

# COLLECT DATA, ONE-TO-MANY CORRESPONDENCE, EVALUATE.

## INVESTIGATIONS OVERVIEW PAGE

THIS PAGE IS A SUMMARY OF THE INVESTIGATIONS THAT STUDENTS MAY ENGAGE IN TO DEEPEN THEIR RELATIONAL UNDERSTANDING. INVESTIGATIONS WITH INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENTS FOLLOW ON SUBSEQUENT PAGES.

- In pairs or small groups, children create, refine, conduct and interpret surveys, for example, sports played this week, types of fruit eaten this week, favourite TV show, Nationality, favourite book, number of children in their family, types of pets. [Reflection: How can we collect and record data?](#)
- Children construct a column graph using the data collected in a survey. They decide how many responses will be 1 square on the column graph, for example 2 responses are 1 square. They record and label the vertical axis using the number of responses that equal 1 square. They record and label the horizontal axis. They record the columns as multiple responses as 1 square on the column graph, for example record 2 responses as 1 square. They look at the table with tally marks, the table with numbers, and the column graph displaying the same data. They ask questions about the data. They identify which data display was most useful in answering each type of question. [Reflection: How can we construct column graphs with one-to-many correspondence, and compare data displays?](#)
- In pairs, children record data gathered through observation, for example, daily temperature over a week, number of boys and girls in class each day, number of boys and girls in each class in the grade / school, hair colour. [Reflection: How can we collect and record data?](#)
- In pairs, children record data in a column graph with one-to-many correspondence using a spreadsheet program, such as Microsoft Excel. [Reflection: How can we collect and record data?](#)

# Collect Data, One-To-Many Correspondence, Evaluate

Sit with a friend.

Create a survey.

Refine the question in the survey.

Construct a table to record the data using tally marks.

Conduct the survey.

Construct a table to record the data using numbers.

Interpret the data from the survey.

For example,

- sports played this week,
- types of fruit eaten this week,
- favourite TV show,
- Nationality,
- favourite book,
- number of children in their family,
- types of pets.

Reflection: How can we collect and record data?

# Collect Data, One-To-Many Correspondence, Evaluate

Construct a column graph using the data collected in a survey.

Decide how many responses will be 1 square on the column graph, for example 2 responses are 1 square.

Record and label the vertical axis using the number of responses that equal 1 square.

Record and label the horizontal axis.

Record the columns as multiple responses as 1 square on the column graph, for example record 2 responses as 1 square.

Look at the table with tally marks, the table with numbers, and the column graph displaying the same data.

Ask questions about the data.

Identify which data display was most useful in answering each type of question.

**Reflection:** How can we construct column graphs with one-to-many correspondence, and compare data displays?

# Collect Data, One-To-Many Correspondence, Evaluate

Record data gathered through observation,

For example,

- daily temperature over a week,
- number of boys and girls in class each day,
- number of boys and girls in each class in the grade / school,
- hair colour.

Reflection: How can we collect and record data?

# Collect Data, One-To-Many Correspondence, Evaluate

Collect data using a survey, observation, or questionnaire.

Record the data in a column graph with one-to-many correspondence using a spreadsheet program, such as Microsoft Excel.

Reflection: How can we collect and record data?