

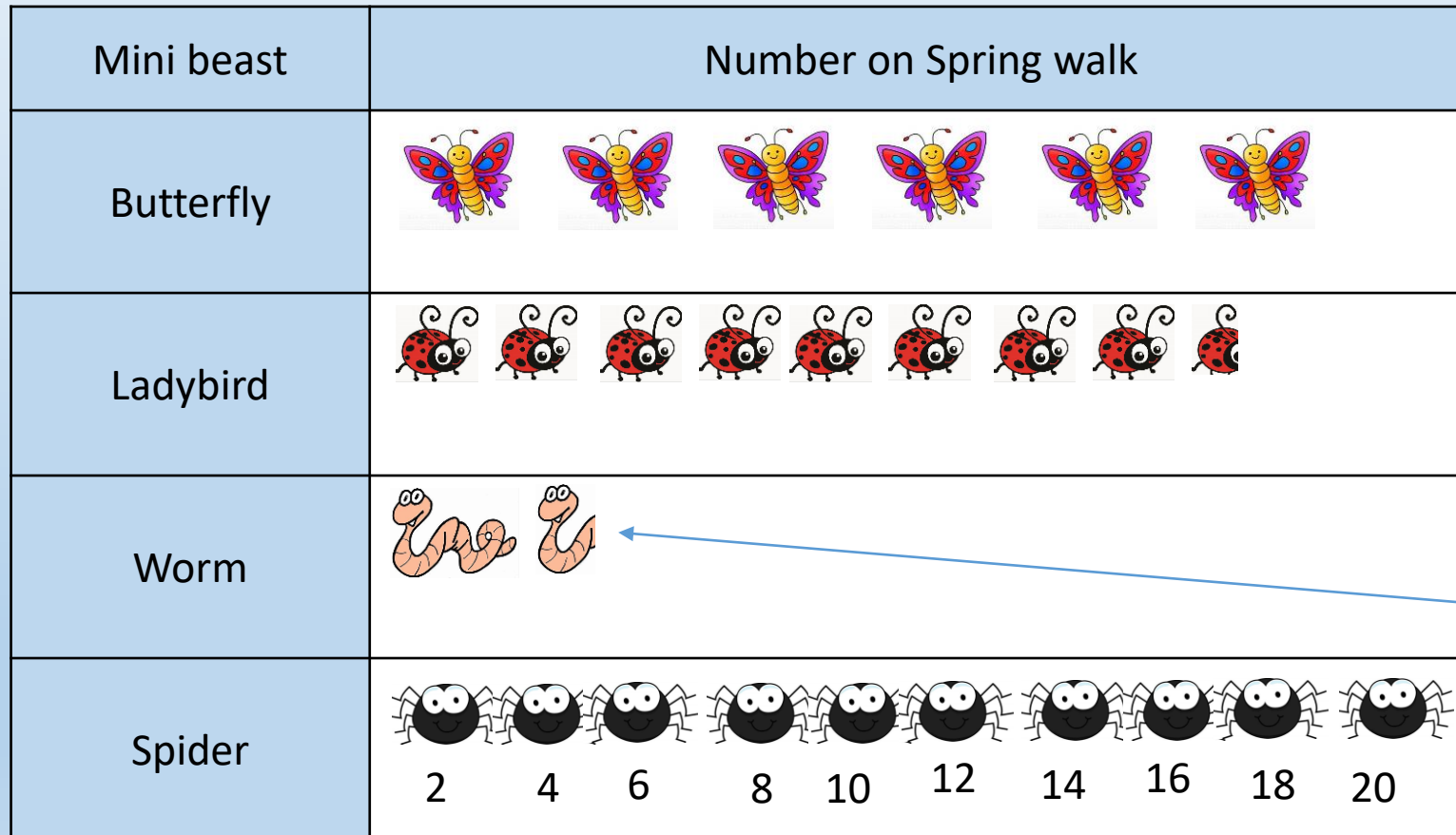
# Maths

Statistics

Session 1- Recap, look at a pictogram we made together last week. What can you remember?

# Here is your completed pictogram

Number of mini beasts on Spring walk



Key





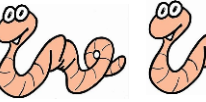

= two mini beasts

Remember, that if the key is not 1, you may need to represent the picture differently.

For example, the key here is that each picture represents 2.

There were **3** worms on the walk. Therefore the worm has been cut in half to show it represent 1.

## Number of mini beasts on Spring walk

Mini beast	Number on Spring walk
Butterfly	
Ladybird	
Worm	
Spider	

How many butterflies were there on the mini beast walk?

How many spiders?

How many worms?

Key



= two mini beasts


# Task

As a class, look at the following questions. Use your whiteboard to see if you can work out the answers.

Dora, Dexter and Jack play basketball at break time.

They record the goals they score in a pictogram.

Name	Goals
Dora	
Dexter	
Jack	

**Key**  
 = 2 goals

a) Complete the sentences.

Dora scores  goals.


Dexter scores  goals.

Jack scores  goals.

Dora, Dexter and Jack play basketball at break time.

They record the goals they score in a pictogram.

Name	Goals
Dora	
Dexter	
Jack	

**Key**  
 = 2 goals











b) How many goals do they score altogether?

c) How many more goals does Jack score than Dexter?


d) How many ways could you work out the answer to part c)?

Two classes go on a trip to the zoo together.

There are two coaches to take both classes.

	Coach 1		Coach 2
Boys	 	Boys	 
Girls	 	Girls	   

**Key**

 = 10 children

Tick the correct answer.

a) Which coach has more boys?











Coach 1

Coach 2


They have the same



Two classes go on a trip to the zoo together.  
There are two coaches to take both classes.

	Coach 1		Coach 2
Boys	 	Boys	 
Girls	 	Girls	   

**Key**

 = 10 children

b) Which coach has more girls?





Coach 1    Coach 2    They have the same


c) How many girls are there in total?

d) How many more girls than boys are there on Coach 2?

e) How many more girls than boys are there on the trip to the zoo?

At the zoo, Mo keeps a record of how many big cats he sees.

Big Cat	
Leopard	
Cheetah	
Lion	
Tiger	

 = 2 big cats

a) Choose a word to complete the sentence.





more


fewer

There are \_\_\_\_\_ leopards than lions.

There are \_\_\_\_\_ lions than cheetahs.

At the zoo, Mo keeps a record of how many big cats he sees.

Big Cat	
Leopard	
Cheetah	
Lion	
Tiger	

**Key**  
 = 2 big cats

b)








If I add the number of cheetahs and lions together then it will be equal to the number of tigers.

Is Rosie correct? \_\_\_\_\_

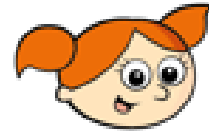
How do you know?



At the zoo, Mo keeps a record of how many big cats he sees.

Big Cat	
Leopard	
Cheetah	
Lion	
Tiger	

**Key**  
 = 2 big cats

c)



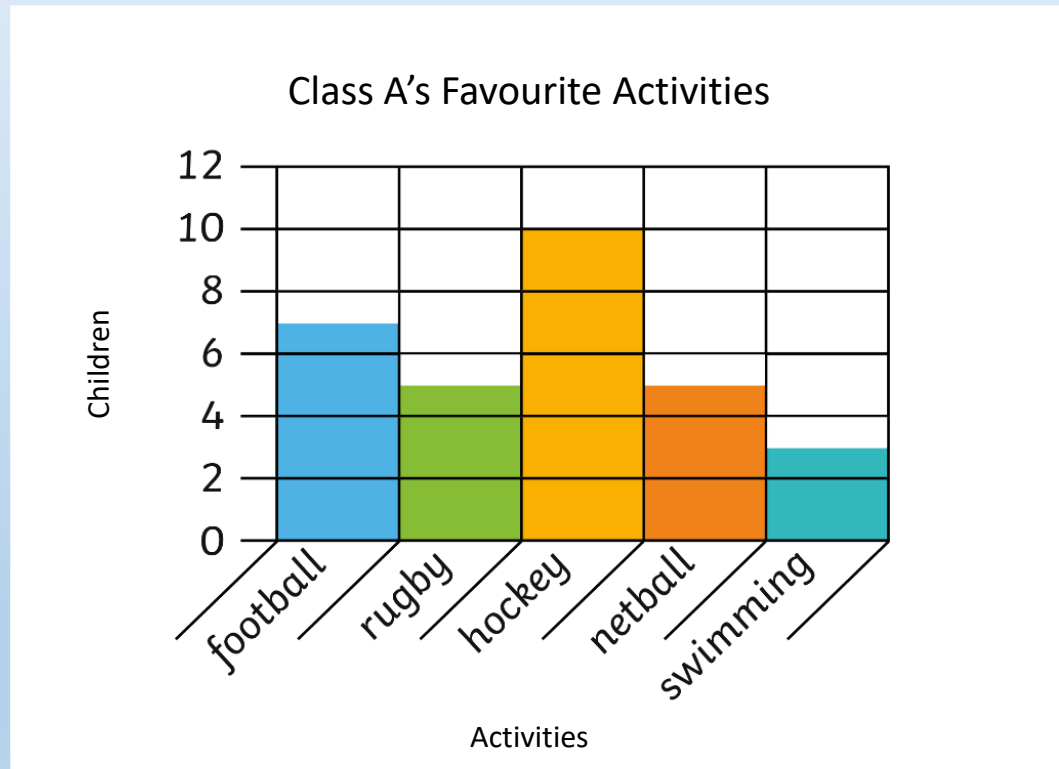
Each  represents 2 big cats so I can just double the amount of  and that will be how many big cats there are.

Is Alex correct? \_\_\_\_\_

How do you know?

# Session Two

Today we are looking at block charts. They are similar to **bar graphs** if you have seen them before. Here is an example of a block chart.



# Block Charts

A **block chart** is a collection of data that is represented in blocks.

A block chart needs:

- A title, explaining what it shows
- Axis with a clear scale with equal intervals
  - Blocks to represent the data
  - No gap between the bars
- Each bar must be the same width.

