

Answers

1 · Mark by Mark

A a) 7 | b) 12 | c) 4 | d) 15 | e) 9 | f) 18

B 6 =  | 11 =   |

17 = 

Typical mistake: not drawing the 5th mark across. Then you have to count every mark one by one.

2 · The Big Catch

A Herring 11   | Mackerel 8   |

Salmon 7   | Crab 6   | Tuna 4 

Total: 36

B 1: Herring | 2: $11 - 4 = 7$ | 3: Salmon + Tuna ($7 + 4 = 11$)

3 · Build the Bars

A Vertical axis 0 to 12 (1 square = 1 fish), below: Herring, Mackerel, Salmon, Crab, Tuna. Title, e.g. "Catches at the fishing festival".

H: 11 squares | M: 8 squares |

S: 7 squares | C: 6 squares | T: 4 squares

B Scale: 1 square = 10, vertical axis 0, 10, 20, ..., 90; below: Ice cream, Pizza, Ferris wheel, Fishing, Stage

Ice cream: 6 | Pizza: 4.5 | Ferris wheel: 8 |

Fishing: 3.5 | Stage: 7 squares

Typical mistake: drawing 45 squares for 45 visitors when 1 square = 10, or 4 instead of 4.5.

4 · Graph Detective

A Mon 25 | Tue 40 | Wed 15 | Thu 35 |

Fri 30 | $40 - 15 = 25$

B 1: Fighting fires | 2: 9 | 3: $11 - 6 = 5$

C Monday 35 | Tuesday 20 | Wednesday 45

Typical mistake: counting squares instead of using the scale. First check: how much is one square worth?

5 · Test Check

A Vanilla 5 | Chocolate 7 | Strawberry 4 |

Lemon 2

B Wrong: Strawberry. Correct: 3.5 squares ($7 \div 2$)

For grown-ups: what helps most

- When counting the raw data, have the child check off every entry. The total is the check.
- Before every graph ask: where does the axis start, and how much is one square worth?
- Use a pencil and ruler for drawing; bars the same width with gaps.