

“Changing one or both sides of an equal sign for certain purposes while preserving the “equals” relationship is the secret of mathematical operations.”

- (Liping Ma, 1999)

This webinar guide is designed for use by instructional leaders and professional learning communities or as a self-paced study to explore Equality in Elementary Mathematics.



Use this guide after or while viewing the *Insight into Equality* webinar:

[Link to archived webinar](#)

Synopsis: This webinar provides an overview of equality, focusing on the foundational understandings of equality in the elementary years.

Key understandings

- Equality is a relationship, not an operation
- Equality is the first relationship students should learn and understand
- Operations emerge from understanding equality

Instructional practices

- Students need to see equations written in a variety of formats:
 - $3 = 3$ $24 = 24$
 - $6 = 4 + 2$ $24 = 6 \times 4$
 - $3 + 3 = 4 + 2$ $2 \times 12 = 6 \times 4$
- Our choice of vocabulary, when referring to the equal sign, is very important. Use phrases such as:
 - “is equal to”
 - “is the same amount as”
 - “is the same quantity as”

Questions for discussion

- What does the equal sign mean?
- Is the following True or False, and how do you know?

$$3 + 2 = 5 + 1$$

Reflection

- How might you know if your students have a solid understanding of equality?
- What can you do if your students do not understand what equality means?

For more information

- Please visit our online learning guide at:
 - <http://learning.arpdc.ab.ca/>
- Visit your local consortium’s website to view upcoming learning opportunities, or to discuss customized follow-up possibilities:
 - <https://arpdc.ab.ca>

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