EUREKA MATH™ TIPS FOR PARENTS

KEY CONCEPT OVERVIEW

During the next few days, our math class will learn how to display measurement data on a **line plot**. We will begin by measuring the **handspans** of students in the class and recording the data with tally marks on a table. Next, we will learn how to draw a line plot to represent the data. We will answer questions and draw conclusions based on patterns we see on the line plot.

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

- Measure the handspans of family members, record the data on a table by using tally marks, and ask and answer questions based on the data.

- Use the data in a table to create a line plot, answer questions about the data, and describe patterns in the line plot. (See Sample Problem.)

- Create comparison questions related to the data displayed on a line plot. (See Sample Problem.)

- Draw conclusions about the data in a line plot. For example, looking at the line plot in the Sample Problem, students could draw the conclusion that only a few kids sharpen their pencils a lot because only three pencils are 3 inches long or shorter.

SAMPLE PROBLEM *(From Lesson 24)*

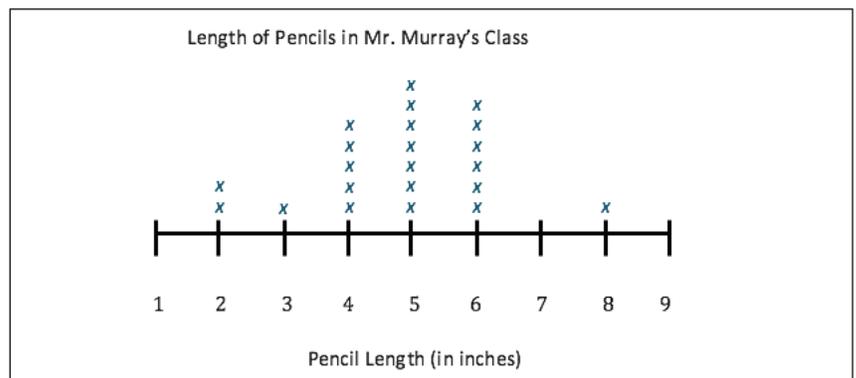Use the data in the table to create a line plot and answer the questions.

a. Describe the pattern you see in the line plot.

   The most common pencil length is 5 inches, but 4 inches and 6 inches are also common. Most of the X's are in the middle of the line plot.

b. Create your own comparison question related to the data. (Answers will vary.)

   How many fewer pencils have a length of 4 inches than a length of 5 inches?

Pencil Length (in inches)	Number of Pencils
2	II
3	I
4	₩
5	₩ II
6	₩ I
7	
8	I

Length of Pencils in Mr. Murray's Class

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

▪ Invite your child to use grid paper to create line plots. Encourage him to place the hash marks for the number line where the grid lines intersect. This practice will also help your child accurately place X's in neat columns above the number line.

▪ Encourage your child to think about the data displayed on the completed handspan line plot from the Lesson 24 Homework. Ask questions such as, "If we compared a line plot showing only the handspans of adults with a line plot showing only the handspans of children, what would we notice? Would the line plots look different? Would the most common handspan length be different?"

▪ Help your child make connections among line plots, tables, bar graphs, and picture graphs by asking questions such as, "Do line plots remind you of other graphs you have used?" "How are the types of graphs similar and different?" "How does each type of graph help you organize and compare information?" "Can you think of a time when you would want or need to organize information?" "How would you decide which type of graph to use?"

TERMS

Handspan: The distance from the tip of the thumb to the tip of the pinkie when the fingers are fully extended.

MODELS

Line Plot: A graphical representation of data. (See image at right.)

Class Handspans