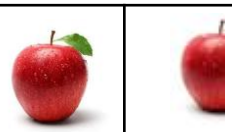
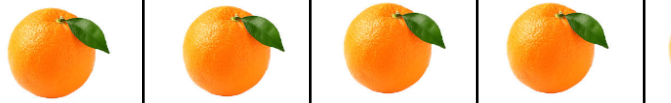
RECALL – PICTOGRAMS

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

Fruit	Favourite fruit
Apple	
Pear	
Banana	
Orange	
Plum	
Strawberry	

KEY: each fruit represents 2 piece of fruit.

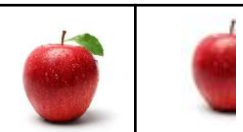
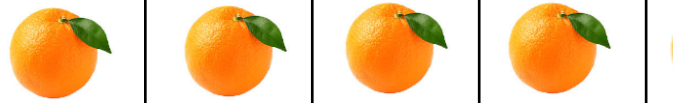
3 BEFORE ME

Each picture represents 2.

1. Write the total next to each fruit.
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 strawberries?
6. How many more people liked plums than strawberries?
7. How many more people liked strawberries than oranges?

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 3	
Pear 9	
Banana 6	
Orange 9	
Plum 12	
Strawberry 10	

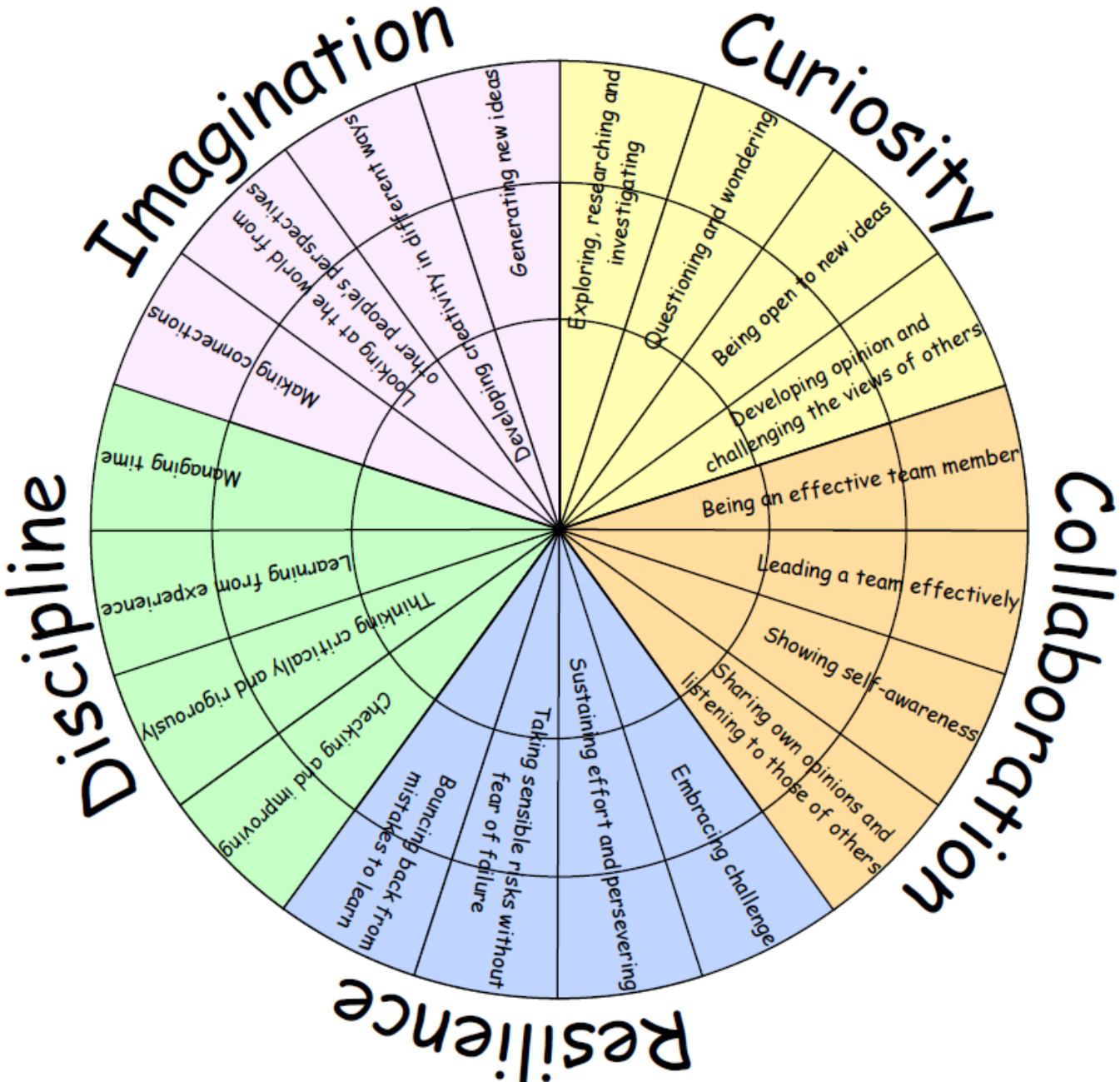
KEY: each fruit represents 2 piece of fruit.

