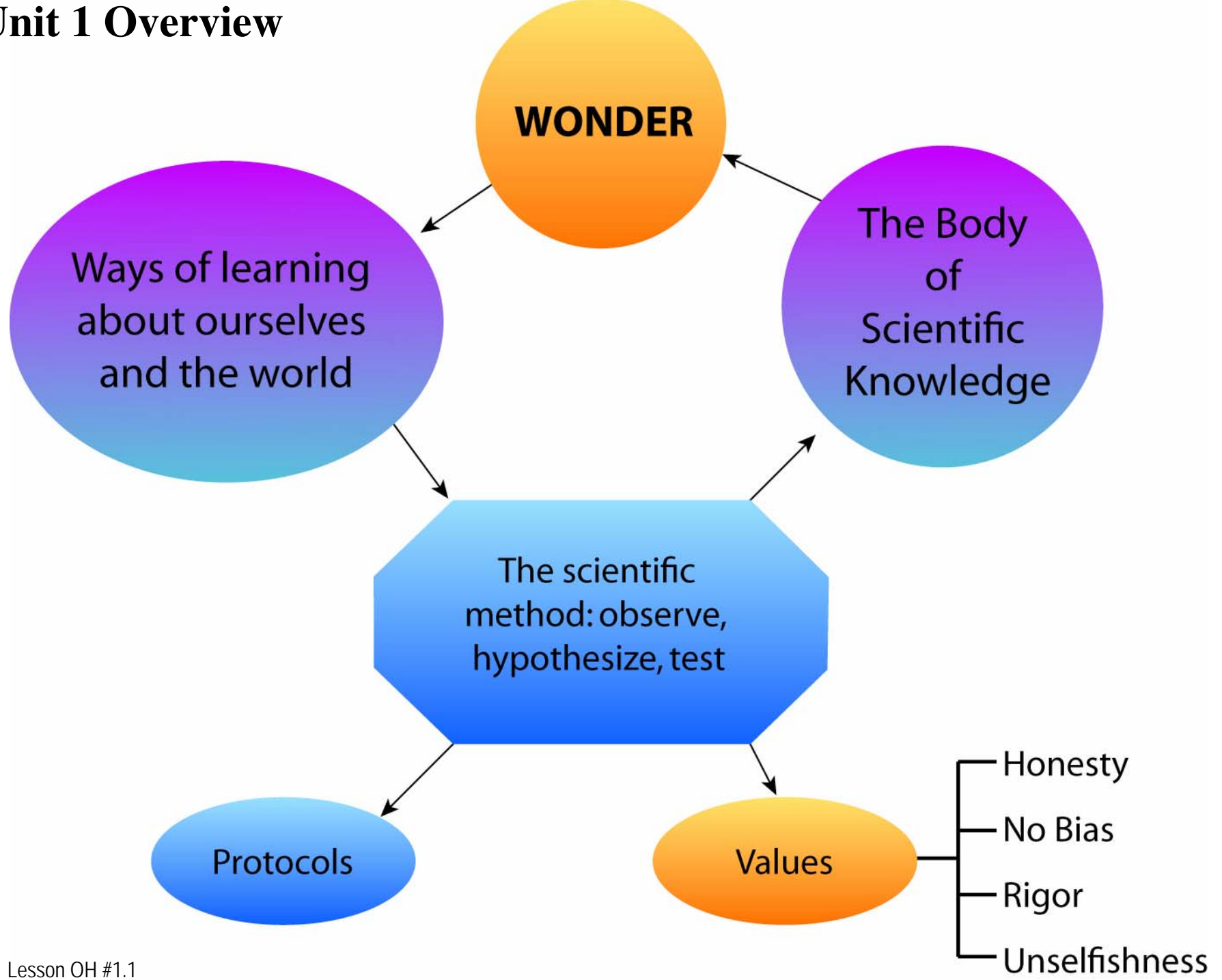


Unit 1 Overview



Fist to Five

A way to reach consensus by using your fingers to show your preference.

For example: If you

TOTALLY AGREE with the idea/decision, hold up all five fingers

MOSTLY AGREE with the idea/decision, hold up four fingers

AGREE, with the idea/decision, hold up three fingers

SOMEWHAT DISAGREE with the idea/decision, hold up two fingers

MOSTLY DISAGREE with the idea/decision, hold up one finger

TOTALLY DISAGREE with the decision, hold up your fist.



