

Blanca and Irma did their survey. They studied the kinds of shoes the students in their class wore the first day of school. This is what they found:

Kind of Shoes	
K Kind of Shoe	N Number of Pairs of Shoes
Gym Shoes	5
Flats	9
Lace-up Boots	2
Sandals	4
Flip-flops	7

Discuss



- A. Do you think Blanca's data will help convince her mother that flats are okay for school? Why or why not?
 B. Would a graph help? If so, how?
- What is the most common kind of shoe in Blanca's class?
- If you surveyed your class, how do you think the data would compare with Blanca's?
- What kind of shoes do you think are most popular in your school?

Variables are things that change or vary in an experiment or survey. The two main variables in Blanca and Irma's survey are Kind of Shoe and Number of Pairs of Shoes. The kinds of shoes vary from gym shoes to flip-flops.

The possible outcomes for each variable are called **values**. Gym Shoes, Lace-Up Boots, and all the kinds of shoes listed in the first column of the data table are values of the variable Kind of Shoe. The number of pairs of shoes varied from 2 to 9 pairs. We can say that 2, 4, 5, 7, and 9 are values of the variable Number of Pairs of Shoes.

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**Eyelets Labs (SG pp. 3–7)
Questions 1–19**

- A. Yes. The data show that the most popular type of shoe is flats.
 B. Answers will vary. However, a graph would show that the tallest bar is for flats.
- Flats.
- Answers will vary.
- Answers will vary.
- * Data tables will vary. Some possible responses include:

Variables	Values
Color of Hair	blond, brown, black, gray, red
Color of Eyes	blue, green, brown
Number of Buttons on Clothes	0, 1, 2, 3

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- What else can you study about the way people look and the way they dress? Make a list of variables you can study. List two or three values for each variable. Make a table like the one shown.

Variables and Possible Values

Variables	Values
Kind of Shoe	Gym Shoes, Lace-up Boots, Flats, Flip-flops
Number of Pairs of Shoes	0, 3, 5
Shirt Color	White, Red, Plaid
Height	56 in., 58 in.

Numerical variables are variables with values that are numbers. Number of Pairs of Shoes and Height are numerical variables. **Categorical variables** have values that are not numbers. Kind of Shoe and Shirt Color are examples of categorical variables.

- On the data table you made for Question 5, write an *N* beside the numerical variables and a *C* beside the categorical variables.

Eyelets

In this lab, you will answer a certain question about how the students in your class dress for school using the TIMS Laboratory Method. This method is very much like the method scientists use in their investigations.



Usually, an investigation begins with a question. For this investigation, we ask the question: *How many eyelets are on students' shoes in your class?*

- Look around your classroom. Talk with a partner to answer the questions below. Be ready to explain your thinking.
 - What do you think is the most common number of eyelets?
 - How many pairs of shoes have 0 eyelets? 5 eyelets? 8 eyelets? Why do you think so?
 - Estimate the total number of eyelets in the class.

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- * Answers will vary. For the possible responses listed above:

Variables	Values
Color of Hair	blond, brown, black, gray, red
Color of Eyes	blue, green, brown
Number of Buttons on Clothes	0, 1, 2, 3

- * A–C. Answers will vary.


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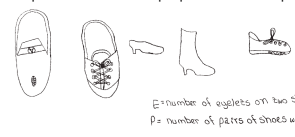
*Answers and/or discussion are included in the lesson.

- 8.* **A.** Students' pictures will vary. See the *Student Guide* for a sample picture.
- B.** See Figure 3 in Lesson 1 for a sample data table.

To answer this question scientifically, we need to identify the important variables that have to do with the question. The two main variables in this lab are the total number of eyelets on a pair of shoes (E) and the number of pairs of shoes (P). Your class will conduct a survey to help you answer this question.




A picture is a good way to show what an experiment is about and what the important variables are. In most experiments that use the TIMS Laboratory Method, you draw a picture. Here is a sample picture for this experiment:



E = number of eyelets on two shoes
 P = number of pairs of shoes with that number of eyelets

8. **A.** Draw your own picture of the experiment. Be sure to label the variables.



Experiments involve counting or measuring. The information you collect during a survey or experiment is called **data**. Organizing and checking data are important parts of a scientist's work. A good tool for handling data is a data table. Here is a data table for *Eyelets*:

B. Gather data from students in your class. Your teacher will make a class data table. Your teacher may also ask you to make your own data table.


Eyelets	
E Number of Eyelets	P Number of Pairs of Shoes

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9.* See Figure 4 in Lesson 1 for a sample graph. The answers to *Questions 10–14* and *17–19* are based on the sample data in Figures 3 and 4 in Lesson 1.

10. **A.*** 3 pairs of shoes
B.* 0 pair of shoes.
C.* 6 pair of shoes.
11. **A.*** 0 eyelets.
B.* The Number of Eyelets with the tallest bar is the mode.
12. **A.*** 0, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36.
B.* They are all even. They are all multiples of four.
- 13.* No. Although 14 is even, it is not a multiple of four.




When scientists have data, they look for patterns. Drawing a graph of your data can help you see patterns that are hard to notice in the data table. The third step in the TIMS Laboratory Method is graphing.

9. Make a bar graph of your class data using *Centimeter Grid Paper*. Graph the Number of Eyelets (E) on the horizontal axis (\rightarrow) and the Number of Pairs of Shoes (P) on the vertical axis (\updownarrow).

Did you

- title your graph?
- label the axes with the variables?
- label the lines, not the spaces?
- center the bars on the lines?



The last step in the TIMS Laboratory Method is to analyze the whole experiment. This means to understand what happened and to use your understanding to make predictions. Questions for new investigations may also come up during this step. Most labs have questions to help you better understand the important ideas.