3 BEFORE ME

Each picture represents 2.

1. Write the total next to each fruit.
2. Which fruit is the most popular? plum
3. Which fruit is the least popular? apples
4. Which two fruits are liked equally? Pears and oranges
5. How many people liked strawberries? 10
6. How many more people liked plums than strawberries? 2 more
7. How many more people liked strawberries than oranges? 1 more

LEARNING HABITS?



MODELLED / GUIDED EXAMPLE

Louise makes a pictogram to record how many coloured Smarties she has.

Colour	Pictogram	Total
Green		
Orange		40
Blue		25
Pink		
Yellow		55
Red		40
Purple		20
Brown		

KEY: Each Smartie represents 10 of that colour.

Working out data

1) Complete the total column of the table for green, pink and brown.
2) Which coloured Smartie has the most?
3) Which coloured Smartie has the least?
4) Which two coloured Smarties there equal amounts of?
5) How many more pink Smarties are there than purple?
6) How many more orange Smarties are there than green?
7) If Louise finds 5 more yellow Smarties, what will her total be?
8) She finds 10 more purple smarties. Draw this on the pictogram.

GUIDED EXAMPLE

Louise makes a pictogram to record how many coloured Smarties she has.

Colour	Pictogram	Total
Green		35
Orange		40
Blue		25
Pink		30
Yellow		55
Red		40
Purple		30
Brown		15

KEY: Each Smartie represents 10 of that colour.

Working out data

1) Complete the total column of the table for green, pink and brown.

2) Which coloured Smartie has the most? yellow

3) Which coloured Smartie has the least? brown

4) Which two coloured Smarties are there equal amounts of? Orange and red

5) How many more pink Smarties are there than purple? 10 more

6) How many more orange Smarties are there than green? 5 more

7) If Louise finds 5 more yellow Smarties, what will her total be? 60

8) She finds 10 more purple smarties. Draw this on the pictogram. 30

INTELLIGENT PRACTICE

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

Mini-beasts	Mini-beasts discovered				
Ladybird					
Bumblebee					
Caterpillar					
Grasshopper					
Butterfly					
Snail					
Worm					

Key – each picture represents 10.

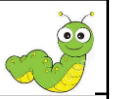
1. Write the total next to each row.
2. Which mini-beast is the most common?
3. Which mini-beast is the least common?
4. Which three mini-beasts were there equal numbers of?

1. How many ladybirds?
2. How many bumblebees?

1. How many more ladybirds to bumblebees?
2. How many more snails to butterflies?
3. How many fewer worms to grasshoppers?
4. How many fewer bumblebees to caterpillars?
5. How many mini-beasts were found altogether?

INTELLIGENT PRACTICE

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

Mini-beasts	Mini-beasts discovered				
Ladybird 30					
Bumblebee 20					
Caterpillar 50					
Grasshopper 20					
Butterfly 20					
Snail 40					
Worm 10					

1. Write the total next to each row.
2. Which mini-beast is the most common? Caterpillar
3. Which mini-beast is the least common? Worm
4. Which three mini-beasts were there equal numbers of? Bumblebee, grasshopper, butterfly

1. How many ladybirds? 30
2. How many bumblebees? 20

1. How many more ladybirds to bumblebees? 10 more
2. How many more snails to butterflies? 20 more
3. How many fewer worms to grasshoppers? 10 fewer
4. How many fewer bumblebees to caterpillars? 30 fewer
5. How many mini-beasts were found altogether? 190

DIVE DEEPER

1 A bakery made a pictogram to show how many cakes they sold on each day of the week.

Day	Cakes sold	Total
Monday		
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Thursday		
Friday		
Saturday		
Sunday		

KEY – each represents 10

Write the totals in the last column of the table.