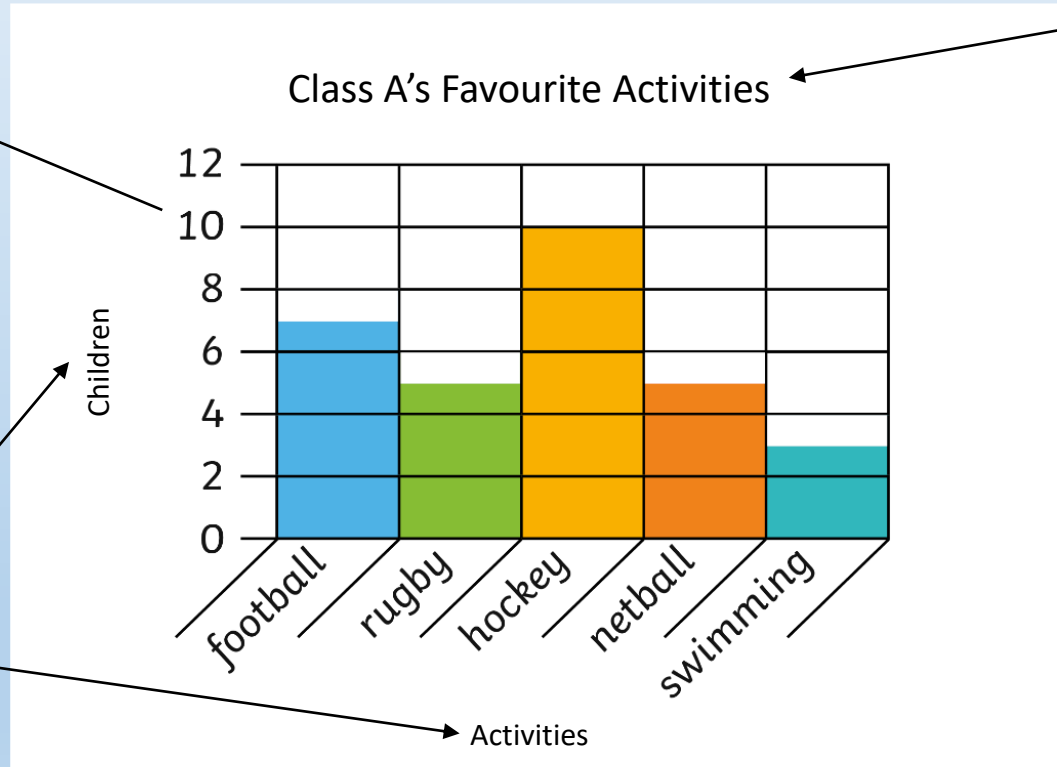
# Session 2



Title

Scale with equal intervals  
The numbers need to be on the line

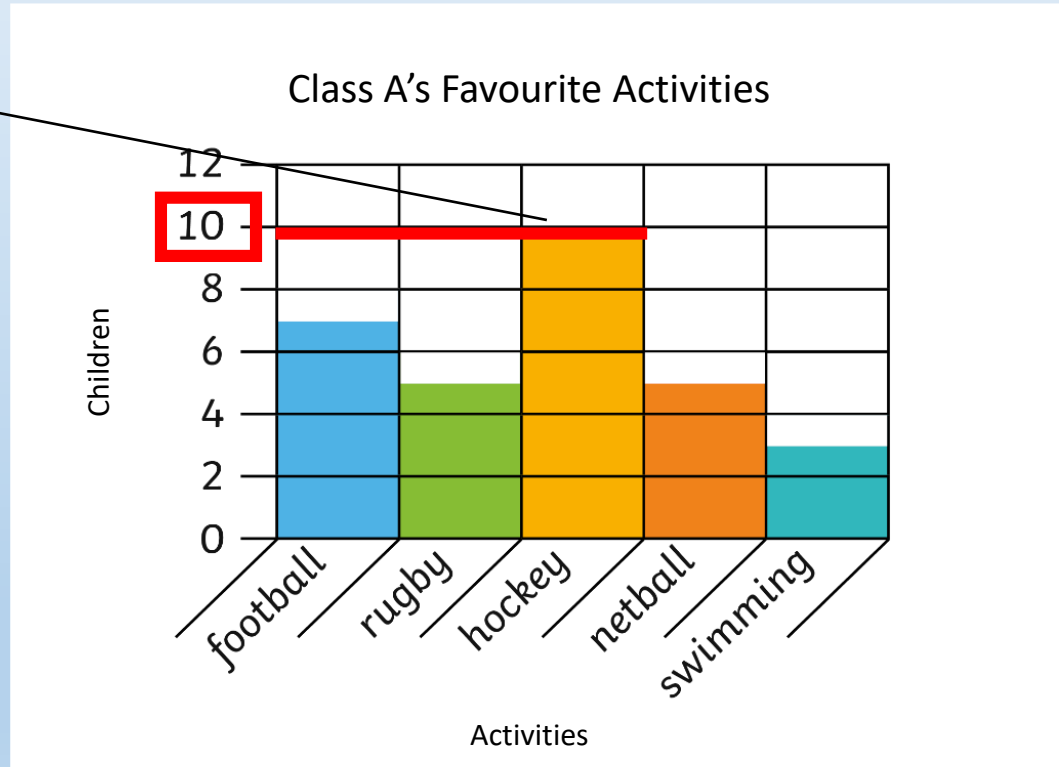
Labelled Axis



# Session 2



10 children's favourite activity is hockey

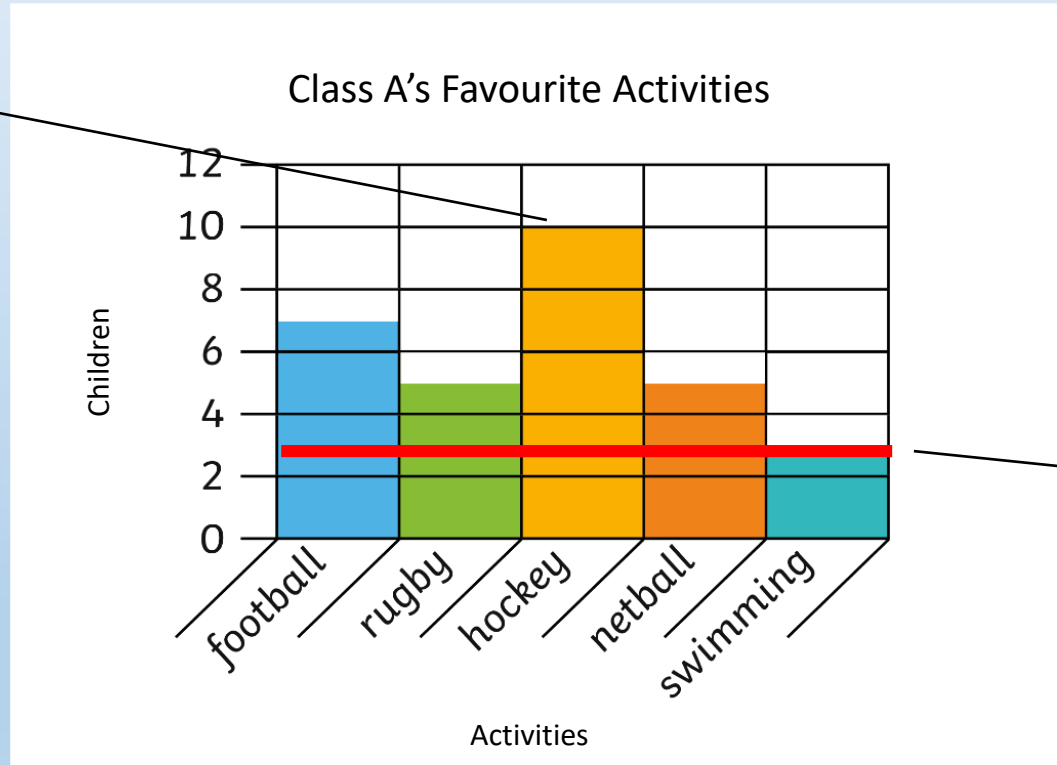




# Session 2



10 children's favourite activity is hockey



The block is in between 2 and 4 so therefore **3** children's favourite activity is swimming

# Look at the chart



Class A's favourite colours



Colour	Total number of children
Blue	6
Pink	3
Green	8
Yellow	11
Other	2

Step One: Look at the total number.

Step Two: Make sure you are looking at the correct block.

Step Three: Look at where you need the colour the blocks until.

