| Question | Answer |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | a) <br> 19 is greater than 13 <br> b) 37 is less than 42 |
| 2 | a) 31 is less than 34 <br> b) 18 is greater than 8 <br> c) Seventy is greater than seventeen. <br> d) $40+5$ is equal to 45 <br> e) 9 tens is greater than 9 ones. <br> f) 23 ones is less than $30+7$ |
| 3 | a) $<$ <br> b) $<$ <br> c) $<$ <br> d) $>$ <br> e) $>$ <br> f) $=$ |
| 4 | a) any number less than 48, e.g. 35 <br> b) any number less than 15 , e.g. 12 <br> c) 60 <br> d) any number greater than 39 , e.g. 45 <br> e) any number greater than 11, e.g. 20 <br> There are multiple possibilities for the missing numbers, with the exception of 6 tens is equal to 60 , as both numbers must be equivalent when using the $=$ sign. |
| 5 | a) $<$ <br> b) $>$ <br> c) $<$ <br> d) $>$ |
| 6 | 33 or 34 |
| 7 | The missing value could be $22,23,24,25,26,27,28$ or 29 <br> The missing value cannot be 21 or 30 as this would make it equal to one of the numbers. |
| 8 | False <br> Children should use base 10 to prove that 2 tens and 13 ones is greater than 3 tens. |

