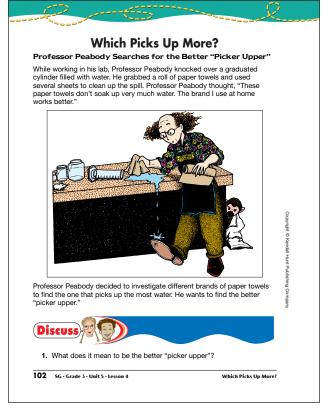
Student Guide

Which Picks Up More? (SG pp. 102–103) Ouestions 1–4

- 1.* The brand of paper towel that picks up the most water will be the better "picker upper."
- **2. A.** Answers will vary. The sheets may differ in size and thickness.
 - B.* Predictions will vary.
- 3. Probably not.
- **4. A.*** Answers will vary. He could measure the length and/or width of the spot. He could cut the spot out, trace it on cm grid paper, and find the area by counting square centimeters.
 - B.* area



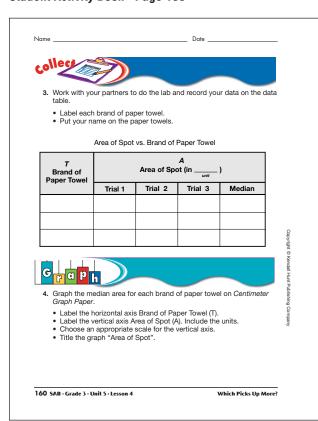
Student Guide - Page 102

The next day Professor Peabody brought two different brands of paper towels to the lab. He wanted to compare these two with the roll he had in his lab. He tore off one sheet from each roll and compared them. 2. Your teacher has three different brands of paper towels. Look carefully at each brand of paper towel. Compare the three brands. A. How are they alike? How are they different? B. Which do you think will pick up the most water? Show or tell how you decided. Professor Peabody investigated further by dropping 5 drops of water on a sheet of each brand of paper towel. 3. Will the spots be the same size? 4. A. How can he measure the size of the spots? B. Which variable will give the best measure of the size: length, width, or area? Professor Peabody used the TIMS Laboratory Method to find which paper towel picks up the most water. You will do a similar experiment. Use The Better "Picker Upper" Lab pages in the Student Activity Book to compare different brands of paper towels to determine which picks up the SG · Grade 3 · Unit 5 · Lesson 4 103 Which Picks Up More?

Student Guide - Page 103

Copyright © Kendall Hunt Publishing Company

Student Activity Book - Page 159



Student Activity Book - Page 160

*Answers and/or discussion are included in the lesson.

Student Activity Book

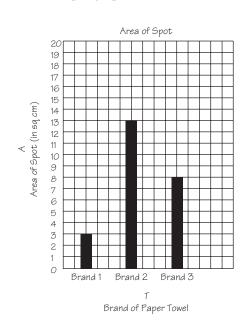
The Better "Picker Upper" Lab (SAB pp. 159–166) Questions 1–16

- 1. The two primary variables are Brand of Paper Towel and Area of Spot.
- 2.* Among the fixed variables are the number of drops placed on each spot; the type of liquid used (water); the size of each drop (as controlled by the eyedropper); and certain elements of the procedure (e.g., keeping the paper towel off the table, dropping drops into the center of each spot).
- **3.*** Sample data table:

Area of Spot vs. Brand of Paper Towel

T Brand of		Area of Spot	-	
Paper Towel	Trial 1	Trial 2	Trial 3	Median
Brand 1	3	2	3	3 sq cm
Brand 2	11	13	13	13 sq cm
Brand 3	11	8	6	8 sq.cm

4.* Sample graph:

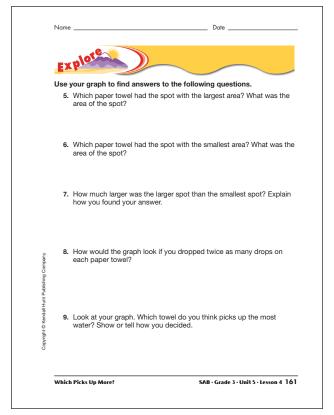


data and graph in Figures 4 and 5 in Lesson 4.5. Brand 2, 13 sq cm

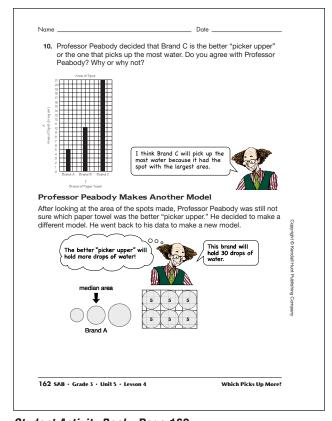
- **6.** Brand 1, 3 sq cm
- 7. 10 sq cm. Some students may write a number sentence (e.g., 13 3 = 10 sq cm). Others will explain with words or draw a picture.

Answers to *Questions 5–8* are based on the sample

- 8. Answers and explanations will vary. Student might predict that the bars would get bigger. They would approximately double. For example, the bar for Brand 1 would go to 6 sq cm rather than 3 sq cm. Some students may want to do some additional experimentation. Encourage students to sketch a graph.
- 9.* Answers and strategies will vary. A typical class discussion is given in Lesson 4 Sample Dialog. Discussion should lead to the idea that the towel with the shortest bar is the better "picker upper." On this towel, the five drops of water are concentrated in the smallest area, leaving more of the paper towel to soak up more water.
- 10.* Answers may vary, but Professor Peabody is incorrect. Students may say that Brand C is not the better "picker upper" because its spot is so big, there is not as much dry space left to pick up more water. Brand A is the better "picker upper."



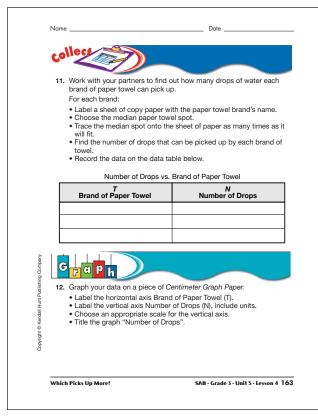
Student Activity Book - Page 161



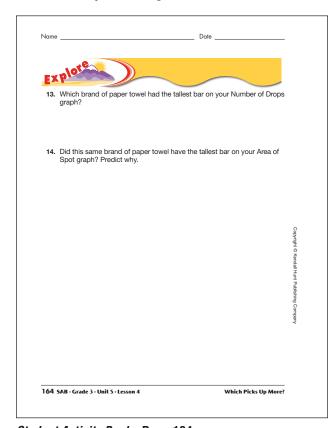
Student Activity Book - Page 162

Copyright © Kendall Hunt Publishing Company

^{*}Answers and/or discussion are included in the lesson.



Student Activity Book - Page 163



Student Activity Book - Page 164

*Answers and/or discussion are included in the lesson.

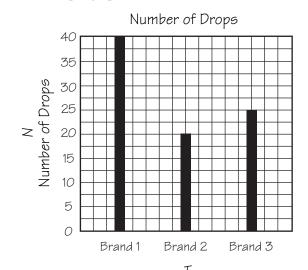
Answers to *Questions 11–14* are based on the sample data table and graph in Questions 11–12.

II.* Sample data table:

Number of Drops

T Type of Towel	N Number of Drops
Brand 1	40
Brand 2	20
Brand 3	25

12.* Sample graph:



Brand of Paper Towel

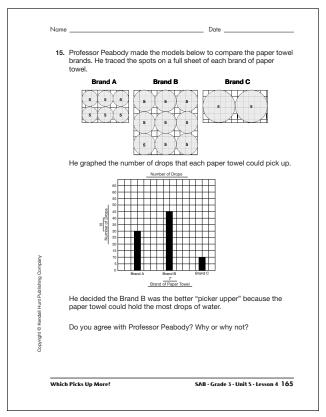
- **13.** Brand 1
- 14. No. The brand of paper towel with the tallest bar on the Number of Drops graph had the shortest bar on the Area of Spot graph. Predictions will vary. The towel with the spot with the smallest area of concentration (shortest bar on Area of Spot graph) should be able to pick up the most drops of water (tallest bar of Number of Drops graph).

15.* Answers may vary but students should justify their answers.

Yes. The brand of paper towel with the tallest bar on the Number of Drops graph, Brand B, is the better "picker upper" because it can pick up the most water.