Step Four: Colour the blocks

# Look at the tally chart

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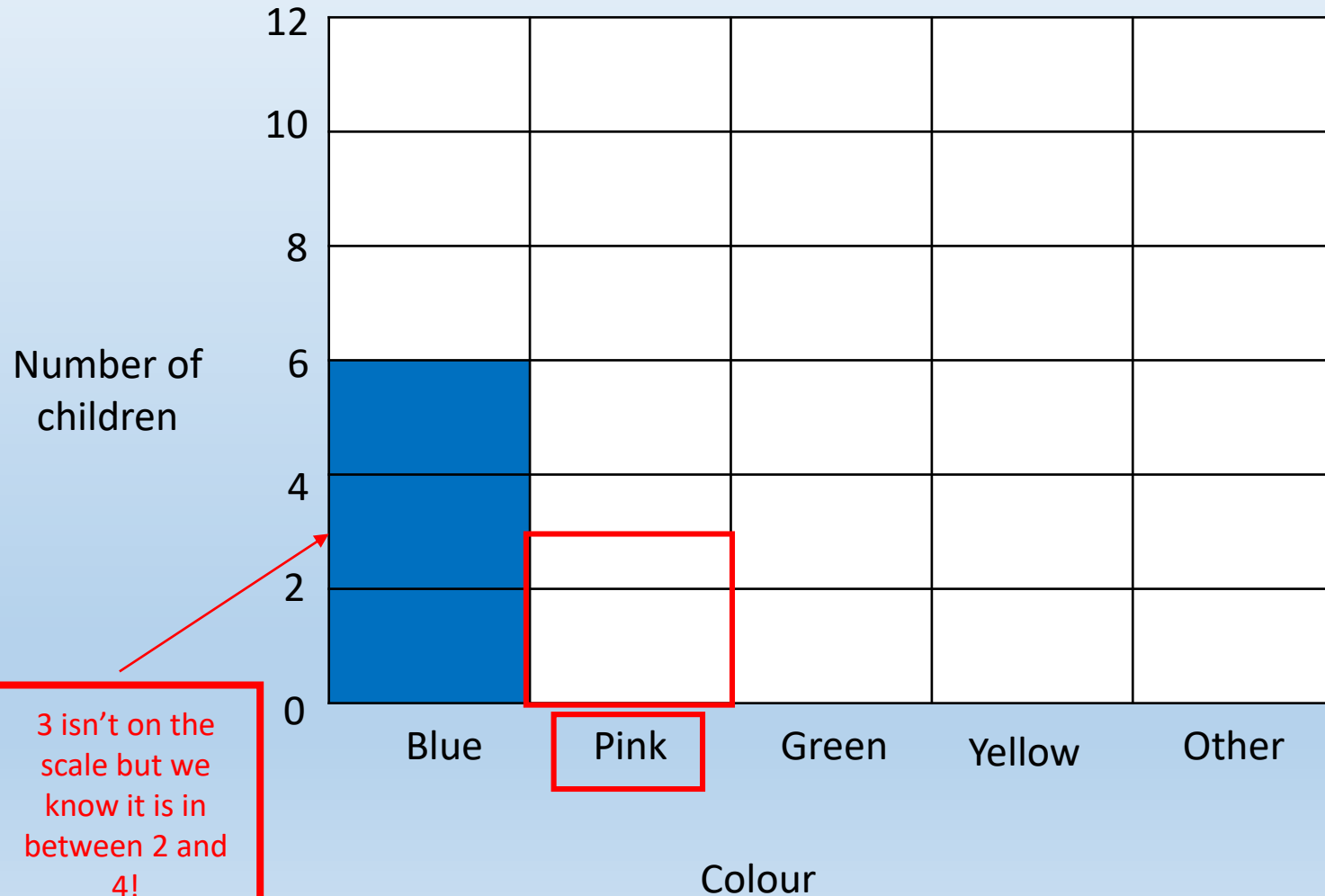
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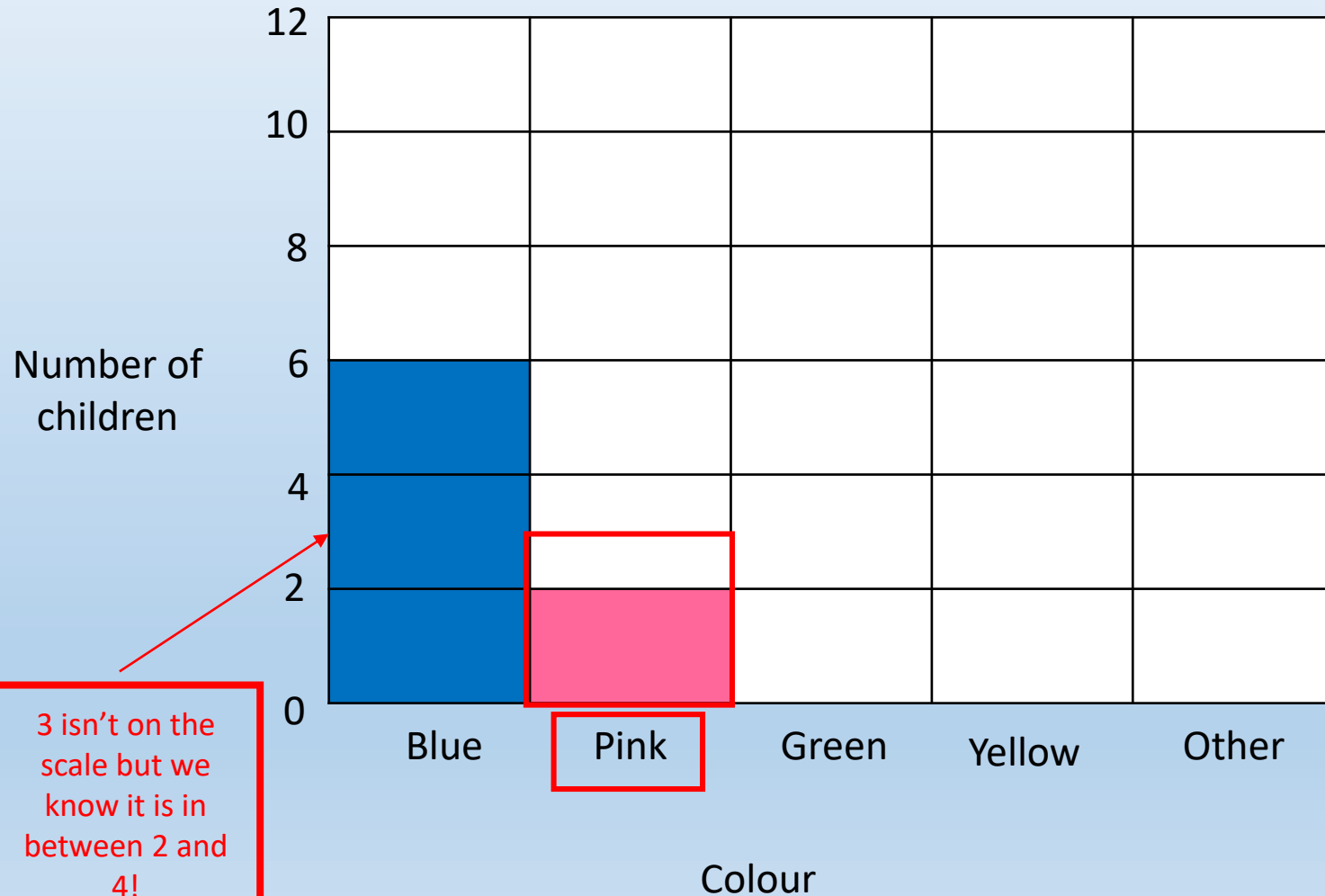
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3 isn't on the scale but we know it is in between 2 and 4!

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11 isn't on the scale but we know it is in between 10 and 12!

