

Sponge 2010 Handout

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Name _____ Date In _____ Per. _____

Tooth Fairy



The tooth fairy has been flitting around the United States since the early 1900's. Everyone remembers the tooth fairy, but do you remember how much was left under your pillow? In the 1980's, the average amount was 66 cents; in the mid 1960's it was 30 cents. Make two tables showing what children get today.

- 1) Use **Tooth Fairy - Tooth Exchange** as a title in font size 22, bold, centered. Leave a blank space after the title.
- 2) Use this as a subtitle: A recent survey of U.S. parents found that 94 percent of kids under age 10 were visited by the tooth fairy. Center it and leave a blank space before beginning the table.
- 3) Create a table with the appropriate number of rows and columns determined by reading the information in steps 4 and 5 below.
- 4) Center the column headings (**Amount Left, Percent Leaving**). Wrap the text for **Percent Leaving**. Make the headings bold, font size 14, and center each vertically and horizontally in the cells. Shade the row a light gray.
- 5) Create a table using this information: Here's how the money per tooth broke down: \$6 or more - 11%; \$5 - 22%, \$2 to \$4 - 18%; Exactly \$1 - 37%; Under \$1 - 5%; No money left - 6%; Average left - \$3.00
- 6) Key the table data left-aligned, centered vertically in the cells, font size 12.
- 7) Resize the table so that the data just fits in each cell.
- 8) Leave one blank line below the table and give the source of the information: *Star Telegram*, June 21, 2010. Center the line horizontally under the table.
- 9) Leave 4 blank lines below the source, and create a second table on the same page.
- 10) Use **Tooth Fairy – Regional Distribution** as the title, formatted as assigned in (1) above.
- 11) Leave a blank line then create a table with the correct number of rows and columns.
- 12) Use **Region** and **Amount Per Tooth** as the column headings. Format as described in (4) above, wrapping **Amount Per Tooth** on three lines. Do **not** add shading to this table.
- 13) Key this data as assigned in step (6): The tooth fairy is more generous in the East (\$3.40 per tooth) and South (\$3.30), compared with the Midwest (\$2.90 and West (\$2.70). Center the dollar amounts in their cells.
- 14) Resize the table so the data just fits in each cell.
- 15) Remove the cell borders from this table.
- 16) Add an appropriate graphic to the page placed so as to be visually pleasing.
- 17) Add your class heading and print. Staple the printout to the back of this page.

Note to teacher: Ask students to share a story about their encounter with a tooth fairy, maybe how they learned their parents were the fairy, a time when nothing was left, etc., as a lead-in to this assignment. Several will want to share a memory with the class or their neighbor as they work! Tables are fun when memories are involved!

Largest Numeric Population Growth

Texas notched five of the top 10 spots for population growth among cities with over 100000 people, according to news census estimates for Texas. Use the data below to create a table in Excel.

City	2009 Population	Increase
New York	8,391,881	45,087
Los Angeles	3,831,868	30,294
San Antonio	1,373,558	24,394
Phoenix	1,601,587	23,775
Fort Worth	727,575	23,276
Chicago	2,851,268	21,242
Dallas	1,299,543	20,004
Houston	2,257,926	19,743
Austin	786,382	19,183
New Orleans	354,850	18,206

Instructions:

1. Key the title used for this assignment page, bold, centered, font size 22. Leave a blank line.
2. Create the table with the number of rows and columns as shown.
3. Center the column headings vertically and horizontally, in bold, font size 12.
4. Key the data in font size 12. Make the Texas cities bold. Right-align the figures.
5. Insert a column to the right of **City**. Name it 2008 Population.
6. Write a formula and fill it down to calculate the population for each city for 2008. Right-align this data.
7. Add your class heading. Print, showing gridlines, centered vertically and horizontally on the page. Staple the printout to the back of this page.

Source: Star Telegram, June 23, 2010 from material published in The Associated Press

Answer Keys:

Formula to compute 2008 Population is =C4-D4.

City	2008 Population	2009 Population	Increase
New York	8,346,794	8,391,881	45,087
Los Angeles	3,801,574	3,831,868	30,294
San Antonio	1,349,164	1,373,558	24,394
Phoenix	1,577,812	1,601,587	23,775
Fort Worth	704,299	727,575	23,276
Chicago	2,830,026	2,851,268	21,242
Dallas	1,279,539	1,299,543	20,004
Houston	2,238,183	2,257,926	19,743
Austin	767,199	786,382	19,183
New Orleans	336,644	354,850	18,206

Amount Left	Percent Leaving
\$6 or more	11%
\$5	22%
\$2 - \$4	18%
Exactly \$1	37%
Under \$1	5%
No money left	6%
Average left	\$3

Region	Amount Per Tooth
East	\$3.40
South	\$3.30
Midwest	\$2.90
West	\$2.70

Spellbound!