Which day sold the most cakes? _____

What day sold the least cakes? _____

Which two days sold the same amount of cakes? _____ and _____

How many more cakes were sold on Wednesday than Thursday? _____

2 This pictogram shows results from a travel survey, It shows how people travel to school.

Travel	Total	Pictogram
car	40	
bus	20	● ●
scate	15	● ◗
scooter	50	
walk	35	
cycle	25	

KEY – each ● represents 10

Finish drawing the pictogram in the last column.

More people travel by _____ or _____ than by walking.

Fewer people travel by _____ or _____ than by cycling.

Create your own pictogram with a key.

DIVE DEEPER

1 A bakery made a pictogram to show how many cakes they sold on each day of the week.

Day	Cakes sold	Total
Monday		50
Tuesday		25
Wednesday		40
Thursday		35
Friday		60
Saturday		25
Sunday		10

KEY – each  represents 10

Write the totals in the last column of the table.

Which day sold the most cakes? Friday

What day sold the least cakes? Sunday

Which two days sold the same amount of cakes? Tuesday and Saturday.

How many more cakes were sold on Wednesday than Thursday? 5 more

2 This pictogram shows results from a travel survey, It shows how people travel to school.

Travel	Total	Pictogram
car 	40	●●●●
bus 	20	●●
scate 	15	●◗
scooter 	50	●●●●●
walk 	35	●●●◗
cycle 	25	●●◗

KEY – each ● represents 10

Finish drawing the pictogram in the last column.

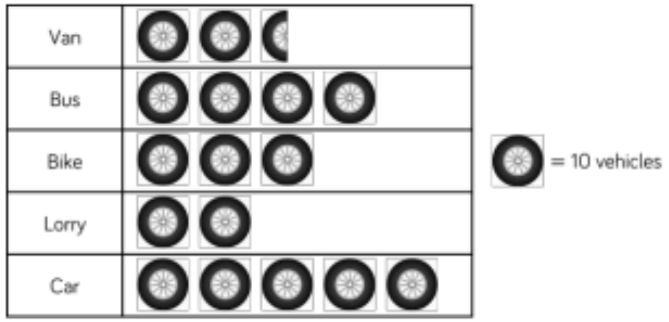
More people travel by scooter or car than by walking.

Fewer people travel by scating or bus than by cycling.

Create your own pictogram with a key.

DIVE DEEPER 2

Jack and Whitney have carried out a traffic survey.



Jack says;

If I add the number of lorries and bikes together then it will be equal to the number of cars

Is he right? Convince me.

Whitney says;

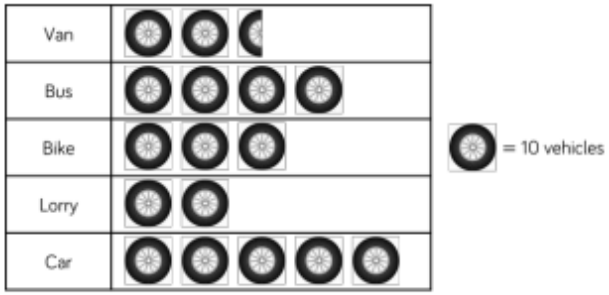
To find the total number of vehicles I need to count the symbols. There are 16 and a half vehicles.

Is she correct? Explain your answer.

Can you draw the new pictogram to show 10 more cars and 5 more lorries.
How would this change the data?
Explain what you know.

DIVE DEEPER 2 - ANSWERS

Jack and Whitney have carried out a traffic survey.



Jack says;

If I add the number of lorries and bikes together then it will be equal to the number of cars

Is he right? Convince me.

Whitney says;

To find the total number of vehicles I need to count the symbols. There are 16 and a half vehicles.

Is she correct? Explain your answer.

Jack is correct because there are 20 lorries and 30 bikes. That means there are 50 lorries and bikes altogether. This is the same as the number of cars.

Whitney is incorrect because she has ignored the key.
That means there will be 165 cars, not 16 and a half.

Can you draw the new pictogram to show 10 more cars and 5 more lorries.
How would this change the data?
Explain what you know.

10 more cars would make 60 cars. Draw one whole wheel.
5 more lorries would make 25 lorries. Draw half a wheel.
There would now be more cars than lorries and bikes.