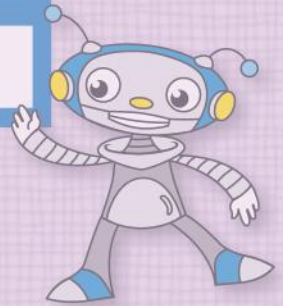


# QUICKCHECK™

## MATH



### DATA MANAGEMENT AND PROBABILITY

Read and Describe Data Presented in  
Tally Charts, Pictographs, Line Plots and Bar Graphs



Book title



Strand



Grade level  
Grade 2



# READ AND DESCRIBE DATA PRESENTED IN TALLY CHARTS, PICTOGRAPHS, LINE PLOTS AND BAR GRAPHS

The title of the resource relates to an Overall Expectation of the Math Curriculum.



## Student Activities

### Sort and classify objects using two attributes simultaneously

- Connect each orientation to its corresponding image ..... 1
- Connect each group of objects to its sorted groups.
  - Objects are sorted by two attributes ..... 2
- Relate each group of objects to its corresponding tally chart ..... 3
- Relate each tally chart to its corresponding group of objects ..... 4

### Read data presented in pictographs, bar graphs, line plots and other graphic organizers

- Connect each pictograph to its data set ..... 5
- Connect each pictograph to its data set ..... 6
- Relate each bar graph to its data set ..... 7
- Relate each line plot to its data set ..... 8
- Relate each bar graph to its total quantity ..... 9
- Relate each line plot to its data set ..... 10
- Compare each line plot to its corresponding bar graph ..... 11

### Distinguish between numbers that represent data values or categories on the x-axis and numbers that represent the frequency of an event on the y-axis

- Connect each set to its data values or categories ..... 12
- Connect each set to the frequency of each data value or category ..... 13

- Compare each set to its data values or categories ..... 14
- Compare each set to its corresponding bar graph ..... 15
- Compare each set of shapes to its data values and categories ..... 16
- Compare each representation to its corresponding data set ..... 17

### Demonstrate understanding of data presented using parts of the data with

Groups of activities are organized around key Math concepts as they relate to the expectation noted in the title.



The learning outcome for each activity is listed. This makes it easier for teachers to target specific concepts for teaching, diagnostic or formative assessment purposes.



- ..... on a circular graphic organizer ... 18
- ..... graphic organizer ..... 19
- Connect each graph to the total amount of money it represents ..... 20
- ..... presentation ..... 21
- ..... present it ..... 22
- ..... to the graph that represents it ..... 23
- Compare the information in each graph to the statement that describes a relationship between its parts ..... 24

## Teacher Section

- How to Use QUICKCHECK Math and Tips for Success ..... 25

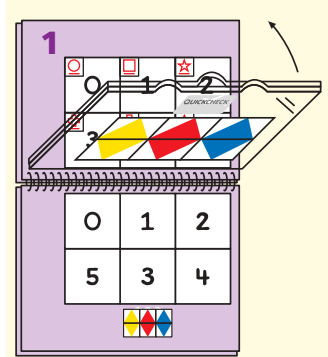
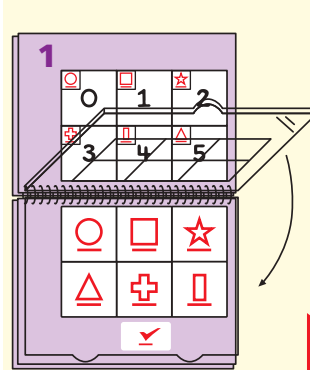
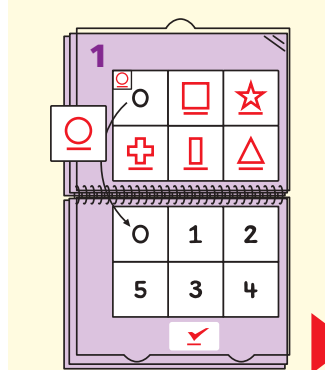
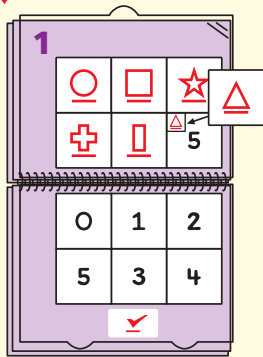
- Learning Connection Activity Suggestions
- Mathematical Process Expectations: Reasoning and Proving, Connecting, Representing ..... 26

How to use



### GETTING READY TO USE QUICKCHECK

You need a Student Resource and a case with six tiles



- Open the Student Resource to Activity 1.
- Put the empty tile case over the Student Resource.
- The CHECKMARK will cover the answer key.
- There are six squares in the top section.
- Place each tile on the square that has the same icon.

- Lift each tile to reveal the image underneath.
- Transfer each tile to its corresponding image below.

- Close the cover of the tile case.

- Flip the tile case up.
- The answer key will appear.
- The tile pattern should match the answer key.

• Watch students using QUICKCHECK Math on our website at [www.ebbp.ca](http://www.ebbp.ca). Click on QUICKCHECK Math in Motion.



Teachers will find helpful tips and Learning Connections Activity Suggestions at the back of each resource.



# 2

## Connect each group of objects to its sorted groups. Objects are sorted by two attributes.

■ This activity is the first of five that deal with sorting and classifying objects using two attributes simultaneously.

