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CSI: MATHEMATICS
Curriculum Support Information
A mathematics resource for parents, teachers, and students

GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Kathy Cox, State Superintendent of Schools

Further investigations:

Show your child how to play "Penny Toss." Predict how many times a penny will land on "heads" or "tails" if the penny is tossed 100 times. Make a chart, toss, and tally. How close was your child's prediction?

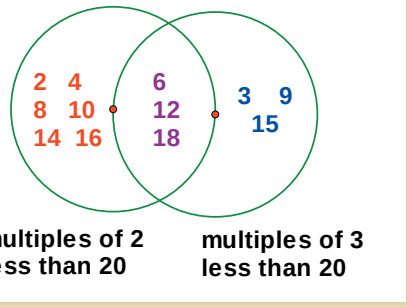
Help your child make a chart showing the basic food groups. Tally how many servings of each food group he eats in one day. Is he eating in a healthy way?

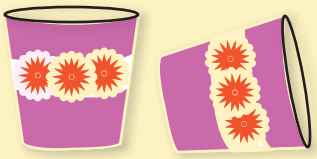
How many times can your child jump rope? Let her set a goal for herself, record the number of jumps without missing, and make a bar graph. The horizontal axis would represent the trials, and the vertical axis (height of the bar) would represent the number of jumps. How many trials did it take for your child to meet her goal?

Ask you child to create a Venn diagram comparing two of his favorite places to eat.

Terminology:

Venn diagram: Venn diagrams use circles to show relationships among sets. Frequently these circles overlap. Each circle contains data from one of the sets being compared. If two or more sets contain the same data, these similarities show in the intersections of the circles.





Related Files:

www.ceismc.gatech.edu/csi

Venn Diagrams, Charts, and Graphs

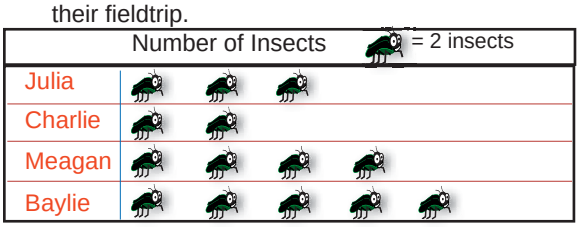
Second Grade 1 of 7

Students will:

- Learn to ask appropriate questions to find out specific data
- Collect data
- Organize and record data using tallies, simple tables and charts, Venn diagrams, and bar graphs
- Group objects according to common properties

Classroom Cases:

1. This picture graph shows the number of insects the children saw during their fieldtrip.



Who saw the most insects?
Who saw the fewer?
How many more insects did Baylie see than Charlie?
How many insects did the children see altogether?
Be sure to tell how you figured out your answer.

Case Closed - Evidence:

Baylie saw the most insects and Charlie saw the fewer insects. This is because Baylie saw 10 and Charlie saw 4.

Baylie saw 6 more insects than Charlie, because 10 – 4 = 6.

The children saw 28 insects altogether because there are 14 bug symbols on the graph and each symbol stands for 2 insects, so 2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2+2 = 28.

2. Toss a 3 ounce. paper cup 20 times.

a. Make a chart to tally the number of times the cup lands up, down, or on its side. Don't forget to give your chart a title.
b. How many times did the cup land up? Down? On its side? Which way did the cup land most often?

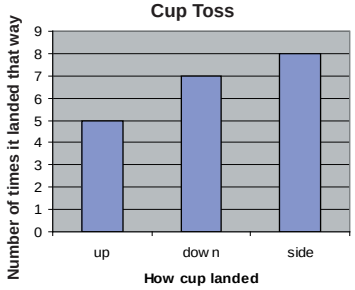
Case Closed - Evidence:

Cup Toss	
up	5
down	7
side	8

The cup landed up 5 times. The cup landed down 7 times.
The cup landed on its side 8 times.
The cup landed on its side more times than up or down.

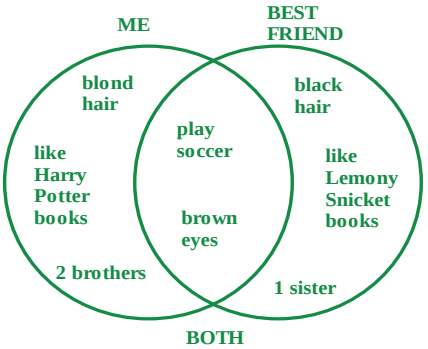
3. Using the information you gathered from the Cup Toss, make a Bar Graph showing your results. Don't forget to include a title for your graph, as well as labels for both the bottom and side of the graph.

Case Closed - Evidence:



4. Use a Venn diagram to show how you and your best friend are alike and different from each other.

Case Closed - Evidence:



Clues:

Some children think when reading a picture graph that the pictures always represent ONE; however, it is necessary to use the graph key to determine the value of the pictures used on the graph.

Book 'em:

Lemonade for Sale by Stuart J. Murphy