#### **RECALL – PICTOGRAMS**

Alice asks children in her class what their favourite fruit is. She creates this **<u>pictogram</u>** to record her results.

Fruit		Favourite fruit				
Apple						
Pear		$\sim$		~		
Banana						
Orange						
Plum	۲					
Strawberry			and the second s			Š
		KEV: each fruit represents 1 piece of fruit				



- 1. Write the total next to each row.
- 2. Which fruit is the most popular?
- 3. Which fruit is the least popular?
- 4. Which two fruits are liked equally?
- 5. How many people liked plums?
- 6. How many more people liked apples than pears?
- 7. How many more people liked oranges than bananas.
- 8. How many people were asked altogether?

#### **RECALL – PICTOGRAMS**

Alice asks children in her class what their favourite fruit is. She creates this **pictogram** to record her results.

Fruit		Favourite fruit				
Apple 5	Ó		Ó			
Pear 4	<b></b>					
Banana 2						
Orange 4						
Plum <mark>5</mark>	Ó			(		
Strawberry 6						
		<b>KEY</b> : each fruit represents 1 piece of fruit			of fruit	

**3 BEFORE ME** 



- Each picture represents 1.
- Write the total next to each row.
  - 2. Which fruit is the most popular? strawberry
  - 3. Which fruit is the least popular? banana
  - 4. Which two fruits are liked equally? Pears and oranges
  - 5. How many people liked plums? five
  - How many more people liked apples than pears? 1 more
  - 7. How many more people liked oranges than bananas. 2 more
  - 8. How many people were asked altogether? 26 people



#### LEARNING HABITS?



### **GUIDED EXAMPLE**

Toby is searching for mini-beasts in his garden. He records his results in a pictogram.



Mini-beasts	Number of mini-beasts
butterfly	***
beetle	****
spider	* 1

**<u>KEY</u>**: Each represents 2 mini-beasts.

#### Working out data

- 1) Which mini-beast did he find the most of?
- 2) Which mini-beast did he find the least of?
- 3) How many butterflies did he find?
- 4) How many beetles did he find?
- 5) How many spiders did he find?
- 6) Did he find more or fewer spiders than beetles?
- 7) How many more beetles did he find than butterflies?
- 8) How many mini-beasts did he find altogether?

### **GUIDED EXAMPLE**

Toby is searching for mini-beasts in her garden. He records his results in a pictogram.



Mini-beasts	Number of mini-beasts
butterfly	***
beetle	****
spider	*1

**<u>KEY</u>**: Each represents 2 mini-beasts.

#### <u>Working out data</u>

- 1) Which mini-beast did he find the most of? beetles
- 2) Which mini-beast did he find the least of? spiders
- How many butterflies did he find? 6 as each picture means 2. 3 x 2 = 6.
- 4) How many beetles did he find? 8 as 4 x
  2 = 8
- 5) How many spiders did he find? 3 as 1 whole bug means 2 and half means 1.
- 6) Did he find more or fewer spiders than beetles? fewer
- 7) How many more beetles did he find than butterflies? 2 more.
- 8) How many mini-beasts did he find altogether? 17.

## INTELLIGENT PRACTICE

A pictogram to show children's favourite mini-beasts.

Mini-beasts	Mini-beasts discovered				
Ladybird					
Bumblebee	<b>Solution</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>Solution</b>		
Caterpillar					
Grasshopper	Ö				
Butterfly					
Snail	<b>Eo</b>	<b>Y</b> O	YO	YO	
Worm					

Key – each picture represents 2.

- 1. Write the total next to each row.
- 2. Which mini-beast is the most favourite?
- 3. Which mini-beast is the least favourite?
- 4. Which three mini-beasts were liked equally?
- 1. How many people liked ladybirds?
- 2. How many people liked bumblebees?
- 1. How many more people preferred snails to butterflies?



- 2. How many more people like bumblebees to ladybirds?
- 3. How many fewer people like worms to snails?
- 4. How many fewer people like snails to grasshoppers?
- 5. How many people were asked altogether?

## INTELLIGENT PRACTICE

A pictogram to show mini-beasts discovered in the garden.

Mini-beasts	Mini-beasts discovered				
Ladybird <mark>6</mark>					
Bumblebee 10	<b>S</b>				
Caterpillar 4					
Grasshopper 2	Ö				
Butterfly <mark>6</mark>					
Snail <mark>8</mark>	<b>E</b>	<b>YO</b>	<b>YO</b>	<b>YO</b>	
Worm <mark>6</mark>					



<u>Key – each picture represents 2.</u>

- 1. Write the total next to each row.
- 2. Which mini-beast is the most favourite? bumblebee
- 3. Which mini-beast is the least favourite? Grasshopper
- 4. Which three mini-beasts were liked equally? Ladybird, butterfly, worm
- 1. How many people liked ladybirds? 6
- 2. How many people liked bumblebees? 10
- How many more people preferred snails to butterflies? 2 more as the difference between 6 and 8 is 2 more.
- How many more people like bumblebees to ladybirds? The difference between 6 and 10 is 4 more.
- 3. How many fewer people like worms to snails? 2 fewer.
- 4. How many fewer people like snails to grasshoppers? 6 fewer
- 5. How many people were asked altogether? 42 people

# DIVE DEEPER



# **DIVE DEEPER**



KEY - each 🛛 represents 2. Pictogram

Finish off drawing the pictogram in the last

More people like milk or apple juice than like

Fewer people like orange juice or water than like

Create your own pictogram with a key.



## DIVE DEEPER 2

Teddy and Eva both draw a pictogram to show how many cars they counted driving past their school.



What is the same? What is different? Whose pictogram do you prefer? Why?



### DIVE DEEPER 2 - ANSWERS

Teddy and Eva both draw a pictogram to show how many cars they counted driving past their school.



Possible answer. Same – both pictograms show the same information. Both easy to read. Both used circle. Both are in the same order. Different – Eva

counts in 10s, Teddy counts in 5s Teddy's is vertical and Eva's is horizontal.

Mo thinks that there were two gold cars that drove past school. Was he correct? Why? Explain what you know. He is not correct as there is no data for gold cars. The only cars that were seen were blue, red, silver, black and green.