| Question | Answer |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | a) 15 counters and 14 counters to show 15 is one more than 14 <br> b) 21 counters to show 21 is 9 less than 30 or 3 tens |
| 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 | Rosie could be thinking of 33 or 34 |
| 7 | The missing value could be $22,23,24,25,26,27,28$ or 29 The missing value cannot be 21 or 30 as this would make it equal to one of the numbers. |
| 8 | false Children should use base ten to prove that 2 tens and 13 is greater than 3 tens. |

