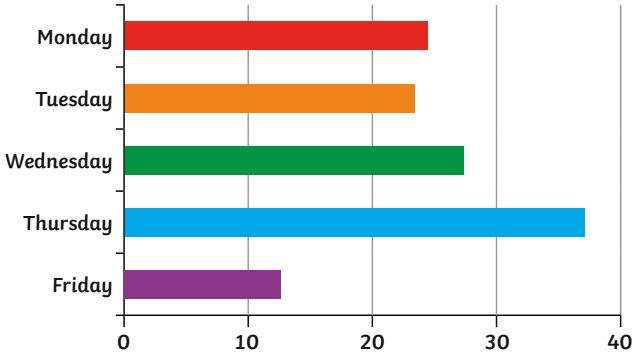
Statistics Mat Working towards Year 4

Time Graphs

a

Time graphs are graphs that show the changing of data over time. A bar chart could be used to record some data counted over specific periods of time, for example, days or months.



On which day were the most apples sold?

Thursday

Were more apples sold on Monday or Wednesday?

Wednesday

Objectives

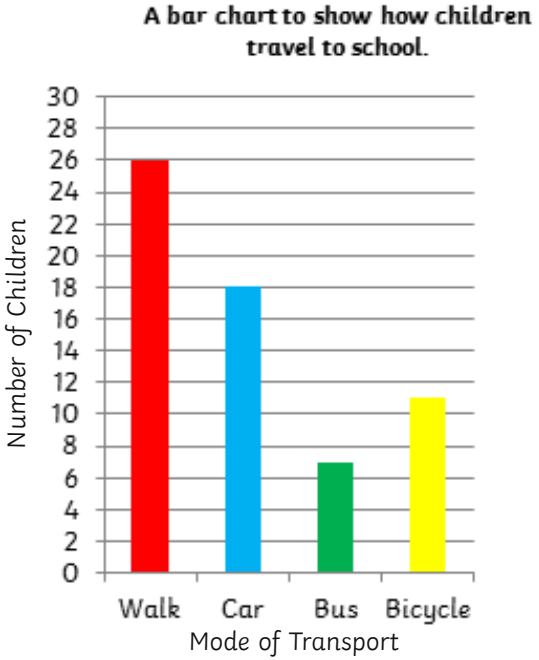
b

Interpret and present discrete data using appropriate graphical methods, including bar charts and time graphs.

Solve **simple** comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in bar charts, pictograms, tables and other graphs.

Tables

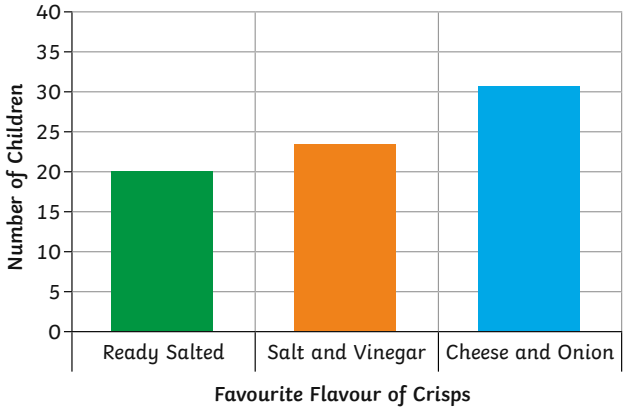
c



Discrete Data

d

Discrete data is data which only has specific values. An example is a flavour of crisps.



31 children chose cheese and onion crisps and 20 children chose ready salted. 31 – 20 = 11. 11 more children chose cheese and onion.

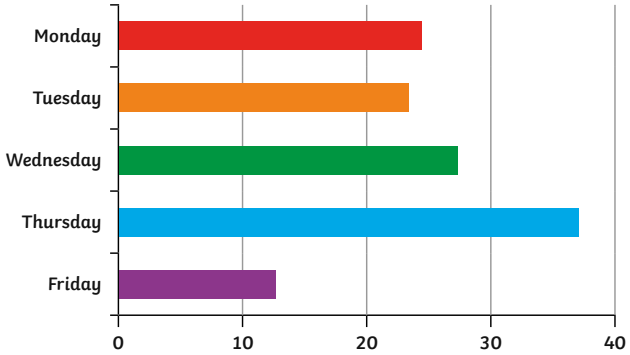
How many more children chose cheese and onion crisps than ready salted?

Statistics Mat Expected Year 4

a

Time Graphs

Time graphs are graphs that show the changing of data over time. A bar chart could be used to record some data counted over specific periods of time, for example, days or months.



How many more apples were sold on Wednesday than Tuesday?

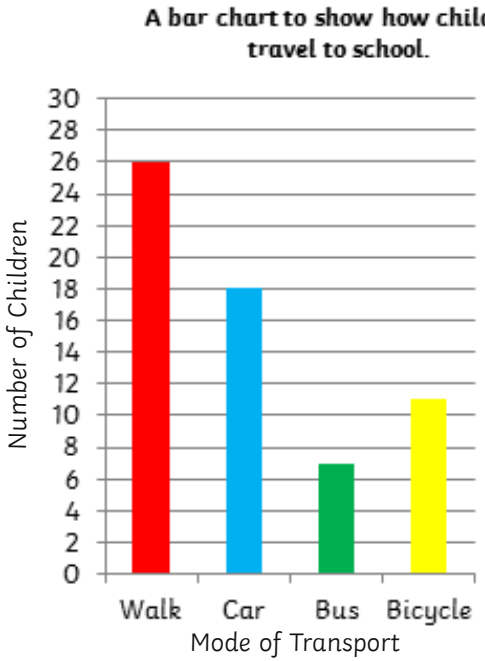
On Tuesday, 23 apples were sold. On Wednesday, 28 apples were sold.
28-23 = 5. 5 more apples were sold.