No. If Brand A was the same size as Brand B it would hold about 60 drops which is much more than Brand B holds.

16.* Answers will vary. See Lesson Guide 4. The brand with the shortest bar on the Area of Spot graph should have the tallest bar on the Number of Drops graph. That brand should be the better "picker upper."

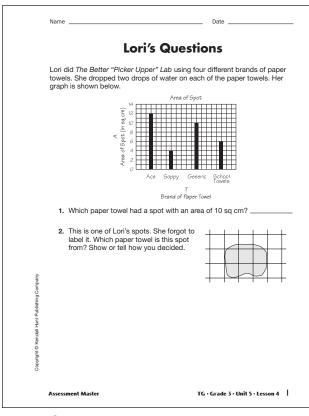


Student Activity Book - Page 165

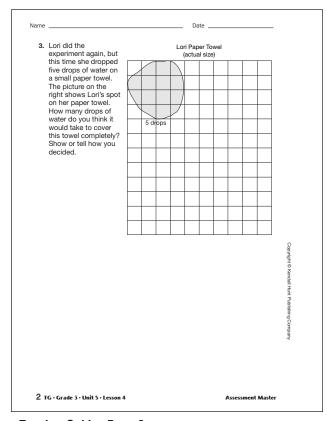
			Date	-	
	Compare your graphs and diagrams. Which towel do you think is the better "picker upper"? Show or tell how you decided.				
				9	
				and the second	
The Better "Picker Upper" Lab Feedback Box	Expec- tation	Check In	Comments	97	
			Comments	and the second s	
Feedback Box Find the area of shapes with curved sides	tation		Comments	Company of the compan	
Feedback Box Find the area of shapes with curved sides by counting square centimeters. [Q# 3] Make a scaled bar graph using numerical	tation E3		Comments		
Feedback Box Find the area of shapes with curved sides by counting square centimeters. [Q# 3] Make a scaled bar graph using numerical data. [Q# 4 and 12] Read a graph to find information about a	E3 E5		Comments	Company of the compan	
Feedback Box Find the area of shapes with curved sides by counting square centimeters. [Q# 3] Make a scaled bar graph using numerical data. [Q# 4 and 12] Read a graph to find information about a data set. [Q# 5–7 and 13–14]	E3 E5 E6		Comments	and following the second secon	
Feedback Box Find the area of shapes with curved sides by counting square centimeters. [Q# 3] Make a scaled bar graph using numerical data. [Q# 4 and 12] Read a graph to find information about a data set. [Q# 5-7 and 13-14] Find the median of a data set. [Q# 3] Make predictions and generalizations about a data set using data tables, graphs, and	E3 E5 E6 E7		Comments	the model and the first of management of the first of the	

Student Activity Book - Page 166

^{*}Answers and/or discussion are included in the lesson.



Teacher Guide - Page 1

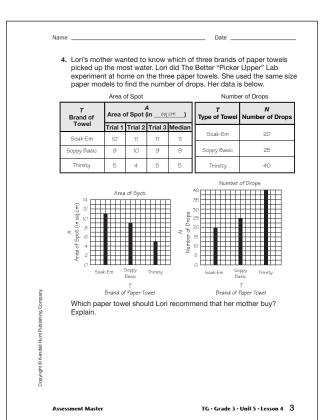


Teacher Guide - Page 2

Teacher Guide

Lori's Questions (TG pp. 1–3) Questions 1–4

- I. Generic
- **2.** School towels—The area of the spot is about the same as the area of the school towels shown on the graph (approximately 6 sq cm).
- **3.** The area of the spot is about 11, 12, or 13 sq cm. The area of the towel is 120 sq cm. About ten spots will cover the towel (120 ÷ 12). Since each spot contains 5 drops, it would take about 50 drops to cover the towel.
 - Some students may solve the problem by "covering" the towel with replications of the spot. About 6–9 spots can be placed on the towel using this method. Depending on how the students compensate for uncovered spaces on the towel, answers between 33 and 50 drops are acceptable. Other reasonable strategies are possible.
- **4.** Thirsty. Explanations will vary. Thirsty's spot's area is small and it can pick up the greatest number of drops, so it will pick up the most water.



Teacher Guide - Page 3