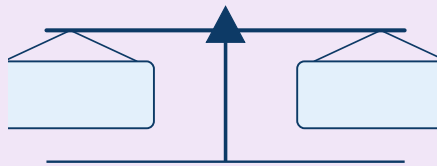
BALANCING BOTH SIDES

- 1 The left side is $4 + 6$, which makes **10**.
- 2 The equals sign means the right side must also make **10**.
- 3 So $? + 3 = 10$. $10 - 3 = \mathbf{7}$.

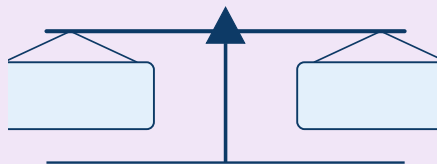
 WARM-UP

Fill each empty pan so the balance beam sits level.

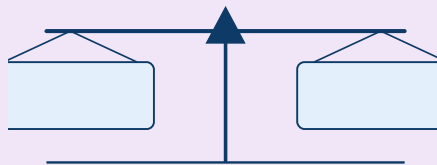
1. Left pan shows 8; write a sum on the right pan using $? + 5$ that balances it.



2. Left pan shows $4 + 6$; write $? + 3$ on the right pan so the beam is level.



3. Left pan shows $6 + 4$; write $3 + ?$ on the right pan so both pans are equal.



 PRACTICE

- 1** In a beanbag game the left pan of the scales shows **8** points. The right pan shows a hidden throw added to **5**. What throw keeps the beam level?

? ALWAYS, SOMETIMES, NEVER

Always, sometimes or never true? Write A, S or N.

- a. $7 = 5 + 2$ is a true number sentence. ☐
- b. A number sentence with an equals sign has both sides worth the same. ☐
- c. The sum can be written on the right of the equals sign, like $7 = 4 + 3$. ☐
- d. A number sentence with an equals sign is true. ☐

REFLECT

Does thinking of equals as balance change how you read a number sentence?