

FOURTH GRADE
4TH SIX WEEKS

SKILLS

Reporting Category	TEKS
1	2H, 3B, 3C, 3G
2	3E, 3F, 5B
4	9A, 9B, 10A, 10B

Week 3**Data Analysis**

Materials:

Blackline Masters: *Skills 9, Skills 10* (2 pages), *Skills 11, Skills 12* (3 pages), 1 per studentTeacher Pages: *Skills 9, 10, 11*

Paper and Pencils

Mon Skills 9 Dot Plot - Frequency Tables
 Direct Teach A - D

A	Number	Tally	Frequency
	1	II	2
	2	IIII	5
	3	IIII	5
	4	III	3
	5	I	1
	6	II	2
	7	IIII I	6

B 7
 C 24
 D J

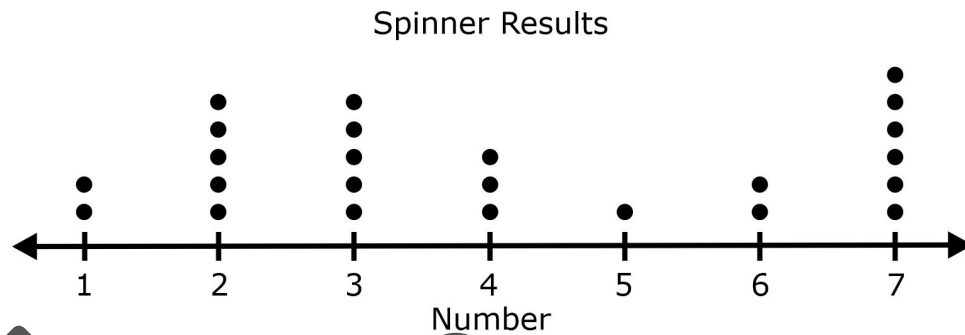
Tues Skills 10 Data Analysis Practice
 Direct Teach A

A D

Independent Practice 1 - 2

1 B
 2 G

Sergio made a dot plot to show the results of the number of spins on a game spinner ranging from numbers 1 - 7.



Each • = 1 spin.

- A** Use the data from the dot plot above to complete the frequency table showing the number of times each number was spun on the game spinner.

Number	Tally	Frequency

- B** Which number was spun twice as many times as the number 4? _____
- C** How many times did Sergio spin the spinner according to the data? _____
- D** Sergio spun the spinner 1 more time, and it stopped on 3. If he added the result of this spin to his dot plot, which statement would NOT be true?
- F** The results for number 1 and number 6 were equal.
- G** The number 7 was selected three times more than the number 6.
- H** Number 7 was selected as many times as number 3.
- J** For every time the spinner selected number 2, the number 5 was selected 4 times.

Week 5

Personal Financial Literacy

Materials:




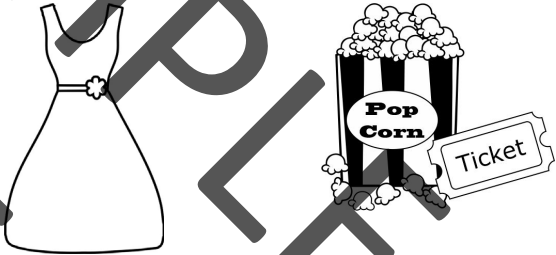
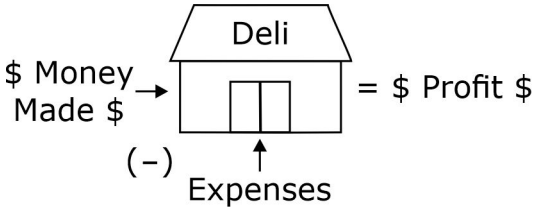
Blackline Masters: *Skills 17, Skills 18 (2 pages), Skills 19 (2 pages), Skills 20 (2 pages)*, 1 per student

Teacher Copies: *Skills 18, 20*

Pencils

Paper

Financial Terms:

Expenses	
<div>  <p>An expense is the amount of money needed to pay for or buy something. There are two types of expenses.</p>  </div>	
Fixed Expense	Variable Expense
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expenses paid on a regular basis (weekly, monthly, yearly). Amount is the same each time. It does not change. Examples: Home mortgage or rent, car payment, insurance, phone bill, membership fees, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expenses that do not have a fixed amount and do not occur on a regular basis. Amount changes based on needs or wants. Examples: gasoline, clothes, groceries, eating out, gifts, entertainment, vacation, etc. 
\$	\$
Income	
<p>The amount of money people earn from work or from selling a product, providing a service, money received through investments, or money gifts.</p>	
Profit	
<p>The money or income a business or person makes after it pays all the production costs. When selling an item or providing a service, the profit would be the amount of money left after expenses are paid.</p> <div>  </div>	

Week 5

Mon Skills 17

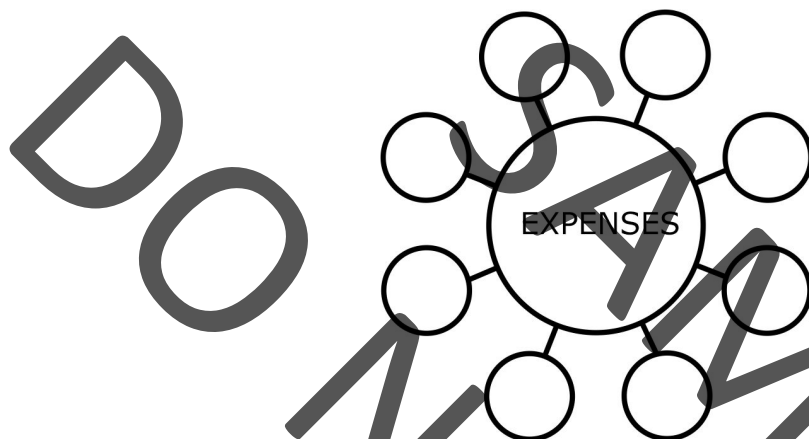
Expenses - Introduction

Direct Teach

Using the previous definitions, introduce the terms expenses as well as the two types: variable and fixed expenses.

Review what students might already know about money and finances. Talk to them about some of the expenses you pay in your household. Have them brainstorm a list of expenses that they or their families might have to pay. Record their responses on a web diagram like the one shown below.

Making Mathematical Connections -



Once the web is completed, help students distinguish the difference between the 2 types of expenses.

Say: All of us have expenses that we need to pay for on a regular basis. Some expenses are fixed and others are variable expenses (discuss examples).

Direct students' responses to complete the web diagram. Then label each expense with an *F* for fixed expense or a *V* for variable expense.

Review the terms with students to help them complete the activity. Once students can distinguish the difference between the two types of expenses, have them work with a partner and choose one expense from the web diagram to use in completing *Skills 17*.

Tue Skills 18

Practice

Direct Teach

Using *Skills 18*, work with the students to sort the list of expenses into either fixed or variable and write the amounts to the right of them.

Give students time to identify and record those expenses that are fixed (amounts stay the same) expenses in the correct column. Have students follow the same procedure for identifying variable expenses.

Fixed Expenses: Expenses which do not change from month to month or week to week. They stay the same. (Examples: house payment, car payment, car insurance, college loan payment, membership fees, etc.)

Definition:	Examples:	Illustration:
Meaningful Sentence:	Expense:	Non-Examples:

The table below shows the expenses Mr. and Mrs. Sutton paid in the month of May. Use the information provided to complete the activity that follows and answer questions 1 - 5.

Mr. and Mrs. Sutton's Expenses	
Clothing	\$125
House payment	\$865
Groceries	\$195
Car payment	\$340
Car insurance (monthly)	\$ 95
Utilities (electricity, water)	\$130
Movie tickets	\$ 45
College loan payment	\$200
Gym membership	\$ 36
Eating at restaurants	\$ 75
Gasoline	\$115



List each of the Sutton's expenses under the correct category, and then find the total for the expenses paid from each category. Ask yourself, is it an expense they pay regularly that does not change (fixed), or is it an expense that does not occur regularly or stay the same (variable)?

Fixed Expenses	Variable Expenses