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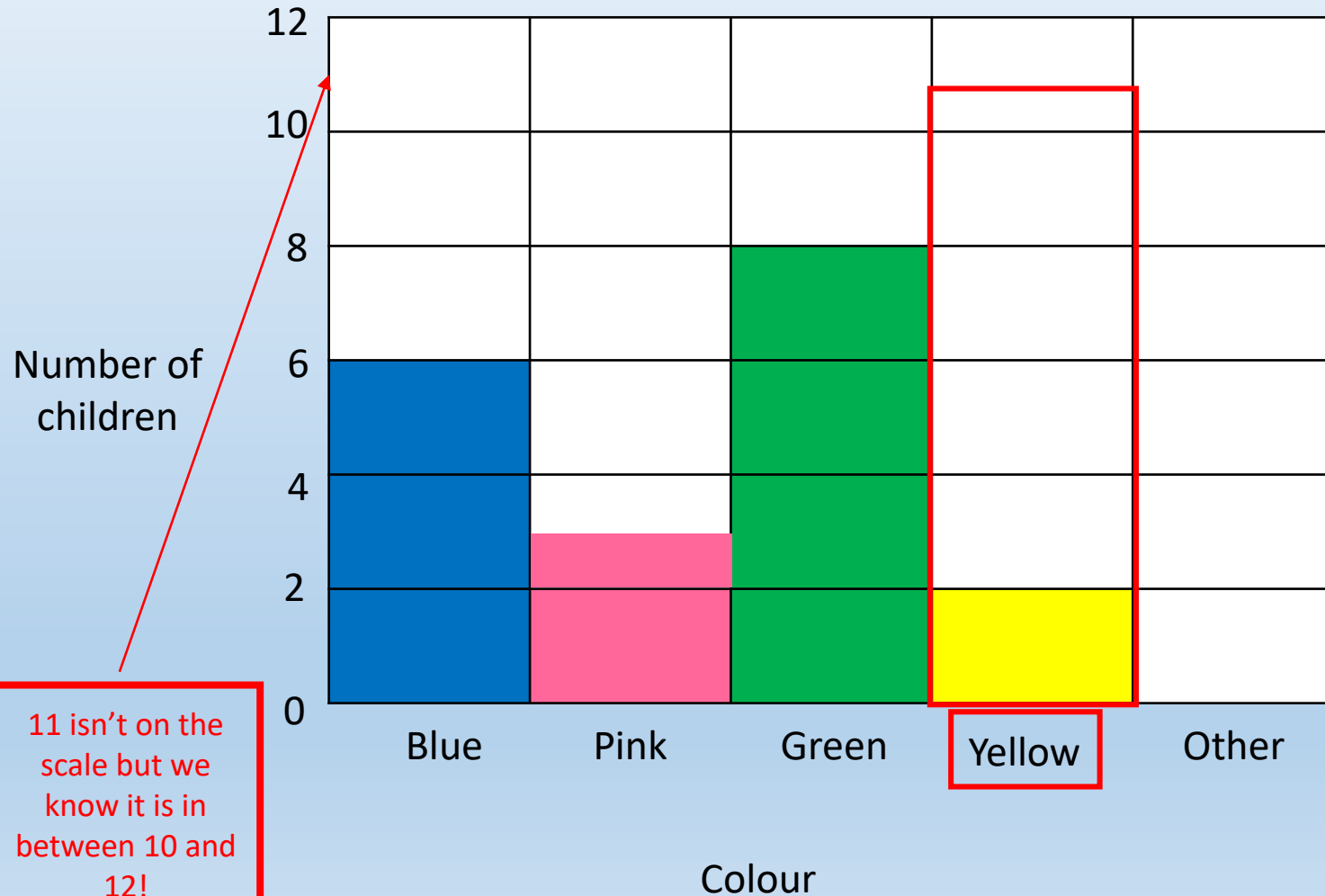
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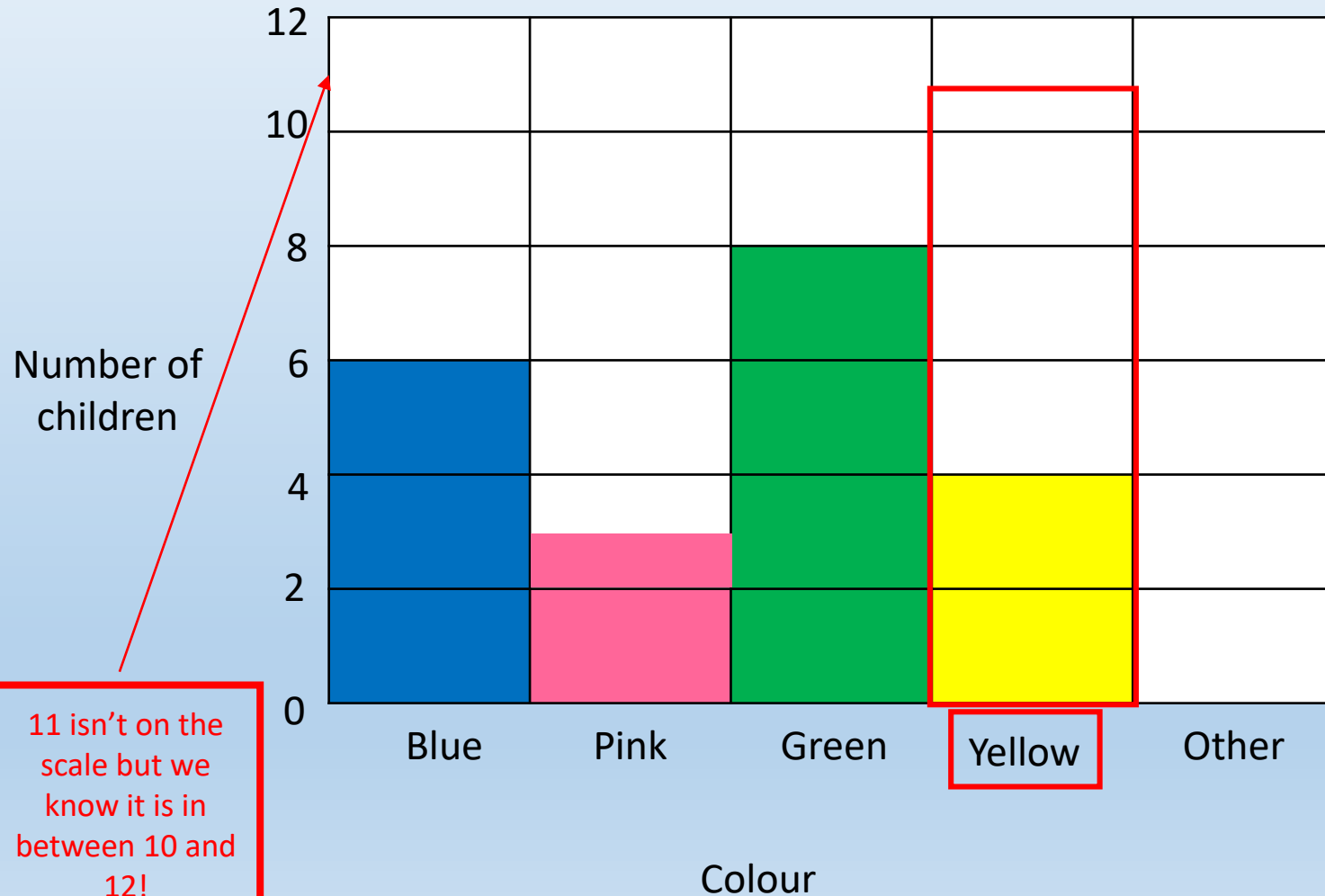
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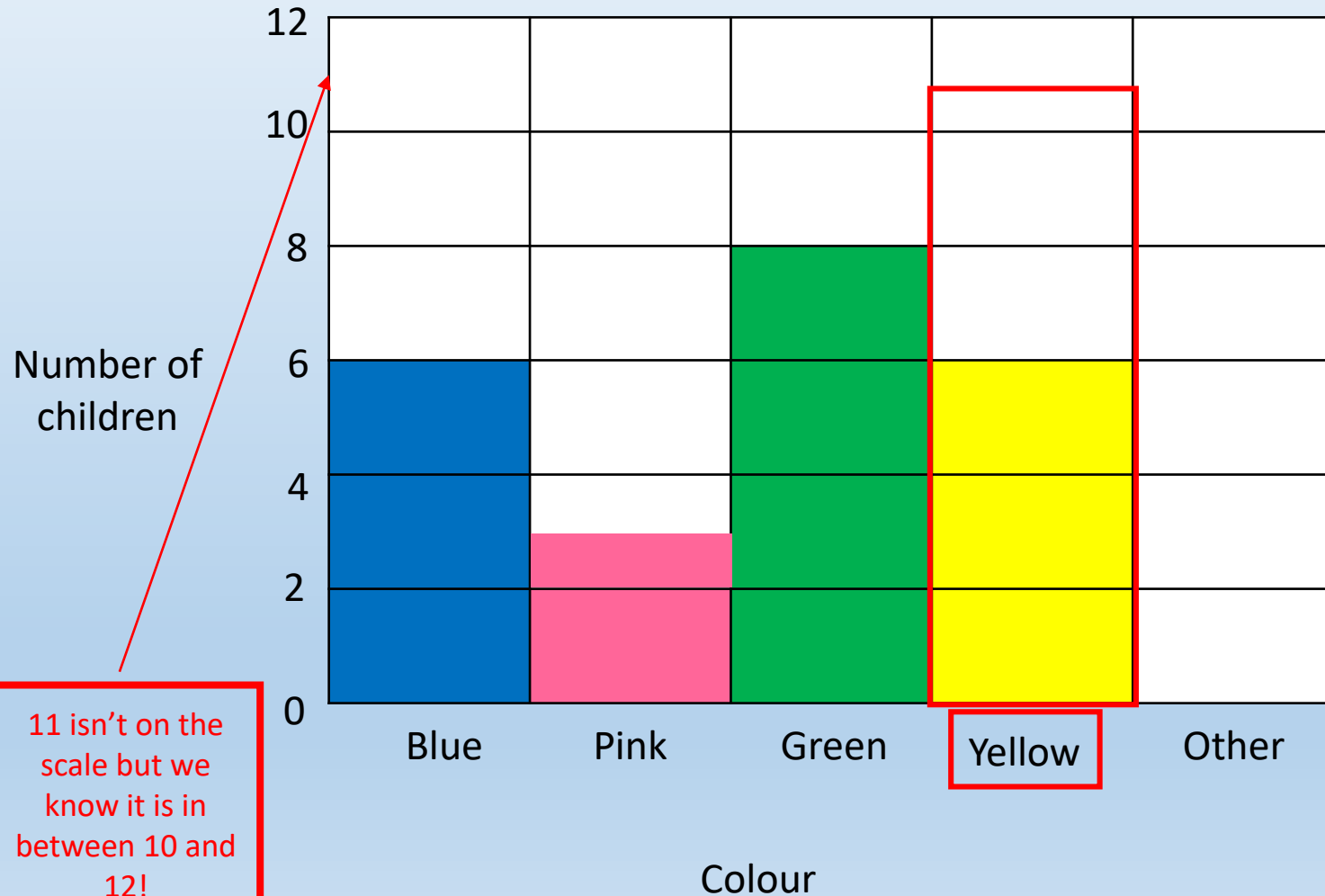
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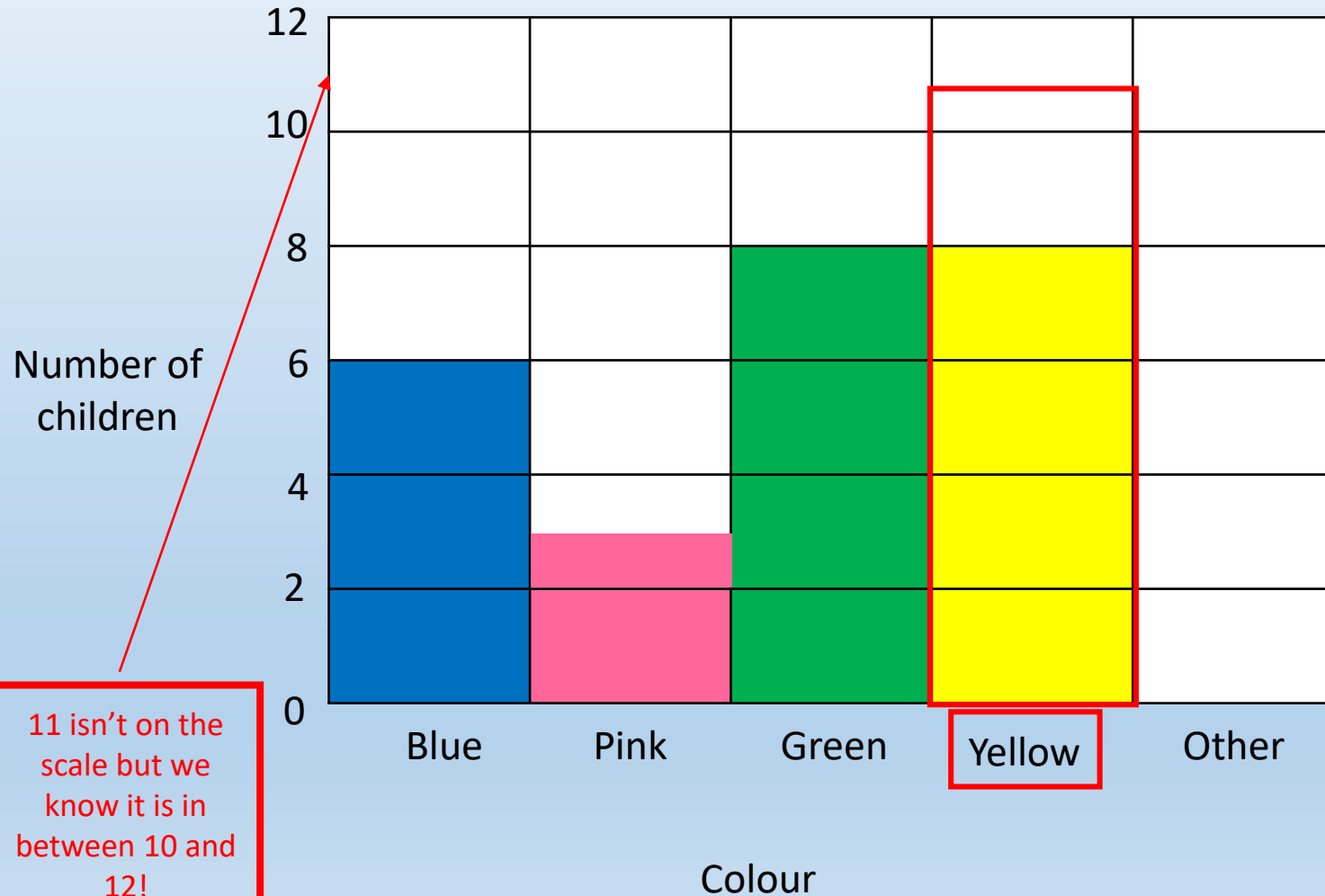
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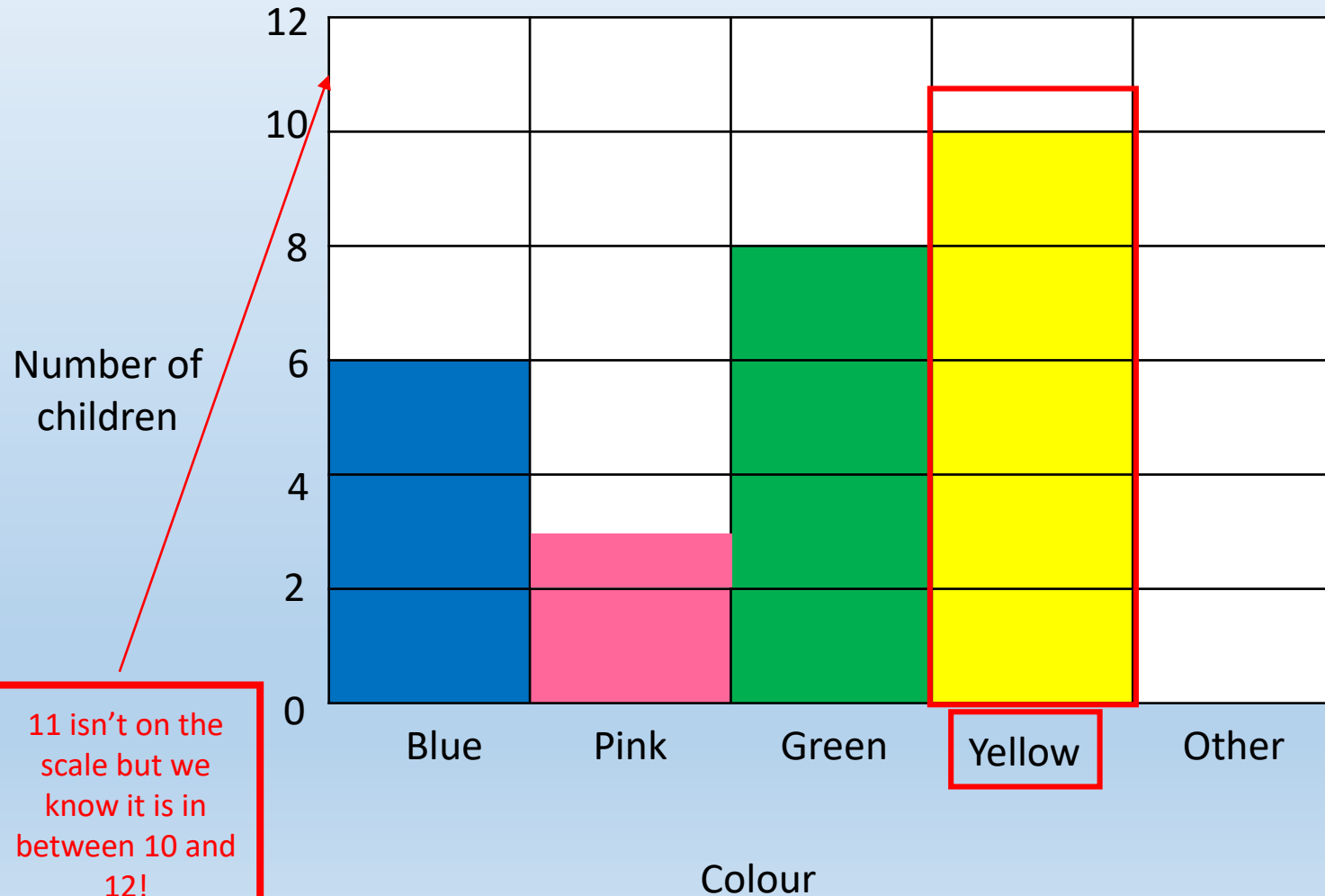
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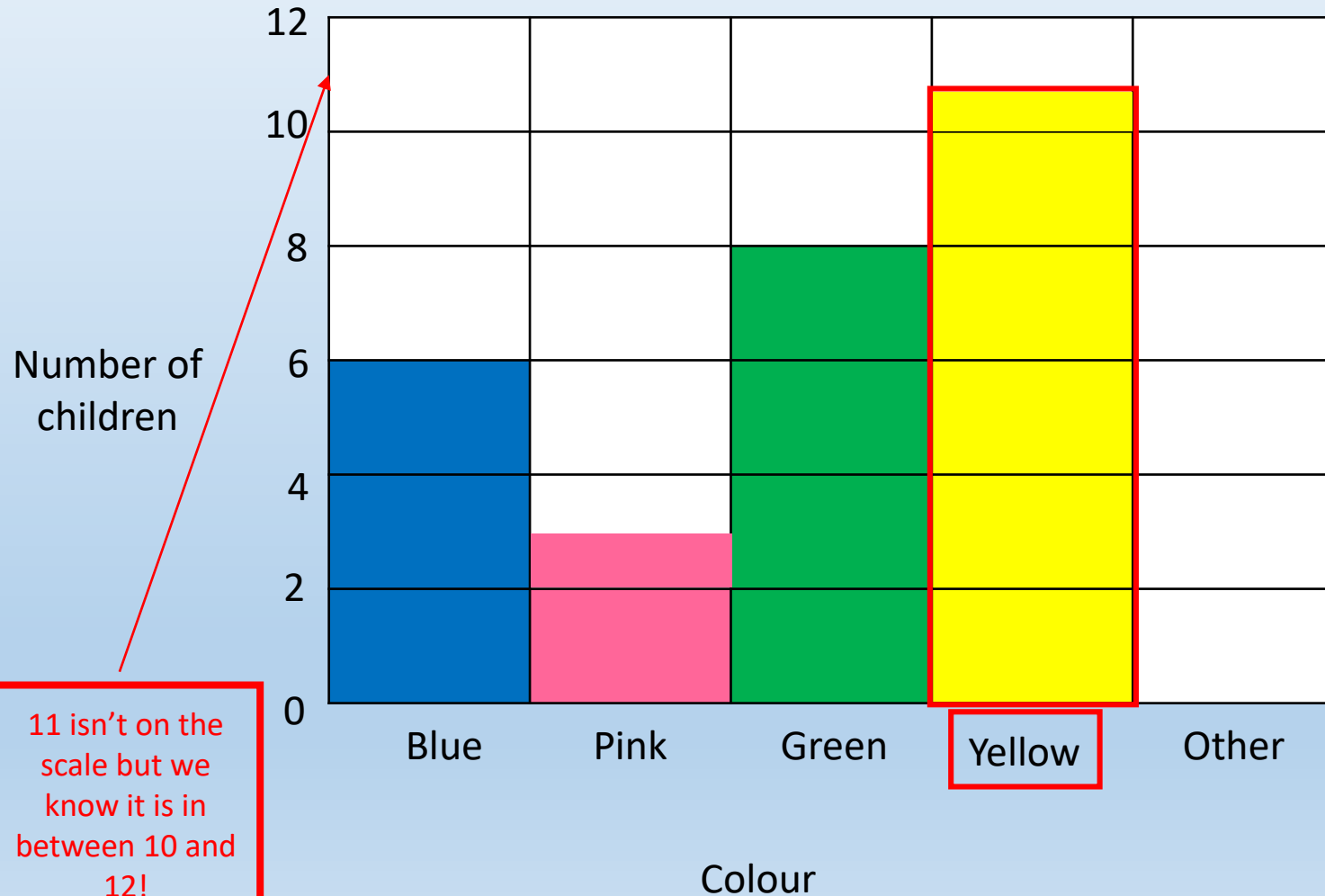
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# Session 2- Task

