## Lesson 4: Measure and Plot

* Let’s create line plots and add and subtract measurements of length.

### Warm-up: Notice and Wonder: Line Plots

What do you notice? What do you wonder?

| patient | foot length (cm) |
| --- | --- |
| A | 12 |
| B | 18 |
| C | 20 |
| D | 18 |
| E | 18 |
| F | 20 |
| G | 17 |
| H | 21 |



### 4.1: May I Sharpen My Pencil?

| group | length of pencils in cm | total length |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A | 8 | 13 | 12 | 7 |  |
| B | 9 | 15 | 7 | 10 |  |
| C | 12 | 13 | 8 | 6 |  |
| D | 9 | 9 | 11 | 13 |  |
| E |  |  |  |  |  |

1. Measure the length of your pencil. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cm
2. Write the lengths of your group’s pencils in the table.
3. Find the total length of each group’s pencils.

### 4.2: A Plot Twist

1. Use the pencil measurements to create a line plot.
* 
1. What is the most common pencil length? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. What is the least common pencil length? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. How many students had a pencil longer than 10 cm? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. What is the difference between the longest pencil and the shortest pencil? Write an equation to represent the difference.
5. What is the difference between the shortest pencil and the length of an unsharpened pencil? Write an equation to represent the difference.



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