The activity extension provides new information for teachers or, ideas for further development of the activity.



Students begin each activity by matching the shape icons on the tiles, to those in the squares of the top grid of the resource.



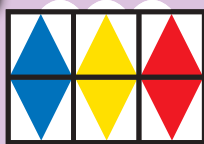
The activity title states the targeted learning outcome: Teachers know the purpose of the activity at a glance.



Students move each tile from the top grid to the correct square in the bottom grid until all the tiles have been transferred.



Students close the cover of the plastic case and flip it up to see if the pattern revealed on the back of the tiles matches this answer key.



If ■ appears below the activity title: Educators will then find new information or ideas for further development of the activity.


+ 23 activities  
KINESIS EDUCATION

**How to Use QUICKCHECK Math**

1. Use QUICKCHECK Math with your students whenever you would normally use a worksheet or workbook.
  - Use it at any point in your math lesson:
    - Before/getting started
    - During/working on it
    - After/practice and consolidation.
  - You can use QUICKCHECK Math as a small group or guided activity, in pairs to promote discussion, or as an independent activity in a Math Centre.

**Tips for Success**

Review “Getting Ready to Use QUICKCHECK” on the first page of this book.

The CHECKMARK  at the bottom of the plastic tile case shows students how to orient the case as they place it on the book on top of each activity.

To teach your students how to use QUICKCHECK Math, try a three-step approach.

1. **Match:** Place all the tiles in the top grid by matching icons.
2. **Think and Play:** Lift each tile to reveal the image beneath and then transfer the tile to the corresponding image in the lower grid.

2. Use QUICKCHECK Math as an a

The Student Activities found on the cover list learning outcomes that will help target specific concepts for **diagnostic** or **formative** assessment purposes.

This Student Resource is used in conjunction with the QUICKCHECK Math Grade 2 Ongoing Assessment Teacher Resource.

**Activity Extension:****If ■ appears below the activity title:**

Educators will then find new information or ideas for further development of the activity.

3. **Check:** Close the case cover. Flip the case up and check that the tile pattern matches the answer key.

When information appears below the title of an activity, use it to guide instruction and discussion, or to provide a hands-on extension of the activity.

Fold the Student Resource in half or stand it up and use the visual information as the stimulus for activities you create on your own.

See  
Activity 11



Additional proposals  
for the teacher

**LEARNING CONNECTION ACTIVITY SUGGESTIONS****Mathematical Process Expectations:****Reasoning and Proving, Connecting, Representing****Sort and classify objects using two attributes simultaneously**

Put on a piece of music that all your students know. In small groups of 4 have your students determine a way to mark the beat by clapping, patting. Stop the music. Now ask your students to sort themselves by boy or girl to mark the beat and then play the piece a second time. Finally, have students sort themselves by boy or girl, same hair colour and the common way they mark the beat. “What was the difference between the size of the groups the second time and the third time? What is the reason for this change?”

These learning connection activity suggestions are organized around the same key math concepts addressed in the 24 activities. They relate to some of the Mathematical Process Expectations used in the Math Curriculum.

**Read data presented in pictographs, bar graphs, line plots and other graphic organizers**

As a class, brainstorm questions that are of interest to the whole group and that can be easily answered by the students in only a few different ways, such as their favourite season, favourite things to do at recess, the season with the most student birthdays in the class, etc.

Once a question has been chosen, have a small group determine a selection of probable answers and survey classmates, tracking the responses using a tally chart.

The rest of the students will be divided into groups of four and will be responsible for representing the data collected by the first group in a designated graphing format: line plot, simple bar graph, pictograph or diagram. Make sure that the groups give their graphs a title and that the x- and y-axes are labelled appropriately.





**Distinguish between numbers that represent data values and numbers that represent the frequency of an event**

For one month, have your class monitor the daily forecasted temperature highs. To do this, try using your local weather station’s website or your newspaper.

The temperatures can be recorded on a clip board, class calendar or spreadsheet.

Once the data is complete, plot the data values (range of temperatures) on the x axis using horizontal chart paper. Then plot the frequency of occurrence of each temperature using a line plot format.

Ask students to find the data values (temperatures) that occurred most often that month.

Now ask a question about frequency of occurrence: “How many days did we record that temperature this month?”

**Demonstrate understanding of data presented in graphs by comparing parts of the data with the whole**

Using the data represented in one of the graphs above, have students on their own or with a partner write three comparative statements about parts of the data as they relate to each other or as they relate to the whole. Using number sentences or open number lines, have them prove or disprove each of their statements.



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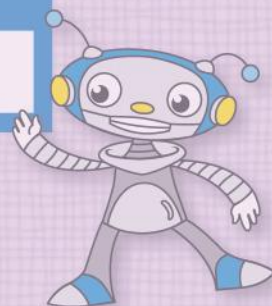
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Solve Addition and Subtraction Problems of One and Two-Digit Whole Numbers and Explore Multiplication and Division

**MEASUREMENT**

Compare, Describe and Order Objects and Time Using Measurable Attributes

**GEOMETRY AND SPATIAL SENSE**

Compose and Decompose Shapes and Figures

**PATTERNING AND ALGEBRA**

Identify, Describe and Extend Repeating, Growing and Shrinking Patterns

**DATA MANAGEMENT AND PROBABILITY**

Read and Describe Data Presented in Tally Charts, Pictographs, Line Plots and Bar Graphs



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