Class A shared some of their favourite things. Choose a table and create a block chart representing the data.

## Task A

Colour	Total
Blue	5
Pink	7
Orange	2
Red	3
Other	4

## Task B

Sport	Total
Netball	10
Football	15
Swimming	3
Hockey	16
Gymnastics	6

## Task C

Hobby	Total
Playing Sport	12
Jigsaws	26
Reading	15
Yoga	7
Colouring	10

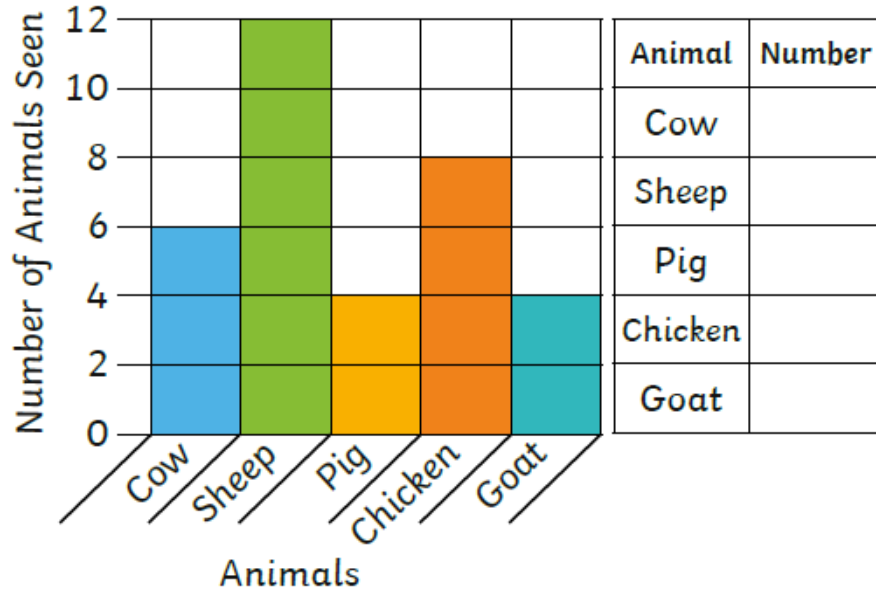
# Challenge



## Block Diagrams



Class A went to the farm. They recorded how many farm animals they saw, using a block diagram.



Complete the table to show how many of each animal they saw.

Which was the most common animal?

How many more chickens than goats were there?

How many fewer cows than sheep were there?

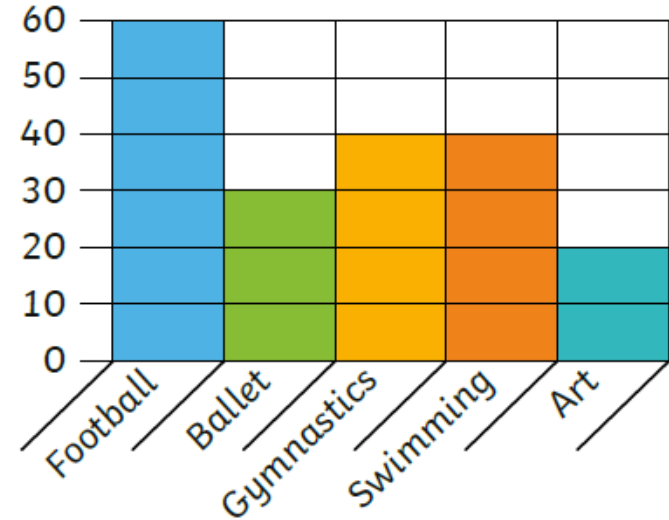
Write a title for this block diagram.

