

# Full of Beans



**Draw a picture of the lab setup.**

**What are you trying to find out?** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



Fill in the data tables.

### Group Data Table

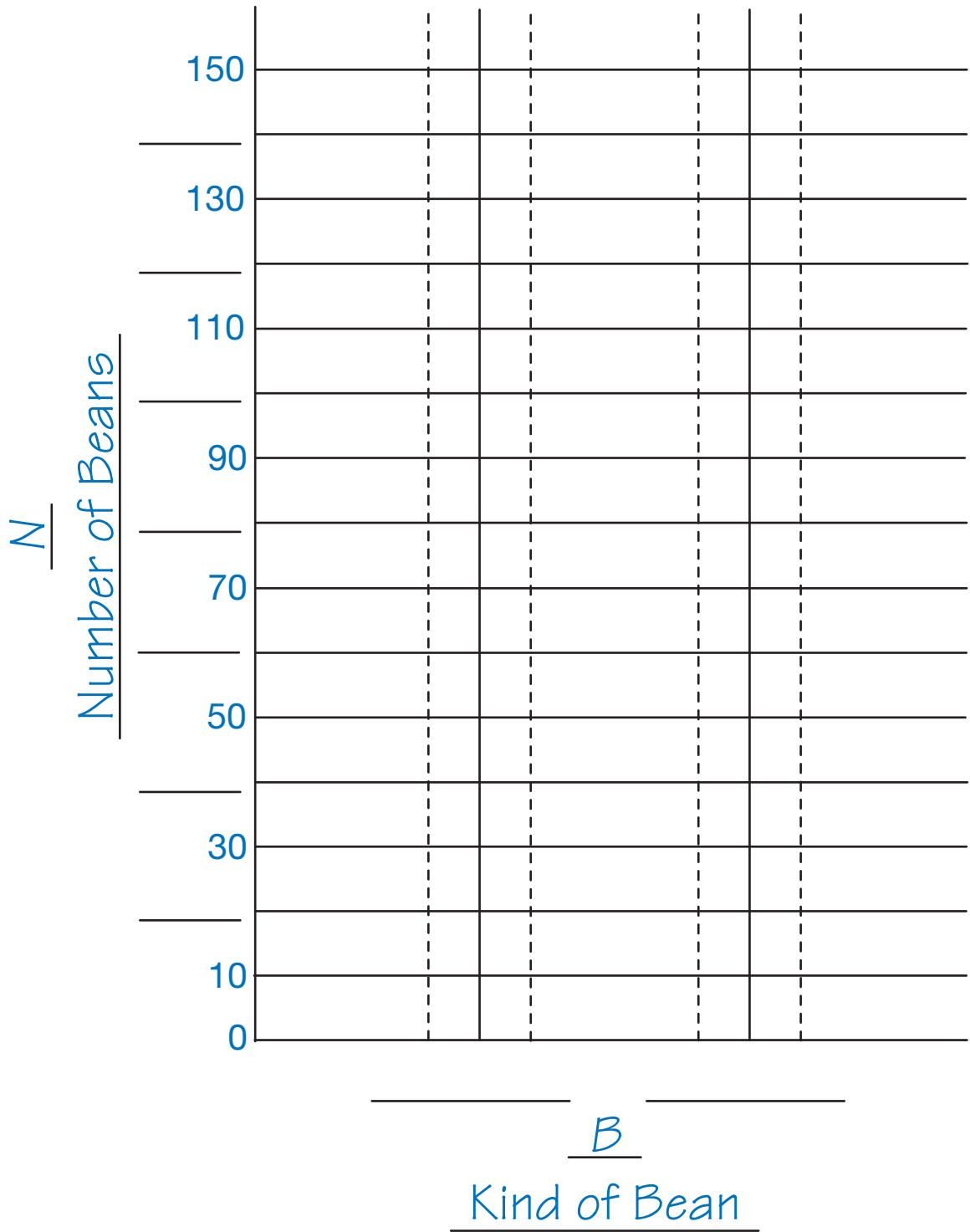
Kind of Bean	Number of Beans

### Class Data Table

Kind of Bean	Number of Beans



### Full of Beans Class Data





 **Check-In: Questions 1-4**

1. Which kind of bean did the cup hold more of?

\_\_\_\_\_

About how many more? Use your graph to help you.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Which kind of bean was bigger in size?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Will the cup always hold more small beans than big beans?  
Explain your answer.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Work with your partner to answer this question. Then share with the class how you found your answer.**

4. If a big cup holds 100 of the small beans, about how many large beans would that big cup hold?

\_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Full of Beans  
Check-In: Questions 1–4  
Feedback Box**

	Expectation	Check In	Comments
Compare quantities and represent that relationship using less than, greater than, between (e.g., intervals), and closer to.	E3		
Recognize that the measure of a volume is dependent on the size of the unit of measure (e.g., a cup is 40 large beans or 80 small beans).	E4		
Read a table or bar graph to make predictions and solve problems about a data set.	E8		

Yes . . .

Yes, but . . .

No, but . . .

No . . .

<b>MPE5. Show my work.</b> I show or tell how I arrived at my answer so someone else can understand my thinking.				