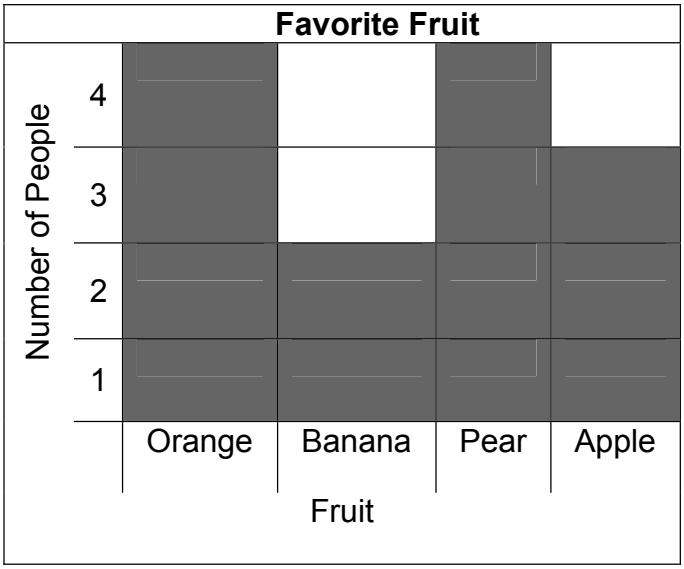
lesson thirteen - student resource sheet

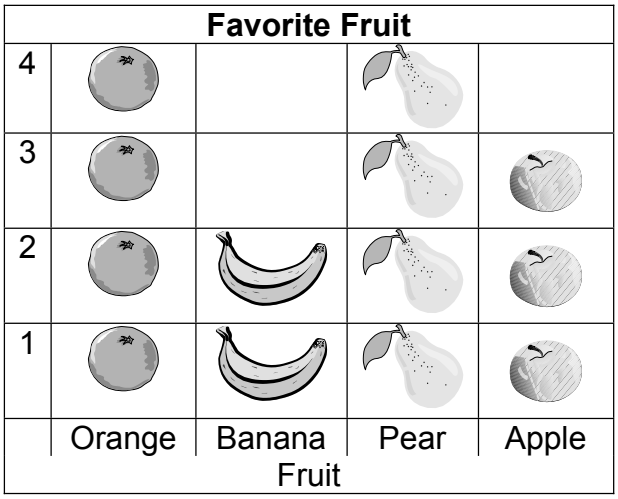
Lesson Objective: Collect data and create picture and bar graphs.

Vocabulary Box

bar graph — A tool that allows collected information to be compared, using shaded spaces.



picture graph — A tool that allows collected information to be compared, using pictures.



Guided Practice

Directions: Complete the following practice problems with your partner.

I. Shade the graph using the information you collected with the connecting cubes.

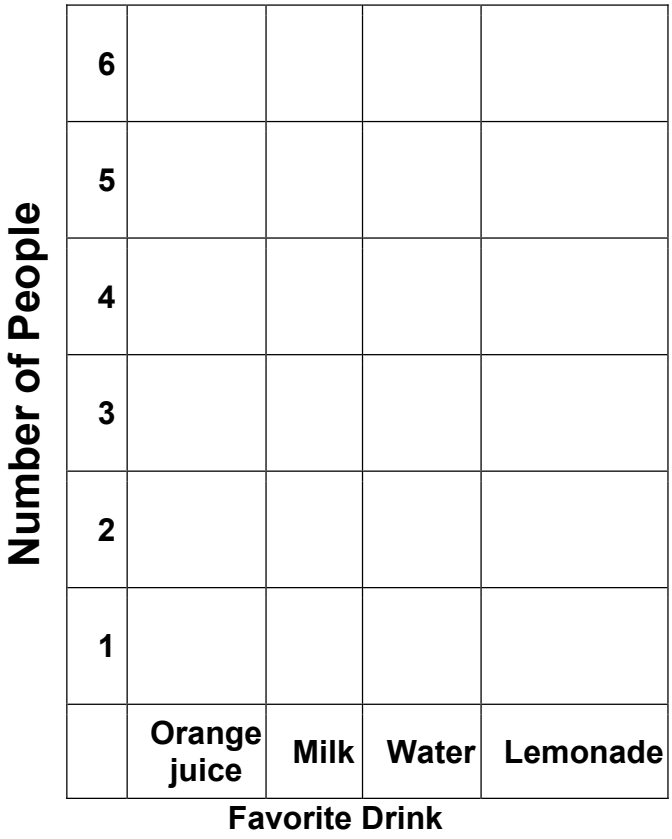
FAVORITE COLOR

Number of People					
	7				
	6				
	5				
	4				
	3				
	2				
	1				
		BLUE	**GREEN**	**YELLOW**	**RED**