True or false? Class A saw 32 farm animals in total.

## Block Diagrams



Class B carried out a survey about after-school activities in their school. They recorded the data in this block diagram.



Amna and Bill are looking at the block diagram.

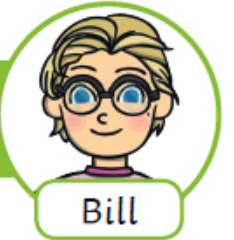


To find out how many children were asked altogether, I need to count all the blocks. 19 children were asked.

Do you agree with Amna and Bill?

Explain your reasons.





Swimming is twice as popular as art.





# Challenge

Frankie makes a tally chart of the animals he saw at the zoo

Animals at the zoo	Tally
	
	
	
	

Tick one box below that shows all of the animals Frankie saw and explain why the others are incorrect.



# Session 3

Today we will be interpreting block graphs.

Can you remember what you need to include in a block graph?

# Block Charts

A **block chart** is a collection of data that is represented in blocks.

A block chart needs:

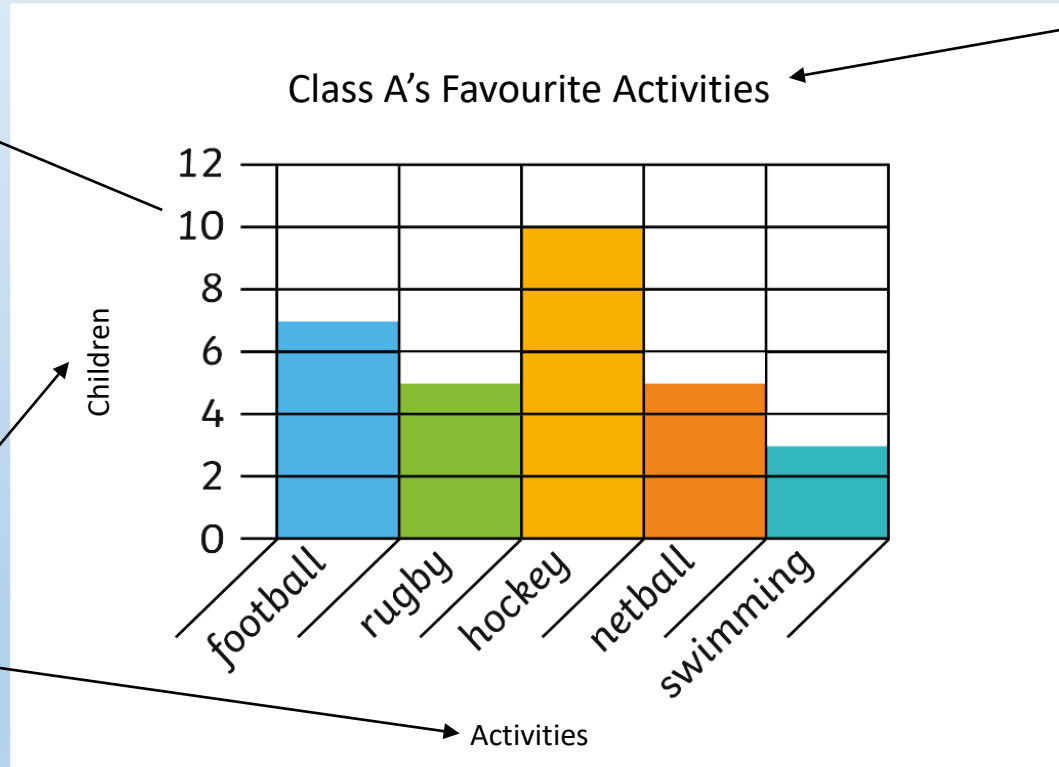
- A title, explaining what it shows
- Axis with a clear scale with equal intervals
  - Blocks to represent the data
  - No gap between the bars
- Each bar must be the same width.

