

KEY CONCEPT OVERVIEW








During the next week, our math class will learn how to collect **data**, organize the data in **graphs** and **tables**, and interpret the data.

You can expect to see homework that asks your child to do the following:

- Collect, sort, and organize data, including using **tally marks** as an efficient counting strategy.
- Ask and answer questions about data presented in graphs and tables.
- Create and solve word problems about sets of data.

SAMPLE PROBLEM (From Lesson 12)

A group of 16 students were asked to name their favorite fruit; 7 students named apples, 6 students named blueberries, and 3 students named melon. Draw squares with no gaps or overlaps to organize the data. Line up your squares carefully.

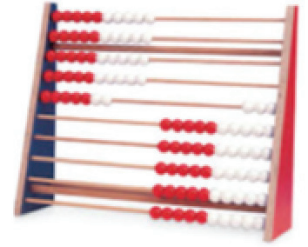
Students' Favorite Fruit	Number of Students		represents 1 student
<p>Apples</p> 			
<p>Blueberries</p> 			
<p>Melon</p> 			

1. How many more students named blueberries than melon as their favorite fruit? **3 students**
2. Write a number sentence to tell how many students named their favorite fruit. **$7 + 6 + 3 = 16$**
3. Write a number sentence to find how many fewer students named melon than apples as their favorite fruit. **$7 - 3 = 4$**

Additional sample problems with detailed answer steps are found in the *Eureka Math Homework Helpers* books. Learn more at GreatMinds.org.

HOW YOU CAN HELP AT HOME

- Help your child stay sharp with addition and subtraction skills up to 20. Starting at zero, take turns rolling a die, adding the number on the die to the total and stating the addition number sentence. For example, you roll a 6 and say, “ $0 + 6 = 6$.” Your child rolls a 3 and says, “ $6 + 3 = 9$.” Continue until you get to 20, without going over. (If the total is 18, for example, you must take turns rolling until someone rolls a 2.) You can play a similar game with subtraction, starting at 20 and subtracting the number on the die from the total until you reach zero, without going below zero.
- Reinforce your child’s place value understanding in preparation for Module 4. With your child, practice saying numbers the Say Ten way. For example, you say “43,” and your child says “4 tens 3.”
- If your child struggles with place value understanding (e.g., recognizing tens and ones), consider using a visual tool such as a Rekenrek (see image at right), or drawing a picture or a quick tens and ones representation.



TERMS

Data: A set of facts or information.

MODELS

Graph: A visual representation of data.

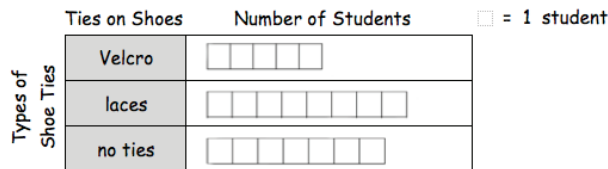


Table: A representation of data using rows and columns.

Toy	Number of Students
Stuffed Animals	11
Toy Cars	5
Blocks	13

Tally Marks: A quick way of recording numbers in groups of five; used to keep track of results.

Ice Cream Flavor	Tally Marks	Votes
Chocolate		4
Strawberry		3
Cookie Dough		10