Maths

This week, we're looking at **statistics**. That's a fancy word that basically means dealing with data (or information). Statistics is sometimes known as data handling.

I'm afraid there are no videos from White Rose for this topic, but I've added some pictures with short explanations that should help and some links to BBC Bitesize.

You might hear some of these words when we're dealing with data, so I've tried to quickly explain what they mean.

Data: In maths, information is called data.

Collecting: There are lots of ways to collect data, but the simplest way is by counting.

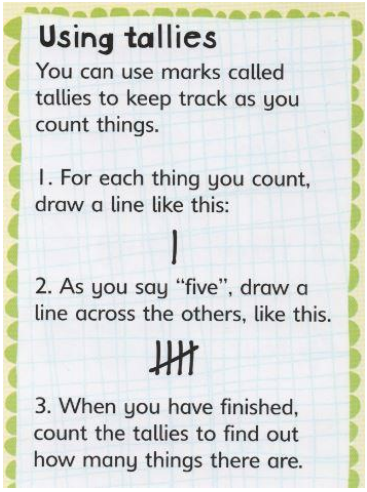
Sorting: Sorting data is when you put things into groups (or sets) of things that are alike in some way, We've done this in class when we've sorted things using Venn and Carroll diagrams. You also did some shape sorting a few weeks ago.

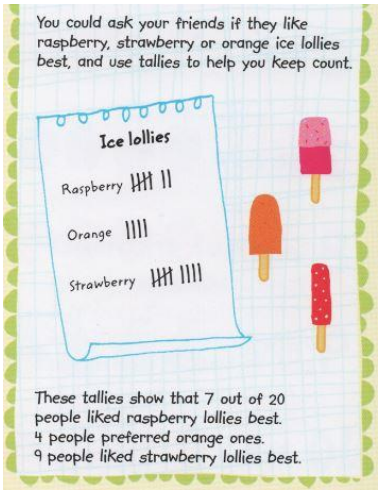
Presenting: Presenting data means how you show it to other people. There are lots of ways to present data; for example, pictograms and graphs.

Interpreting: Pictograms, charts and graphs can tell us lots of information quickly. Finding that information is called interpreting data. It can also be called analysing data.

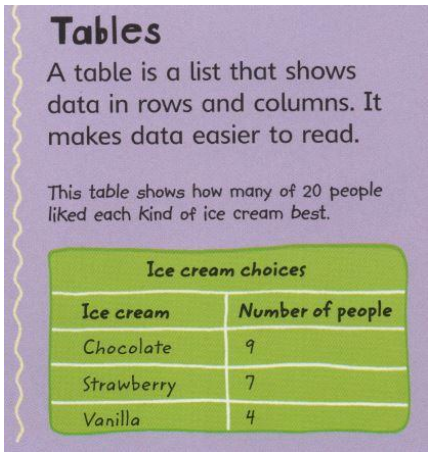
These are some of the things we're going to be learning how to use:

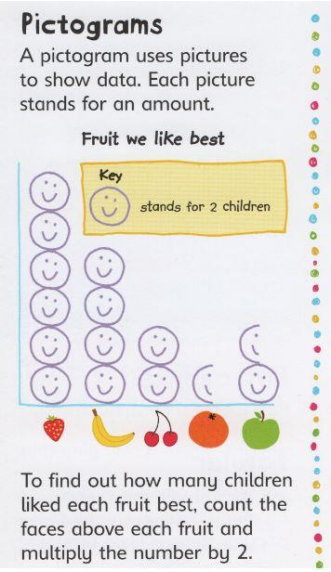
Tally charts: Making marks (called tallies) can help you record data that you are counting. A tally chart is a list of tallies against each thing you are counting. There's a video here showing how to use tallies: BBC Bitesize - How to collect data.





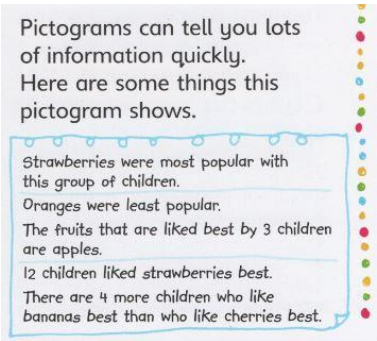
Tables: A table is a list that shows data in rows and columns, to make it easier to read. Tables in maths aren't made of wood. There's a video here about tables in maths: BBC Bitesize - Data Tables.

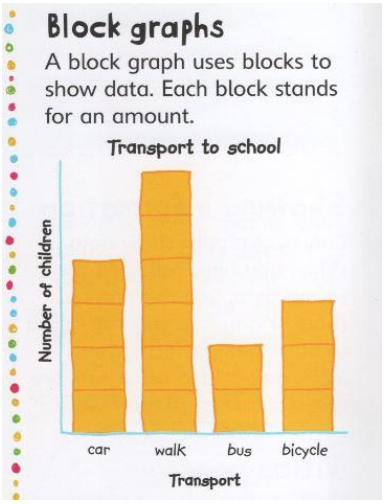




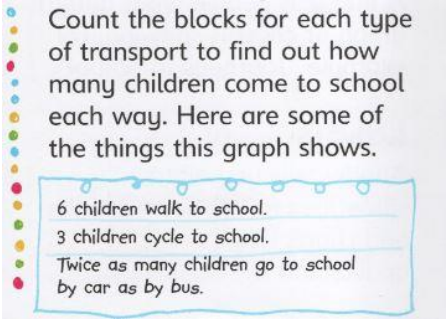
Pictograms: A pictogram uses pictures to show data. Each picture stands for an amount.

Key: A key in maths won't open a door but it will tell you how much each picture is worth in a pictogram.

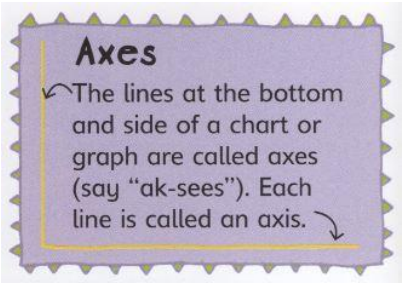




Block diagrams: These can also be called block graphs. They use blocks to show data. Each block stands for an amount.



Axes: The lines at the bottom and side of a graph are called axes (each one is an axis).



You'll need the booklet which has the first page '**Make tally charts**'. I've gone a little bit crazy and given you six (yes, that's right - six) activities for you to try.

1. Make tally charts
Here's the video link again in case you need it: BBC Bitesize - How to collect data
2. Draw pictograms (1-1)
3. Interpret pictograms (1-1)
4. Draw pictograms (2, 5 and 10)
5. Interpret pictograms (2, 5 and 10)
6. Block diagrams

Extra Challenges

Although it's important that children can work with data that they're given, it's much more fun (and arguably a much more effective learning experience) for them to collect and present their own data.

Here are some ideas for data that you could collect and present:

- Types of birds visiting your garden.
- Minibeasts found on a minibeast hunt.
- Colours of cars passing your house.
- Favourite fruit (you'll have to ring people to ask them and you if you wanted you could change fruit to tv show, game, film, vegetable...anything, although it sometimes helps to give people a list to choose from).

Tally charts are usually the easiest way to collect your data.

Then, when it comes to presenting your information using a pictogram or block graph, think about whether you want to make it by drawing, using real objects, using cut out pictures, using a computer...again, it's up to you! You could make a huge, colourful pictogram or a small, Lego block diagram - use your imagination and have fun.

Remember to include a key if you've made a pictogram!

PS - If you want to make your pictogram or block graph on a computer, there's a program on School 360 that you can use (**j2e** > **JiT** then choose the **chart** or the **pictogram** tab).