# Session Three

Title

Scale with equal intervals  
The numbers need to be on the line

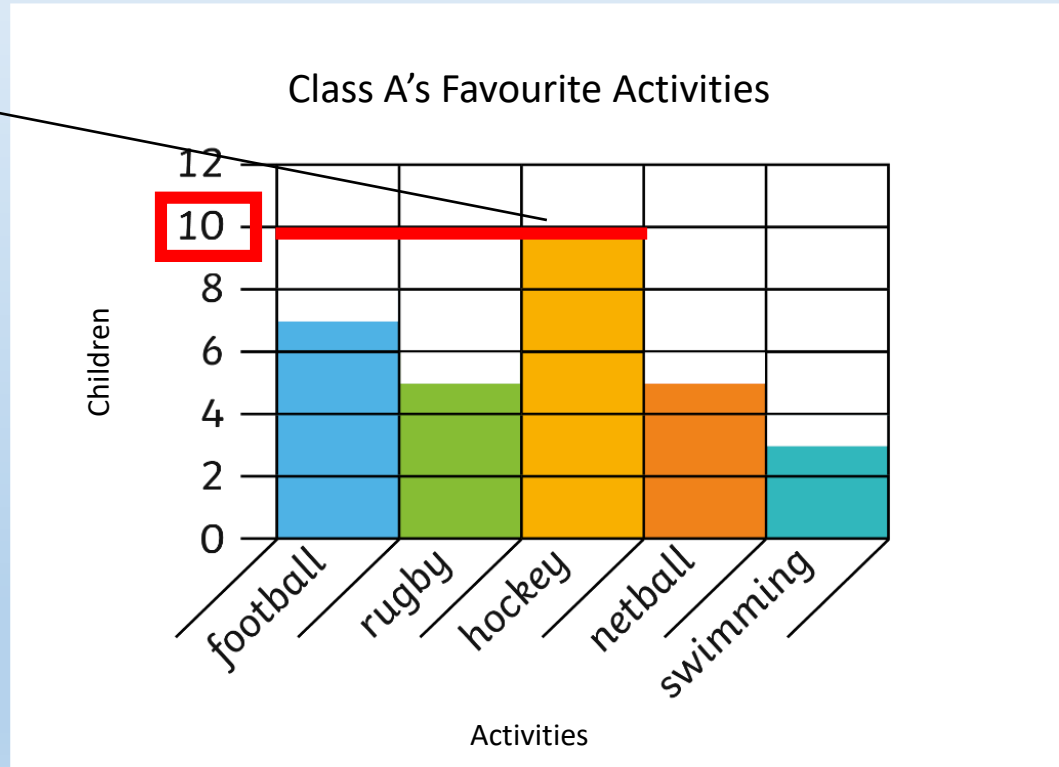
Labelled Axis



Activities

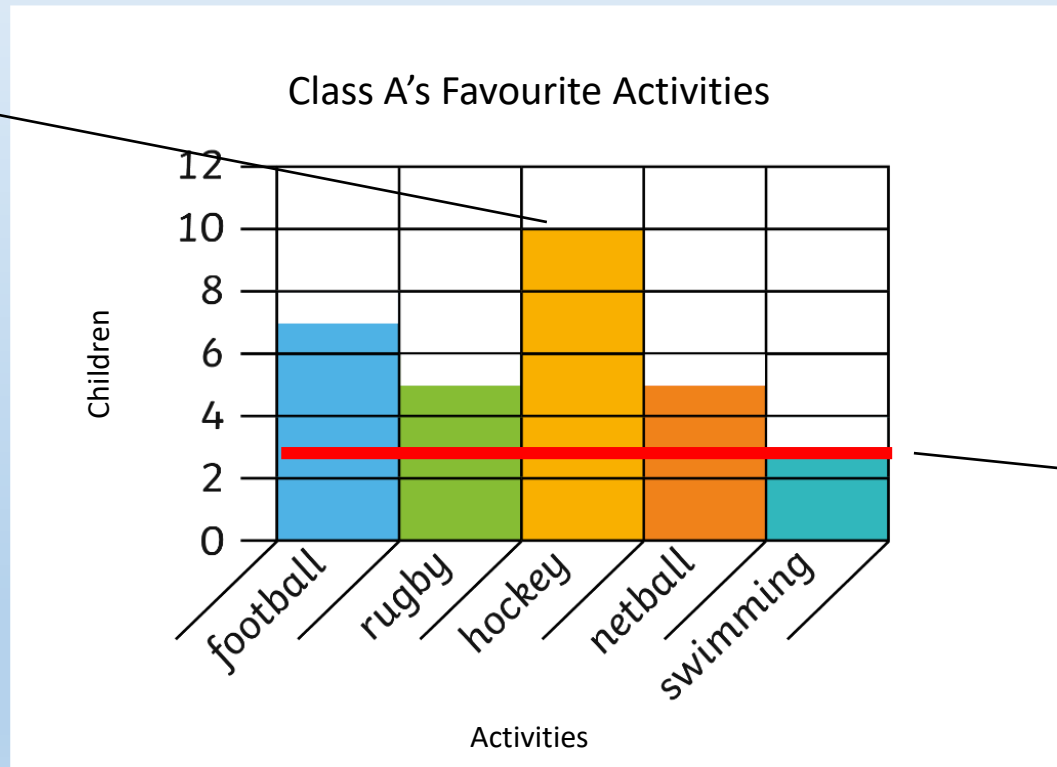
# Session Three

10 children's favourite activity is hockey



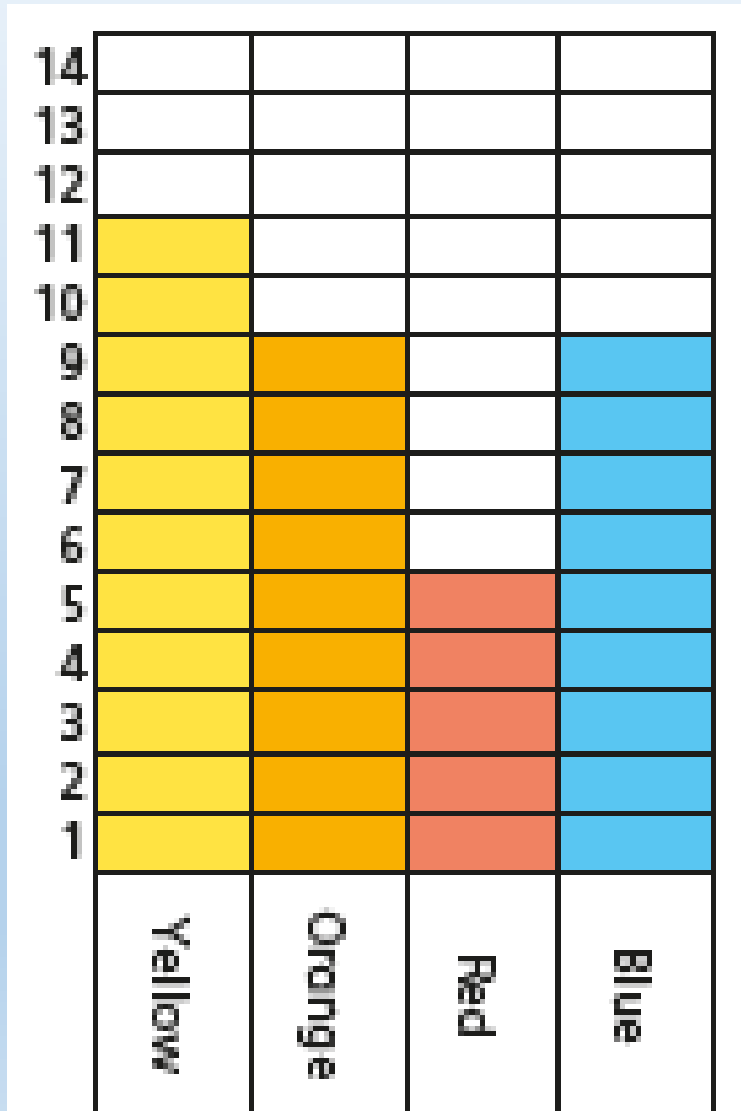
# Session Three

10 children's favourite activity is hockey



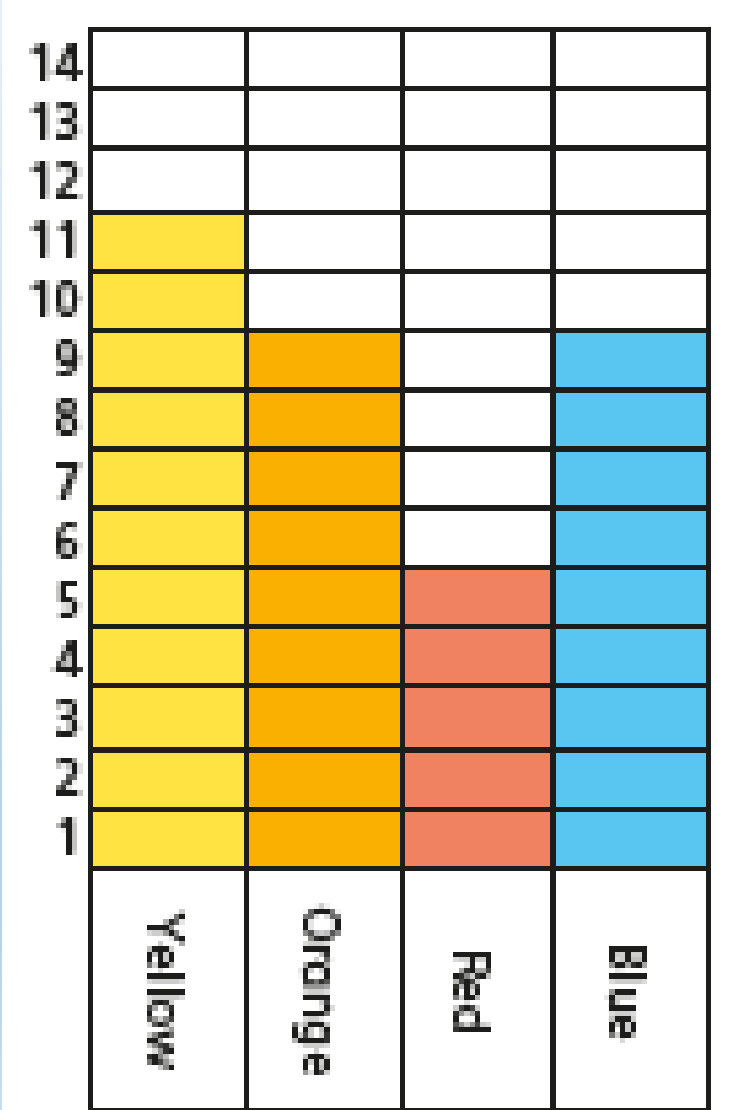
The block is in between 2 and 4 so therefore **3** children's favourite activity is swimming

Here is a block diagram of Class 2's favourite colour



What can you tell your partner about the information on the block chart?

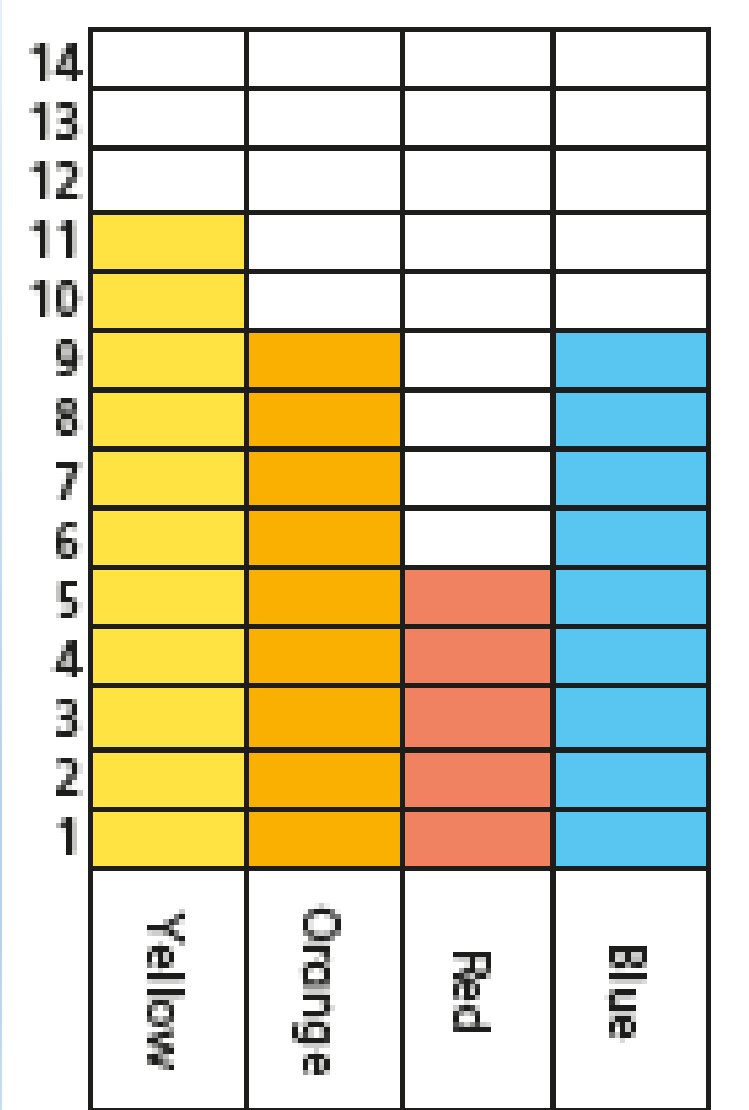
Here is a block diagram of Class 2's favourite colour



Now think about the following questions and think about how you know the answer.



Here is a block diagram of Class 2's favourite colour



What does this word mean?

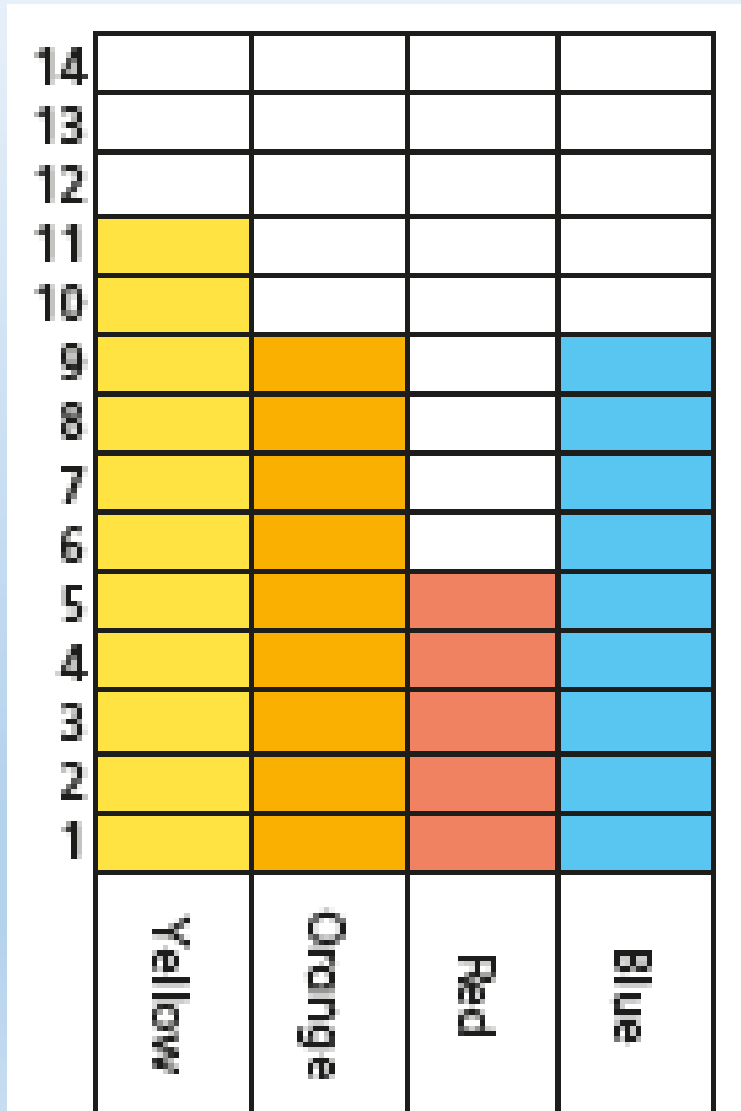


Which colour is the most popular?

How many people chose blue as their favourite colour?

Which colour is least popular?