Explain why more than half the apples sold during the week were sold on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Accept any suitable answers such as Most people do their shopping at the beginning of the week.

c

Tables



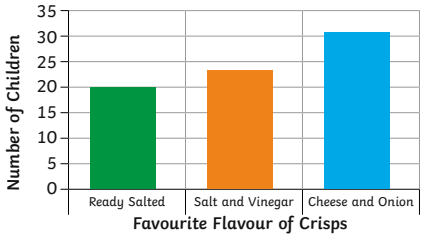
What scale would you choose?

As 26 is the largest number and is a multiple of 2. You could use a scale of 2. It is easier to read.

d

Discrete and Continuous Data

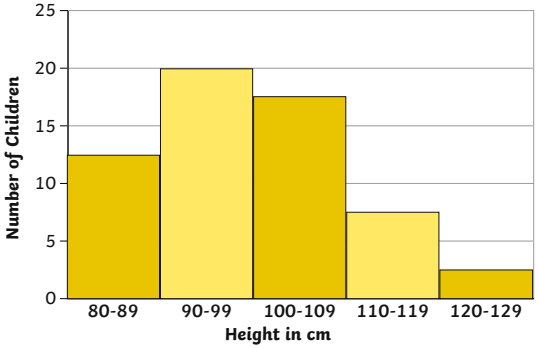
Discrete data is data which only has specific values. An example is a flavour of crisps.



How many more children chose cheese and onion crisps than ready salted?

31 children chose cheese and onion crisps and 20 children chose ready salted.31 – 20 = 11. 11 more children chose cheese and onion.

Continuous data is data which can have any value.



How many children are 120cm or taller?

2 children are 120cm-129cm.

Statistics Mat Greater Depth Year 4

a

Time Graphs

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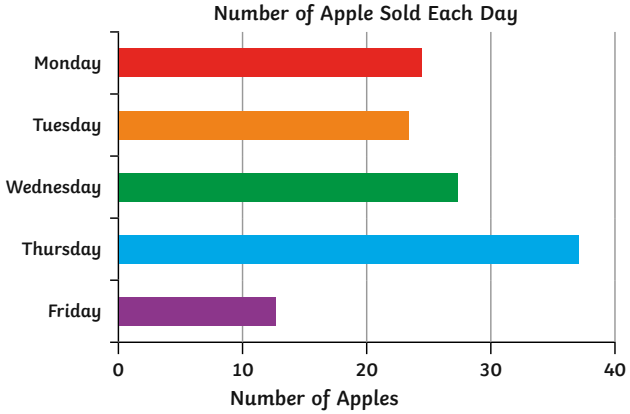


Estimate the fraction of apples sold on Monday?

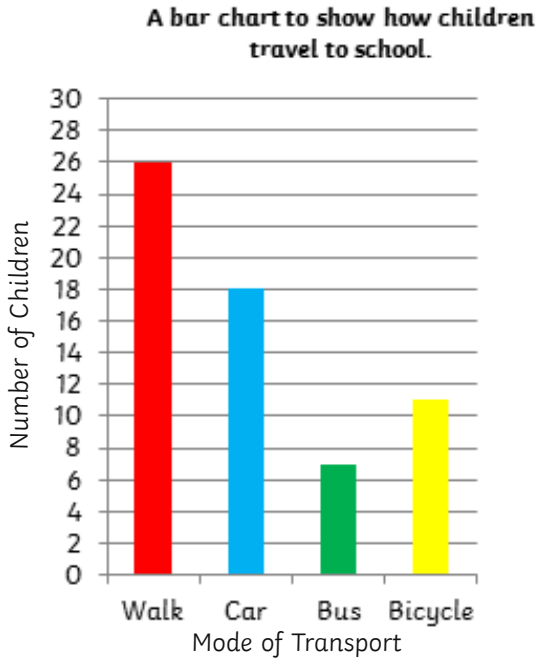
Approximately 25 apples were sold on Monday. 125 apples were sold in total. Fraction= $\frac{25}{125} = \frac{1}{5}$.

Suggest reasons why fewer apples were sold on Friday.

Accept any suitable answers such as:- Children aren't at school at the weekend so less apples will have been bought for school packed lunches.

c

Tables



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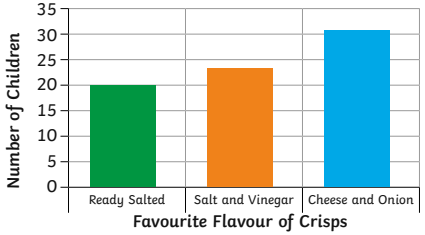
Discrete and Continuous Data

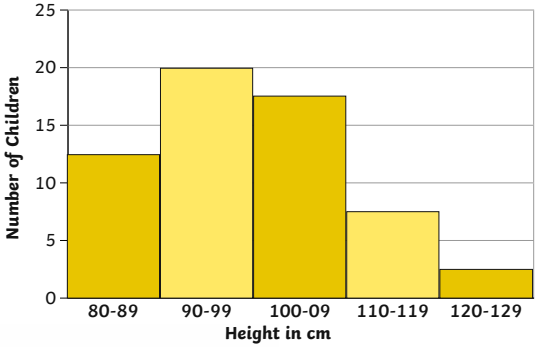
Discrete data is data which only has specific values. An example is a flavour of crisps.



How many more children chose cheese and onion crisps than ready salted?

31 children chose cheese and onion crisps and 20 children chose ready salted. 31 – 20 = 11. 11 more children chose cheese and onion.

Continuous data is data which can have any value. This is usually a measurement. An example would be children's height.



How many children are 110cm or taller?

7 children are 110cm-119cm and 2 children are 120-129cm. 7 + 2 = 9 children are 110cm or taller.