Totally Agree



Mostly Agree



Agree



Somewhat Disagree



Mostly Disagree



Totally Disagree

Graphing Data

Why Graph?

1. Communicate information visually.
2. Get your point across quickly.
3. Makes complicated information easier to understand.



Where to Begin? Learn how to read different kinds of graphs.

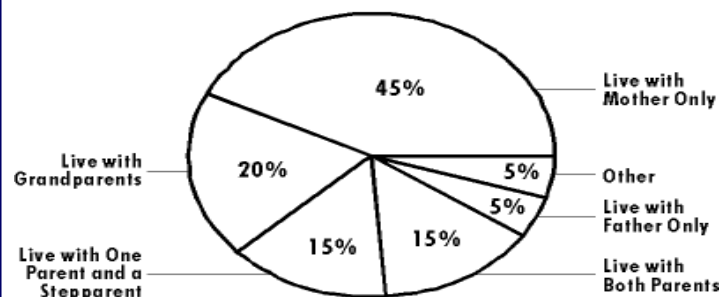


1. Read title of graph to determine purpose.
2. Check titles of horizontal and vertical axes (lines) to see what is being compared.
3. Review statistics and data (facts and figures).

Circle or Pie Graphs

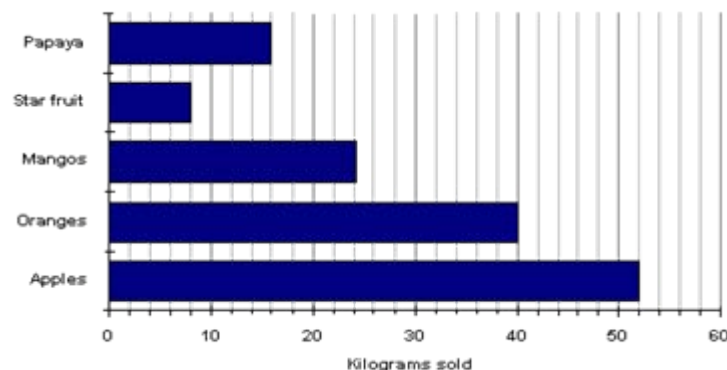
- Circle charts that show the percentage (%) or fractions (parts) of the whole
- Each section represents a specific part
- Whole circle represents 100%
- Label each part or compare sections by size

Adventure County Family Structures
of 9- to 14-Year-Old Youth



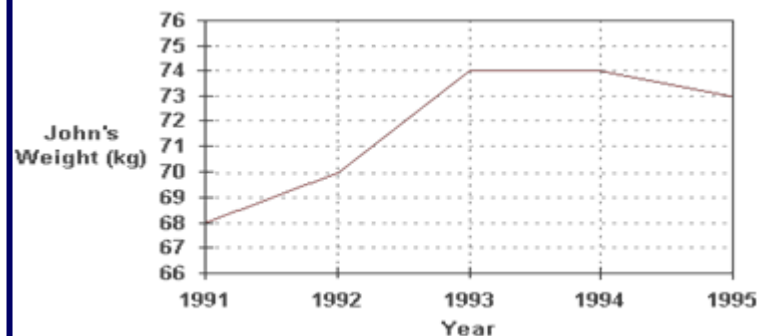
Bar Graphs

- Used to compare value of related things or groups of information
- Bars (darkened lines) may be horizontal or vertical
- Bar lengths represent quantities in a set of data
- Bars may be color-coded or the same color



Line Graphs

- Data connected by a rising or falling line
- Line shows changes (or trends) over time
- May summarize how two pieces of information are related and/or vary
- Numbers along the side is called the scale
- The data points are plotted and connected by a line(s).



Graphing Data

Name: _____ Date: _____ Per _____

Content Standards: Math 11, 13; LA 1-2

Design investigations with measured data - Collect and organize data - Analyze each part of a graph

Why Graph?

1. communicate information visually
2. get your point across quickly
3. make complicated information easier to understand



Where to Begin? Learn to read different kinds of graphs.