COLORS

II. Color the spaces or draw pictures of drink glasses, on the graph, to match the information in the chart.

FAVORITE DRINK	NUMBER OF PEOPLE
Orange juice	2
Milk	4
Water	3
Lemonade	6



III. Use the information from the graph, above, to answer the following questions.

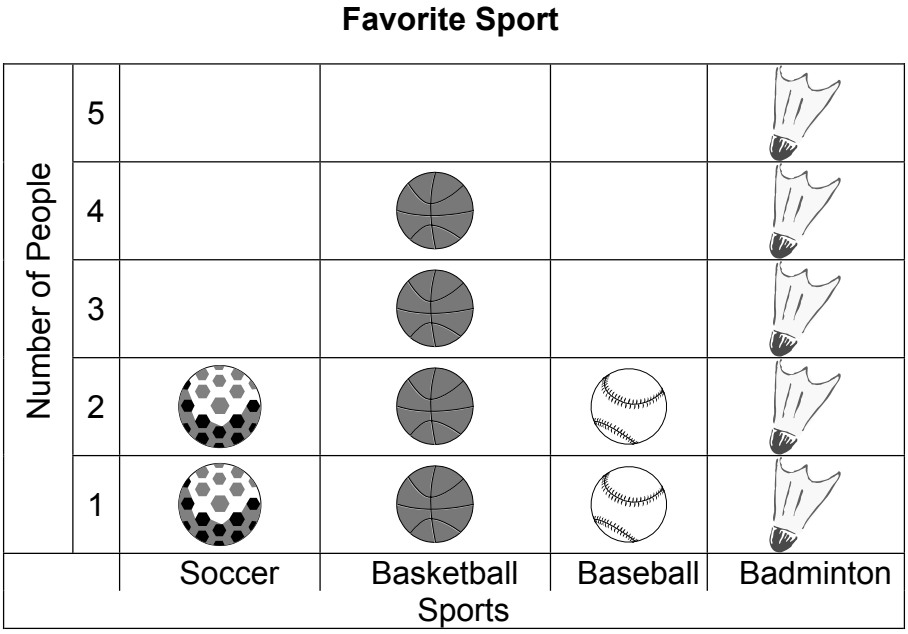
1. How many people like lemonade the best? _____
2. How many people like milk the best? _____
3. How many more people like lemonade than orange juice? _____
4. How many fewer people like orange juice best than like water best? _____
5. How many people were asked about their favorite drink altogether? _____

Summary/Closure

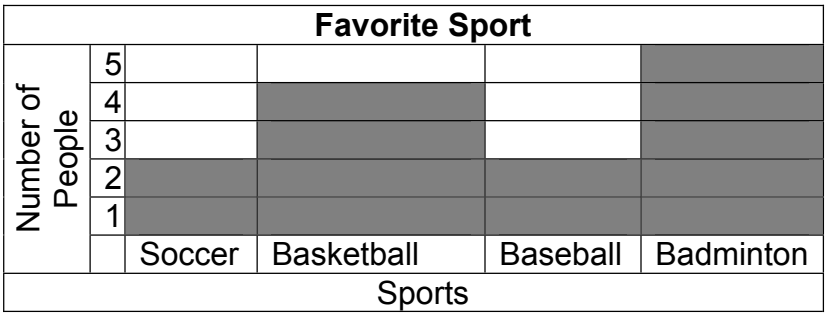
A. Vocabulary Words

Directions: For each vocabulary term listed, draw a line to the picture that shows the meaning of the term.

1. bar graph



2. picture graph



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B. Summarize What We Learned Today
Directions: Complete the sentence.

