Guided question-to-conclusion investigation

6 practice questions

1. Which is clearer: “Travel?” or “How did children in Room 3 travel to school today?” Explain.

Clear wording helps people give the same kind of answer.

Answer: The second question: it names the question, group and time.

2. A class has 20 children, but 2 are absent. How many responses can a one-answer survey collect from children present?

$20 - 2 = 18$. Do not invent absent children’s answers.

Answer: 18 responses.

3. Give two useful column headings for a favourite-fruit table.

One names the category; one records its frequency.

Answer: For example, Fruit and Number of children.

4. Check the travel table total and name its most common way.

Sample data: How 12 children travelled to school today

Way	Children
Walk	4
Car	6
Bus	2

$4 + 6 + 2 = 12$.

6 is the largest count.

Answer: 12 children; car.

5. Use the travel table to compare walking with bus travel.

Sample data: How 12 children travelled to school today

Way	Children
Walk	4
Car	6
Bus	2

Use the actual counts to support the statement.

Answer: Two more walked than used the bus: 4 compared with 2. Twice as many is also correct.

6. Give one reason travel results on Monday might differ from Friday.

The reason should explain how a child’s answer could change.

Answer: For example, different weather, family plans, absences or activities.