Here is a block diagram of Class 2's favourite colour



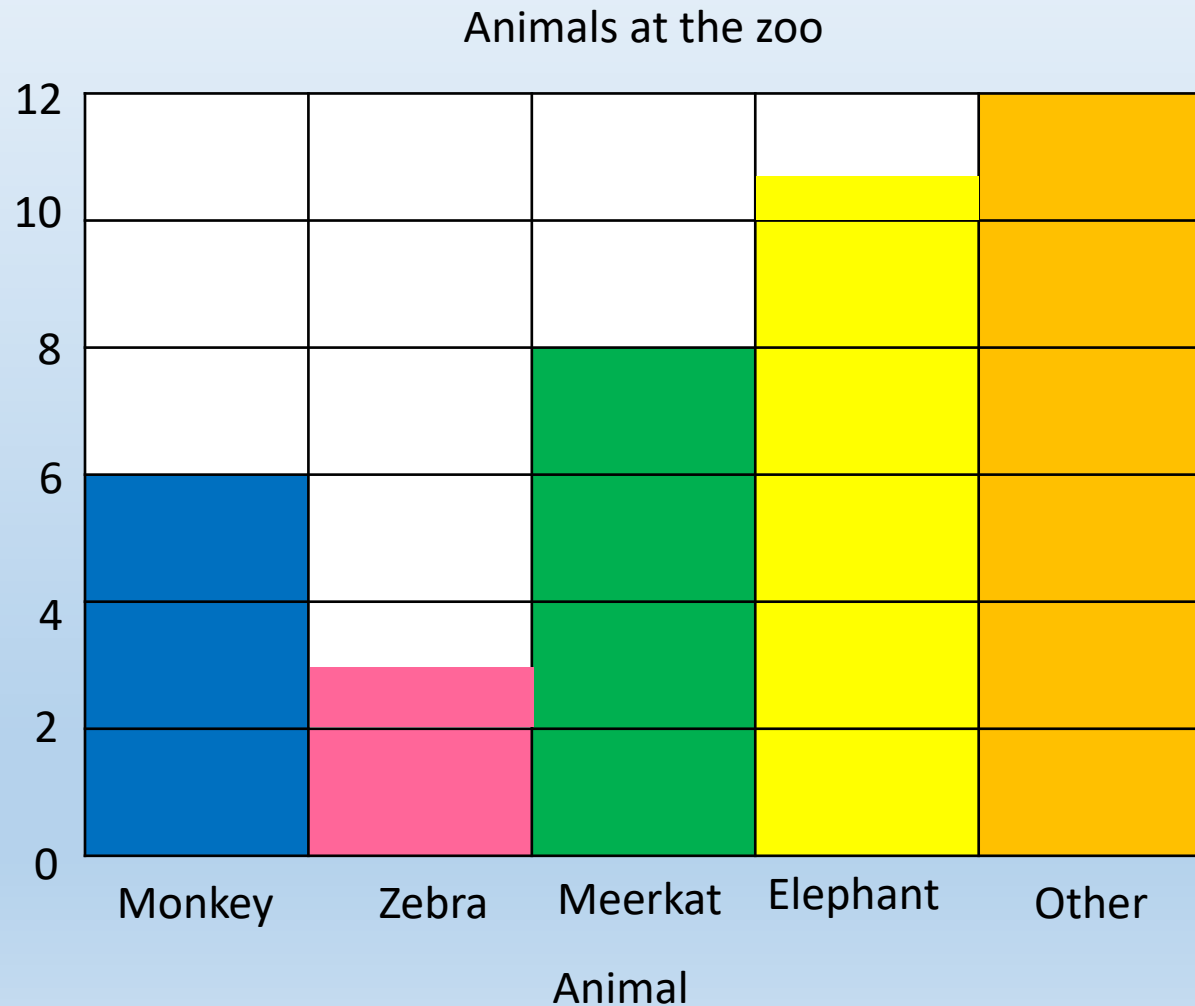
How can you work out the answers to these questions?



How many more people like yellow than orange?

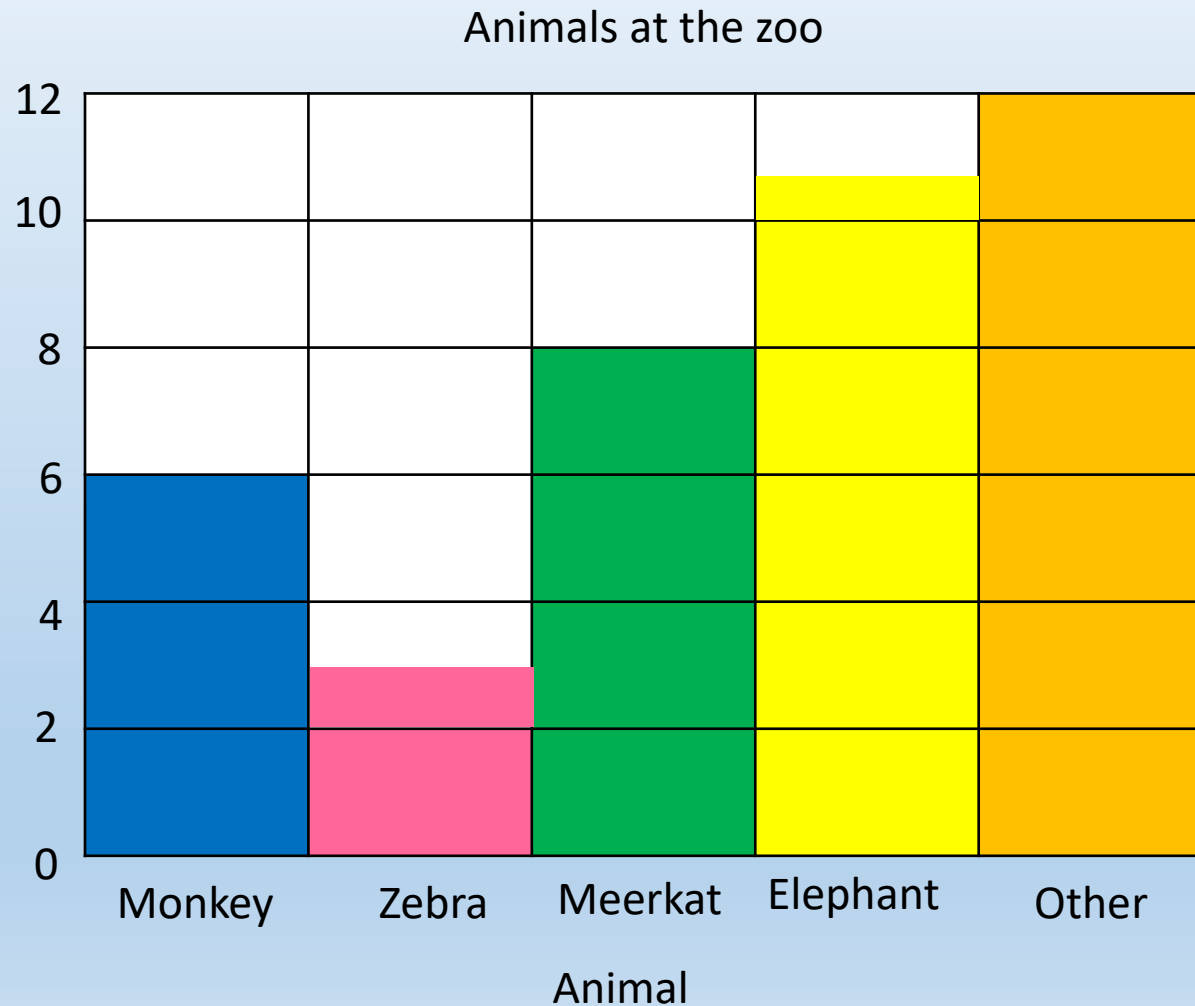
How many more people like yellow than red?

Now look at the following block chart.



What is different about this block chart?

Now look at the following block chart.



How many meerkats are at the zoo?

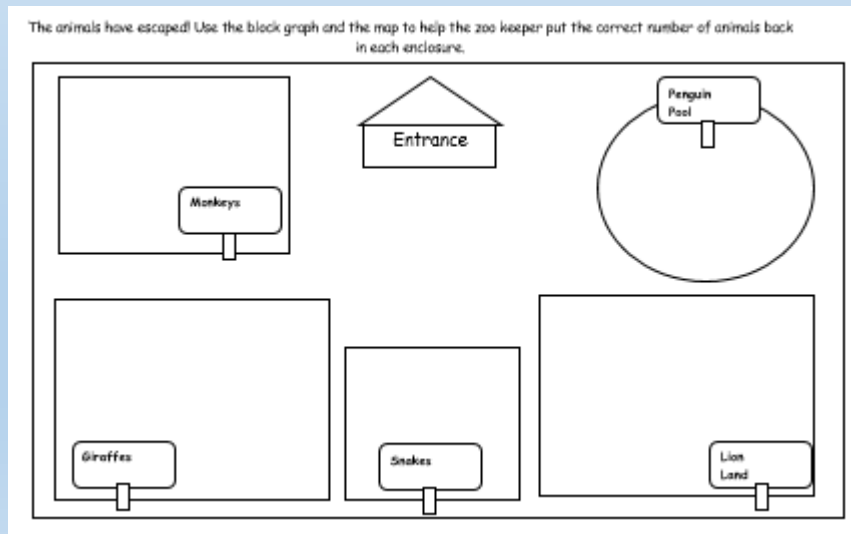
How many zebras are there at the zoo?

How many more elephants are there than monkeys?

# Session 3 Task

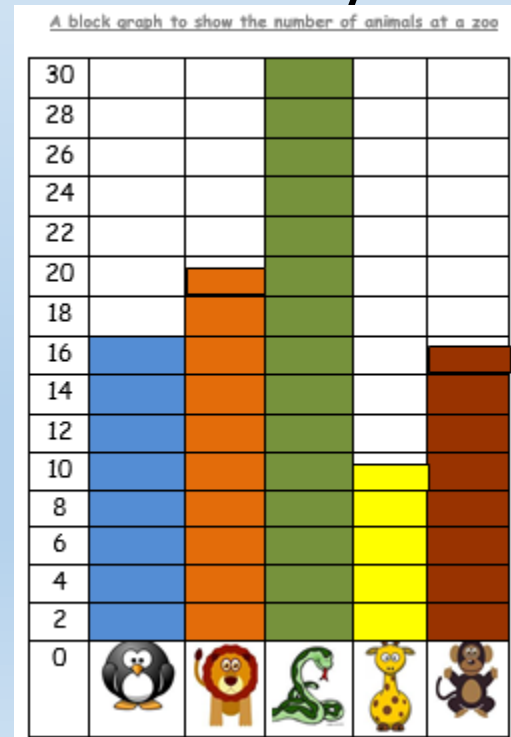
## Task A

Use the block graph to draw the correct number of animals in each enclosure








## Task B

Use the block graph to answer the questions in your book.



# Challenge

At the zoo, Mo keeps a record of how many big cats he sees.

Big Cat		Key
Leopard		 = 2 big cats
Cheetah		
Lion		
Tiger		

Dora has tried to show the same information on a block diagram but she has made a mistake.

a) What mistake has Dora made?