A witch must have cast an evil “spell” upon our typesetters because some of these famous names are not quite accurate. Identify the name in each numbered group that is spelled incorrectly, and also supply its proper spelling.

1. Albert Camus, Jane Austin, Truman Capote _____
2. Samuel Johnston, Napoleon Bonaparte, Agatha Christie _____
3. Geraldine Feraro, Rachel Ray, Phyllis Schlafly _____
4. J. Paul Getty, Clare Booth Luce, Susan Dey _____
5. Nikita Khrushchev, Frank Lloyd Wright, Shirley MacLane _____
6. Ralph Nadar, David Beckham, Emeril Lagasse _____
7. Barbara Streisand, Andy Warhol, Jennifer Aniston _____
8. Peter Ustinov, Montgomery Clift, Sylvester Stallone _____
9. Elvis Presley, Lyndon Bains Johnson, Muhammad Ali _____
10. Aaron Copeland, Arthur Conan Doyle, Coco Chanel _____

Answers to Spellbound! 1) Jane Austen, 2) Samuel Johnson, 3) Geraldine Ferraro, 4) Clare Boothe Luce, 5) Shirley MacLaine, 6) Ralph Nader, 7) Barbra Streisand, 8) Montgomery Clift, 9) Lyndon Baines Johnson, 10) Aaron Copland

Answers to One Ringy-Dingy. Dan Bonini, customer service, “Anything Goes, fourth—Emily Gonzales, sales, “Für Elise,” third—Lindsay Ko, accounting, “Can-Can,” fifth—Nicole Sudbury, advertising, “The Entertainer,” second—Ryan Doherty, human resources, “Yankee Doodle Dandy,” first. Logic: By clue 4 “Für Elise” rang third. Dan’s phone rang fourth and Ko’s fifth (clue9). By clue 1, the human resource employee’s phone rang first. It didn’t play “Can-can” (clue 6). By clue 10, the customer service representative’s cell played “Anything Goes,” so either the first phone belongs to Nicole and played “The Entertainer” (clue 2) or it belongs to Doherty and played “Yankee Doodle Dandy” (clue 7). Since the first phone does not belong to Sudbury in advertising (clue 3), Bonini (clue 6) or Emily Gonzalez (clue8), it belongs to Doherty. By clue 5, Lindsay runs accounting; Doherty, then, is Ryan. Ko is not in sales (clue 6), so Ko is either Lindsay in accounting or the customer service rep who uses “Anything Goes.” Ko, then, is not Nicole. She is Lindsay, and her phone played “Can-can.” By elimination, Dan’s phone played “Anything Goes.” “The Entertainer” played second, and Emily’s phone rang third. Sudbury in advertising, then, is Nicole. By elimination, Dan is Bonini and Emily is in sales.

One Ringy-Dingy

A Logic Problem

If there's anything in the world Mr. Blathers finds annoying, it's a cell phone—especially one interrupting his board meeting. “Why in the world can't people turn them off on the way in instead of wasting my time?” he grumbled one Monday morning as five of the devices warbled in a row. It would have been bad enough if they had simply buzzed. But no—each one had a cute little tune. Mr. Blathers chomped his cigar as he glared at offender after offender. From the clues below, can you determine each employee's full name (one first name is Ryan), department, and song, as well as the order in which their phones went off?

1. The first cell that rang belongs to the employee from human resources.
2. Nichole's played “The Entertainer,” (But I'm not entertained!” Blathers thought.)
3. Sudbury heads up advertising.
4. The third tune to tinkle through the meeting was “Für Elise.”
5. Lindsay runs the accounting department.
6. Bonini's phone went off sometime after the sales manager's, but sometime before Mr. Blathers was subjected to “Can-can.”
7. Doherty had selected “Yankee Doodle Dandy” as a ring tone.
8. Emily Gonzalez was pouring coffee when her mobile started playing music.
9. Dan's rang fourth, immediately followed by Ko's.
10. The customer service representative's cell uses “Anything Goes.”

	Bon.	Doh.	Gon.	Ko	Sud.	Acc.	Adv.	Cus.	H.R.	Sales	Any	Can	Ent	Für	Yan	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	
Dan																					
Emily																					
Lin																					
Nic																					
Ryan																					
1 st																					
2 nd																					
3 rd																					
4 th																					
5 th																					
Any																					
Ca																					
Ent																					
Für																					
Yan																					
Acc.																					
Adv.																					
Cus.																					
H.R.																					
Sales																					

Note to Teacher: Gifted/AP students could be assigned the problem without the grid and instructed to create their own grid. This is a great lead-in to a discussion on the use of cell phones at work. The ethics, the legality of phone use at work, personal use of personal phones, personal use of company phones, with cell phones an employee is never “off,” etc.