



STANDARD 5TH: CHAPTER 16

Preparation for Algebra

- Meaning of equality & inequality When = is balanced perfectly by both the terms on LHS & RHS, it's equality.

e.g. $5 + 3 = 8$, $13 - 6 = 7$, $12 \div 2 = 6$

We can say = $5 + 7 = 15 - 3 = 24 \div 2 = 6 \times 2$

When both LHS & RHS are not balanced, it's inequality

e.g. $7 + 5 \neq 7 \times 5$ $2 + 3 \neq 2 \times 3$

State whether correct or wrong

1) $(23 + 4) = (4 + 23)$

2) $(9+4) > 12$

3) $(9+4) < 12$

4) $138 > 13\%$

5) $138 < 138$

6) $138 = 138$

7) $4 \times 7 = 30 - 2$

8) $25 \div 5 > 5$

9) $45 \div 9$ $9 - 4$

10) 5×4 $7 \times$

11) $35 \div 7 =$ $+$ $=$ $+$

12) $6 -$ $< 2 + 3$