A bar graph is different from a picture graph because

_____

_____

_____

_____

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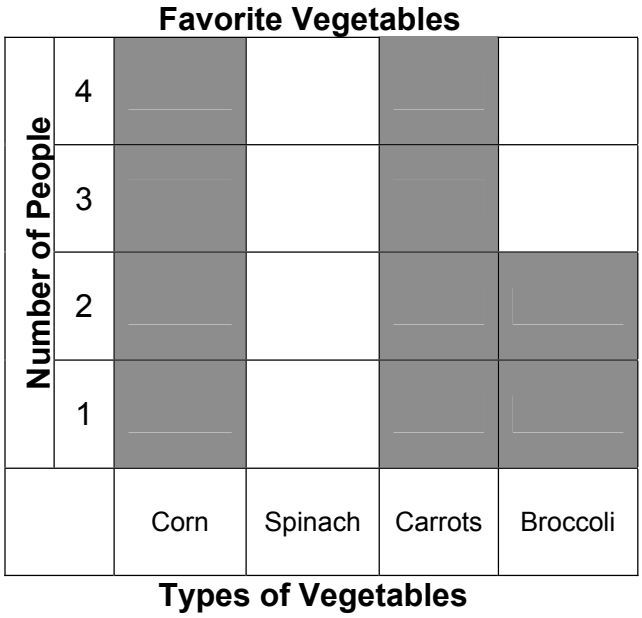
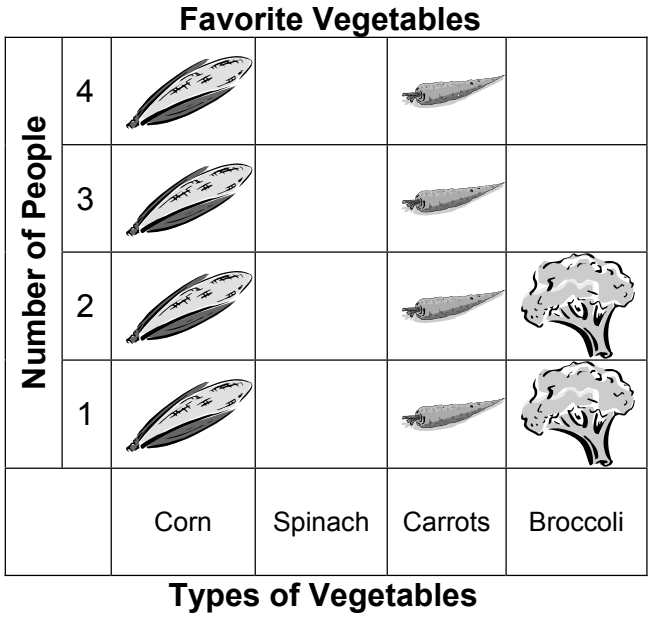
Lesson Objective: Collect data and create picture and bar graphs.

Vocabulary Box





bar graph — A tool that allows collected information to be compared, using shaded spaces.

picture graph — A tool that allows collected information to be compared, using pictures.

Independent Practice

Directions: Fill in the following graphs on your own. Your teacher will review the answers.

Sue has 12 jelly beans. Five are pink, two are yellow, four are orange, and one is green.

1. Create a picture graph by drawing jelly bean shapes in the spaces on the blank graph.

Number of Jelly Beans					
	5				
	4				
	3				
	2				
	1				
		Pink	Green	Orange	Yellow

Jelly Bean Colors

2. Create a bar graph using the same information in the picture graph, above.

Number of Jelly Beans					
	4				
	1				
		Pink	Green	Orange	Yellow

Jelly Bean Colors

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Draw your own bar graph or picture graph. Write a few sentences to explain your graph.

Problem Solving

Jerry has some coins. Five are quarters, three are dimes, seven are pennies, and five are nickels. If Jerry gives his sister two nickels, two dimes, four pennies, and one quarter, how many coins will he have left?

1. Draw coins into the graph to show how many of each kind Jerry has at first.

7				
6				
5				
4				
3				
2				
1				
	Quarters	**Dimes**	**Nickels**	**Pennies**

2. Now, cross out coins in each column to show how many of each kind Jerry gave to his sister.

3. Count all of the coins not crossed out to find the answer to the question.

_____

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Directions: Use the information in the story to create a bar graph or a picture graph. You will need colored pencils.

Ruth has 12 pet fish in a tank. Four are orange, two are purple, three are red, and three are blue.

Lesson Objective: Choose and use an appropriate problem-solving strategy.

Guided Practice on Problem Solving Strategies

Draw a picture, make a model, guess and test, or make a list to solve these math problems.

I. Directions: Work with your partner to solve the following problems.

1. Five children are riding tricycles on the playground. Each tricycle has three wheels. How many wheels are there altogether? _____

2. Write a word problem for the following number sentence. Then find the answer.

   54 + 28 = _____

Problem Solving

I. Directions: Solve the following word problems by selecting an appropriate problem-solving strategy.

1. A tree had 76 leaves, then 14 blew off in a storm. How many leaves were left on the tree? _____

   Guess: Do you think you need to regroup? _____

   Test: Solve the problem. Show your work.

2. There were 40 magazines on a rack in the airport. Alfred sold 29 of them. How many magazines were left on the rack?

   _____

   Guess: Do you think you need to regroup? _____

   Test: Solve the problem. Show your work.

3. Sandy is sorting coats for a sale. She puts 19 black coats in a pile. She puts 15 brown coats in another pile. How many coats are there altogether? _____

   Guess: Do you think you need to regroup? _____

   Test: Solve the problem. Show your work.

II. Directions: Write the number that solves the riddle. Show your problem-solving strategy.

1. I am a number. I am made of 2 hundreds, 0 tens, and 3 ones. What number am I? _____

2. I am a number. If you count by 4 four times, you will find me. What number am I? _____

3. I am a number. I am between 599 and 601. What number am I? _____