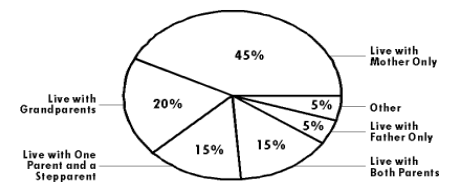
1. Read title of graph to determine purpose
2. Check titles of horizontal and vertical axes (lines) to see what is being compared
3. Review statistics and data (facts and figures)

Circle or Pie Graphs

- Circle charts that show the percentage (%) or fractions (parts) of the whole
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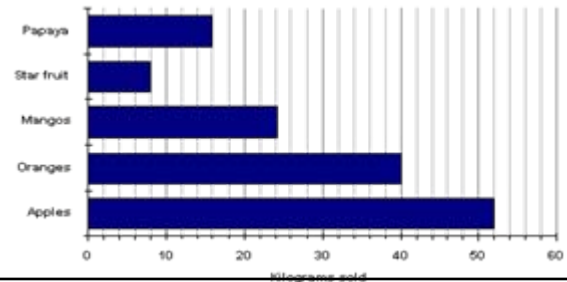
Examples

Adventure County Family Structures of 9- to 14-Year-Old Youth



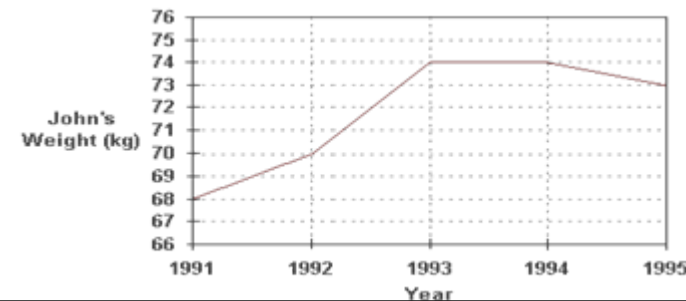
Bar Graphs

- Used to compare the value of related things
- Allows groups of information to be compared
- Bars (darkened lines) may be horizontal or vertical
- Bar lengths represent quantities in a set of data
- Bars might be color-coded or all the same color



Line Graphs

- Data connected by a rising or falling line
- Line shows changes (or trends) over time
- May summarize how two pieces of information are related and/or vary
- Numbers along the side is called the scale
- The data points are plotted and connected by a line(s).



What is Science?

"Science is a way of understanding ourselves, the world, and our place in the world.

We "do" science for survival as well as for fun."

Dr. David Perry

(e.g., solving puzzles, creating a new product, making predictions).





"What's So Important About Knowing Yourself?"

By Joni Kincher-
Psychology for Kids

Many people are a mystery to themselves. They don't understand the things they do, the things they say, or even the things they think. They may be able to tell you a lot about their parents, brothers and sisters, or friends, but when it comes to talking about themselves, they're stumped!

When you know yourself, you can be true to yourself. You can make choices and decisions that are right for you. You can make plans--for today, for tomorrow, for your life--that "fit" who you are. When someone suggests a plan that doesn't fit who you are--like joining a certain club, or preparing for a certain career--you'll know it isn't right for you.

Many people let others tell them what to do and think. Sometimes this means that they go against their own personal style. This can cause problems. What about the doctor who wishes she had been an artist? Or the artist who wishes he had been a plumber? Or the plumber who always yearned to be an astronaut? Or the astronaut who dreams about raising pigs?

The point is this: If you spend your life going against your personal style, you probably won't be very happy. Knowing yourself--knowing your personal style--can help you share your own future, choose your own direction, make your own decisions, and follow your own dreams.

Reflection: Personal reaction to this text:

Why does this make sense? What questions do you have?
What else would you like to know?
How might this relate to who you are?
Use you Q-Matrix to create questions.



I shared this with: _____

Their signature: _____

Comments: _____

Ka 'Upena o ke Ola Project Guide located in separate word file entitled:

Unit 1 # 7. Ka 'Upena o ke Ola Project Guide

HOMework

WHAT: Ka 'Upena o ke Ola Project

HOW:

1. Read project guide with an adult (ask for support on project).
2. Write questions you have and mark interesting items to research.

WHAT: What's Important about Knowing Yourself"

HOW:

1. Share "What's Important ..." with adult and complete reflection section.