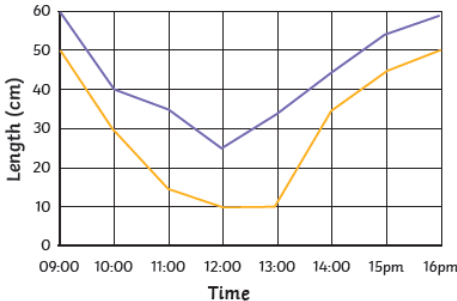
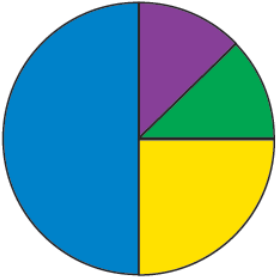
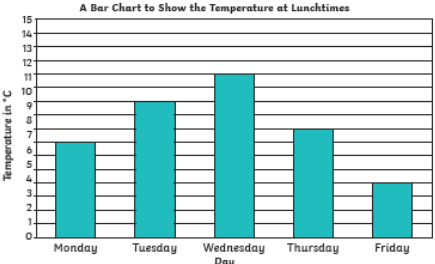
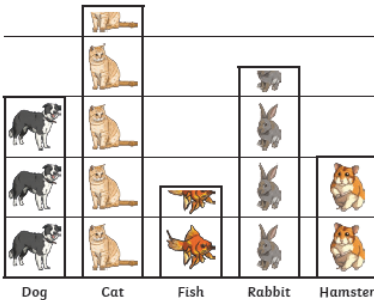


In maths we are learning about...

Statistics	Knowledge Organiser	
Key Vocabulary	Interpreting Data	Pie Charts
<p>bar chart</p> <p>pictogram</p> <p>frequency table</p> <p>tally chart</p> <p>pie chart</p> <p>discrete data</p> <p>continuous data</p> <p>line graph</p> <p>sum</p> <p>difference</p> <p>comparison</p> <p>interpret</p> <p>mean average</p>	<p>Information can be show in tables, charts or graphs.</p> <p>Interpreting data simply means understanding or working out what is being shown by a table, graph or chart and being able to answer questions about that information.</p> <p style="text-align: center; color: #008080;">Line Graph</p> <p>Line graphs are used to show changes to a measurement over time.</p> <p>Data shown in a line graph is continuous. Sets of points are joined together to make the line.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A line graph to show the length of shadows over time</p>  <p style="text-align: right;"> — April — May </p>	<p>Pie charts represent discrete data.</p> <p>A circle is divided into segments, where each segment represents a data category. The size of each segment matches its proportion of the total amount.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A pie chart to show children's favourite sports</p>  <p style="text-align: right;">Key</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ swimming ■ netball ■ football ■ gymnastics <p>24 children were asked in total.</p> <p>Swimming = $\frac{1}{2}$ so $\frac{1}{2}$ of 24 = 12 children</p> <p>Netball = $\frac{1}{4}$ so $\frac{1}{4}$ of 24 = 6 children</p> <p>Football = $\frac{1}{8}$ so $\frac{1}{8}$ of 24 = 3 children</p> <p>Gymnastics = $\frac{1}{8}$ so $\frac{1}{8}$ of 24 = 3 children</p>

Statistics	Knowledge Organiser																							
Bar Chart	Pictogram																							
<p>A bar chart has a horizontal axis and a vertical axis. Bars show the data value of each category. There must be a gap between each bar. The scale of the bar chart is chosen based on the data range.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A Bar Chart to Show the Temperature at Lunchtimes</p> 	<p>This graph uses pictures or symbols to represent the data. The pictogram uses one picture or symbol to represent a value.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Class 10's Pets</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">□ = 4 Children</p>																							
Frequency Table	Mean Average																							
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Eye Colour</th> <th>Tally</th> <th>Frequency</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>brown</td> <td> </td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>blue</td> <td> </td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>green</td> <td> </td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>grey</td> <td> </td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>hazel</td> <td> </td> <td>5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Tally marks are used to help count things. Each vertical line represents one unit. The fifth tally mark goes down across the first four to make it easier to count.</p> <p>The frequency column is completed after all the data has been collected.</p>	Eye Colour	Tally	Frequency	brown		6	blue		8	green		3	grey		4	hazel		5	<p>The mean is the average of a set of data.</p> <p>To find the mean or average, add up all of the values to find the total. Divide the total by the number of values that you added together. This will give you the mean.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>12</td> <td>15</td> <td>10</td> <td>8</td> <td>15</td> </tr> </table> <p>$12 + 15 + 10 + 8 + 15 = 60$</p> <p>$60 \div 5 = 12$</p> <p>The mean of this data is 12.</p>	12	15	10	8	15
Eye Colour	Tally	Frequency																						
brown		6																						
blue		8																						
green		3																						
grey		4																						
hazel		5																						
12	15	10	8	15																				