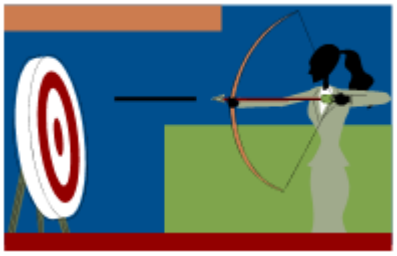
Recorded Session: https://sas.elluminate.com/site/external/jwsdetect/playback.jnlp?psid=2009-03-05.0835.M.16A12E479EA82CB9FB694CD3AFD3FF.vcr

The sound didn't work at the very beginning, so you'll want to advance the recording to 1:50—the time I started over with sound. ☺ We covered the main objectives of the session through 37:53. Then there were some questions. If your student would like to watch the additional practice we did after this, please skip from 37:53 to 50:04.

Review of session:

Range: **the difference between the greatest and least numbers in a set of data.**



It helps some students to think of a shooting range. The arrow can remind students that they need to subtract to find the difference (answer to a subtraction problem) of the greatest and least numbers, or how far apart the greatest number and smallest number are from one another.

Example: Find the range of the following:

{14, 16, 19, 22, 25, 30}

The largest number (#) is 30
The smallest # is 14
Range : 30 – 14 = 16
16 is the range.

Mode: **The number that appears most frequently in a set of numbers.**

Example: Find the **mode** of the following: **{ 65, 65, 71, 72, 81, 83, 83, 83, 89 }**

Mode = the number that appears most often

Mode = is 83, because it appears three times in this set of data. The other numbers are only appear once.

Tip: When trying to find the mode for a large set of data, students can use tally marks to keep track of how many times a number is listed. Each time they put down a tally mark, they can cross out that number.

Median: **The middle number of a set of numbers arranged in order from least to greatest.**

Example: Find the **median** of the following: { **65, 72, 81, 83, 89 }**

Median = the middle number from smallest to largest

Median = 81

Tip: have students cross out first and last number, then second and second to last, etc. until they come to number in the middle.

* 3rd graders should know range and mode (and be able to identify the smallest & largest number in a set of data). Median is a 4th and 5th grade CO state objective. So, 4th & 5th graders should know all three terms.

**Students can also find the definitions of these words in the glossary found in the back of their math books. ☺

Additional Resources:

Range activity website : http://www.quizville.com/range.php
Train Race (covers mean, median, range—click on #1 for just median range):
http://www.bbc.co.uk/education/mathsfile/shockwave/games/train.html
Median activity: http://www.aaaknow.com/sta418x2.htm

Extra resource for mean, median, mode

- http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/maths/data/measuresofaveragerev1.shtml (does have a test at the end)
- http://www.mste.uiuc.edu/hill/dstat/median.html click on web surfing at end of article to get to real life examples.

  From this site you can get to :
  http://www.mste.uiuc.edu/hill/dstat/centtendtest3.html (comparing median and mean--shows graphs)

  http://www.mste.uiuc.edu/hill/dstat/centtenddice.html (dice game;
- http://www.rhlschool.com/math6n15.htm

Note: External Website statement: Please know that we preview all external website suggested links, but cannot control the content on any external website. Use caution when opening a new browser window that is not affiliated with K12.com, and please always preview a web site before letting your child view it to make sure it meets your standards.

- Some of the above websites also include mean (average) which we didn't cover this session. Mean is not a tested CO state objective until 6th grade, but is covered in the K12 curriculum at earlier ages.
  - Math 3: found on page 207
  - Math 4: found on pages 194-195
  - Math 5: found on pages 244-245, 317