Use the class graph and data table to answer the following questions. Compare your answers to your estimates in Question 7. Your teacher may ask you to answer these questions alone or in small groups. Be ready to explain how you found your answers.

- A.** How many pairs of shoes have 20 eyelets?
B. How many pairs of shoes have 8 eyelets?
C. How many pairs of shoes have 0 eyelets?
- A.** What number of eyelets is most common in your class? (This number is called the **mode**.)
B. How can you find the mode by looking at your graph?
- A.** List all the values for Number of Eyelets that have bars above them.
B. What do you notice about these numbers? Explain.
- Alexis told her class that she had 14 eyelets on her pair of shoes. Do you think she is correct? Why or why not?

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

14. Describe the shape of your graph.
 - A. How many bars are on your graph?
 - B. Are the bars all about the same height or are some bars much taller than others?
 - C. Are the tallest bars at the beginning, middle, or end of the graph?
 - D. Why do you think your graph has the shape that it does?
15. Describe the Eyelets graph for a professional basketball team in uniform. How many eyelets would team members have? Why do you think so?
16. Describe the Eyelets graph if you collected data at the beach. Would the tallest bars be at the beginning, middle, or end of the graph? Would there be many bars or just one or two? Why do you think so?
17. What is the total number of eyelets in your class? How do you know?
18. Estimate how many eyelets are on all the shoes of all the fifth-grade students in your school. Explain how you made your estimate.
19. What would the graph look like if you gathered data from all the fifth graders in your school? How would it be different from your class graph?



The TIMS Laboratory Method

You will use the TIMS Laboratory Method many times this year. In this lab, you used the TIMS Laboratory Method to study the number of eyelets on the shoes of the students in your class. There were four steps:

- **Draw.** The investigation started with a question. The question was made clearer by identifying variables that could be counted or measured. A picture showed what the experiment was about.
- **Collect.** You used data tables to organize the data.
- **Graph.** A graph showed patterns in the data more clearly than the table.
- **Explore.** You answered questions about the lab and thought about what might make things turn out differently.

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14. A.* 8 bars.
 B.* some bars are taller than others.
 C.* The tallest bars are at the left and in the middle on the graph.
 D.* See discussion in the Lesson.
- 15.* Answers will vary. Possible responses include:
 The graph would show more people with a larger number of eyelets. Basketball players are tall and have large feet. Large feet need larger shoes and larger shoes have more eyelets. Most players would have over 28 eyelets. So there wouldn't be any small number of eyelets shown.
16. Answers will vary. Possible responses include:
 The tallest bars would be at the beginning because sandals usually don't have eyelets. There would be a few bars since some people would wear shoes with eyelets.
- 17.* 412 eyelets.
- 18.* Answers will vary. One possible response is: If one class has 412 eyelets and there are 4 fifth-grade classrooms in the school, then there are about 1600 eyelets.
19. The shape of the graph would be the same as our graph but all the bars would be taller.

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

Homework (SG pp. 8–9)

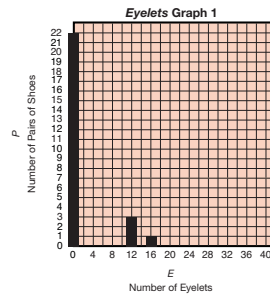
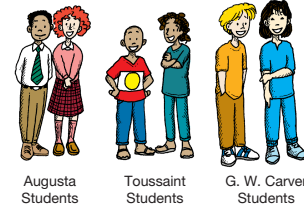
Questions 1–4

- Graph 1 goes with Toussaint School because many of the students wear sandals with no eyelets. The bar for zero is the tallest bar. Graph 2 goes with Augusta Academy because the students wear uniforms and the same shoes. So, there is one bar for boys with 16 eyelets and one for girls with no eyelets. (See the illustration in the *Student Guide*.) Graph 3 goes with G.W. Carver School because students wear a variety of shoes. The bars are all over the graph showing the variety of shoes.
- Graph 1: The mode is 0 eyelets.
Graph 2: The mode is 0 eyelets.
Graph 3: The mode is 28 eyelets.
- Answers will vary. Graph 3 is most like the sample graph in Figure 4 of Lesson 1 because the bars are spread across the graph.
- Possible response: Adult might have larger shoes and therefore more eyelets. The graph will probably look like Graph 3 but represent larger numbers like 20–40 eyelets.

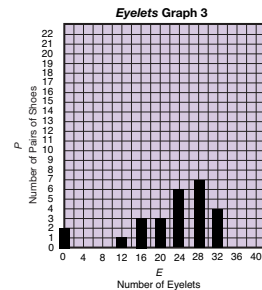
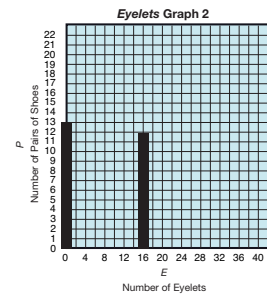


Three Schools

Here are *Eyelets* graphs from three schools: Augusta Academy, Toussaint School, and G. W. Carver Elementary School. Augusta Academy is a school in New Jersey where all the students wear uniforms; Toussaint School is in Haiti in the Caribbean where it is warm all the time; G. W. Carver School is in Indiana. The graphs are not labeled so you cannot tell which graph comes from which school.



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- Tell which graph you think goes with each school. Explain why you think so. (*Hint*: Tell why the bars on each graph are where they are.)
- What is the mode for each graph? (The mode is the most common number of eyelets.)
- Which graph is most like your class's graph? Which school do you think is most like your school? Explain.
- What would an *Eyelets* graph look like if you collected data from all the adults at your school? Describe the graph using words, a sketch, or both. Be ready to explain your thinking.

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