Templars Primary School Knowledge Organiser

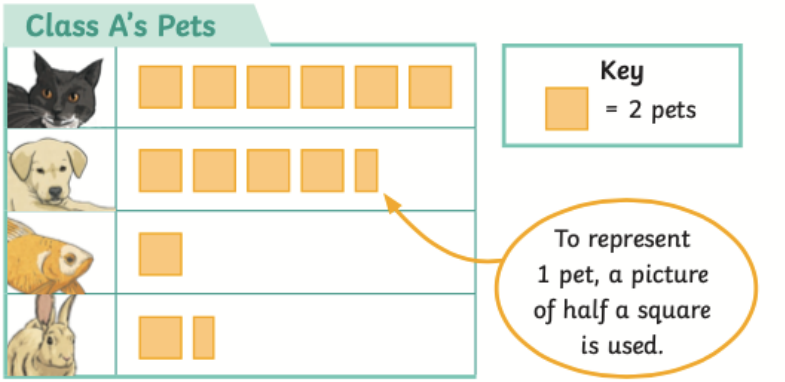
Year 3 Statistics

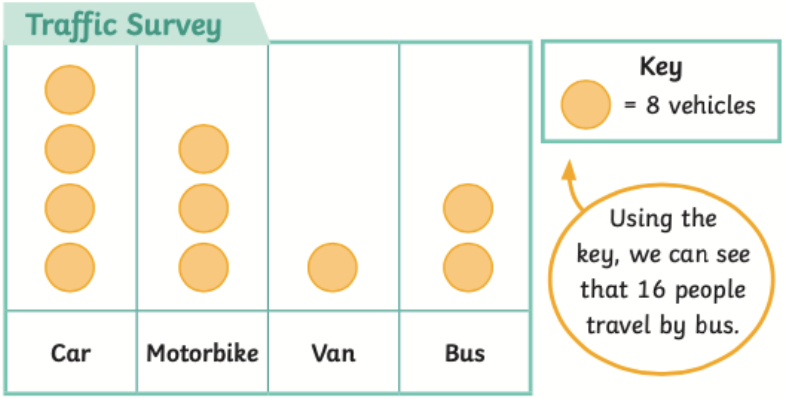
Key Vocabulary

data
interpret
key
tally chart
pictogram
block diagram
table
total
compare
symbol
key
intervals
altogether
more / less
difference
count
x-axis
y-axis

Pictograms

Pictograms use pictures or symbols to represent data. The key shows what each symbol represents. This pictogram uses 1 symbol to represent 2 pets.

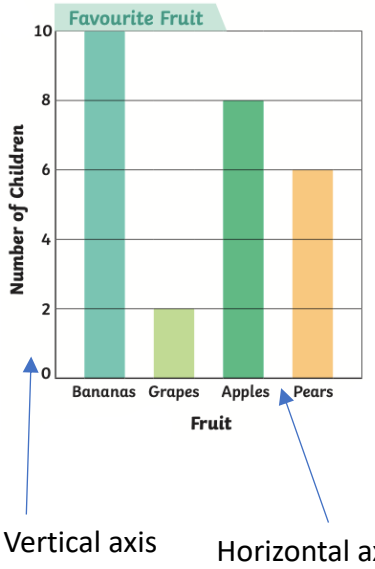




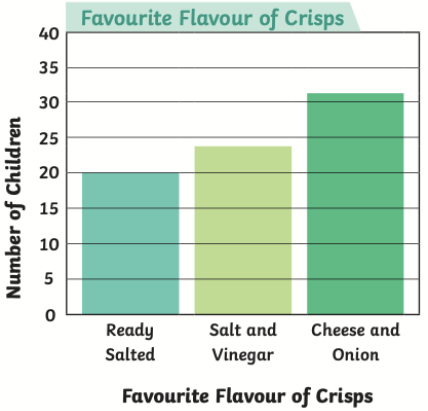
Bar charts

Bars are used to show the data in each category. There must be a gap between each bar. Bar charts can have different scales.

The scale on this bar chart counts in twos.



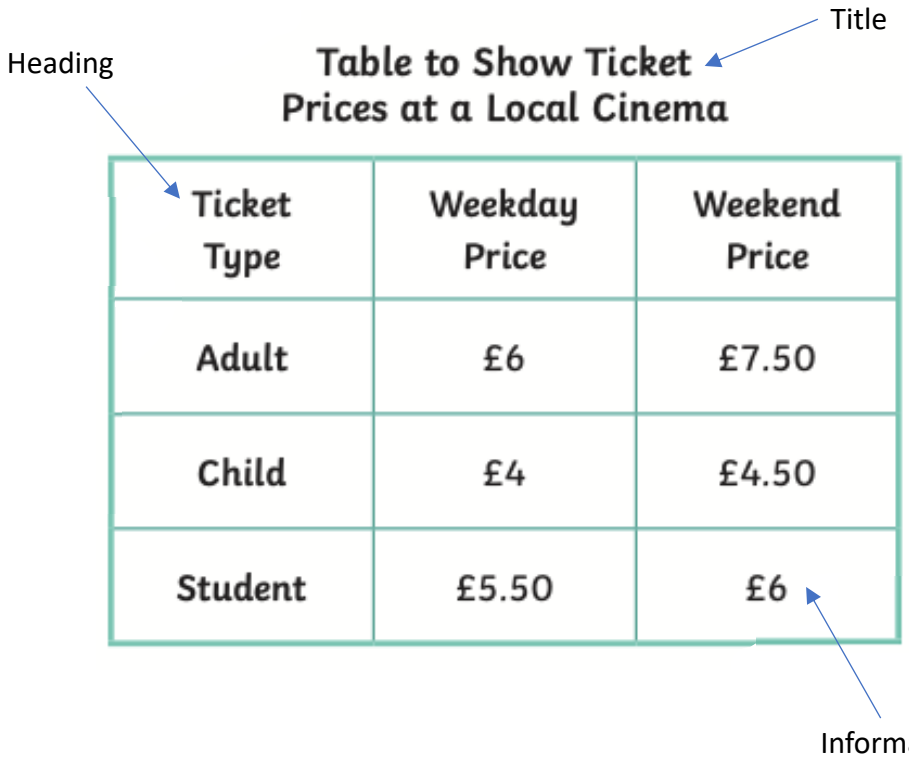
The scale on this bar chart counts in fives.



The scale on the bar chart depends on the range of data

Tables

In order to understand the data presented in a table, you must read the table's title and the headings. Remember to always look at the heading above each piece of information.



Ticket Type	Weekday Price	Weekend Price
Adult	£6	£7.50
Child	£4	£4.50
Student	£5.50	£6

Using the table, we can see the cost of an adult and a child visiting the cinema on a Monday would be £10. We need to look at the Weekday Price column. An adult costs £6 and a child costs £4. £6 + £4 = £10

Interpreting data

We can ask and answer questions about data presented in a pictogram, a bar chart or a table. Here are some types of questions you might be asked:

Counting

- Who read the most?
- Who read the least?
- What is the most popular?
- What is the least popular?

Adding

- How many people took part in the survey?
- How many children play football and tennis?
- How many apples were collected in total?

Subtracting

- How many more books did Class B read than Class A?
- What is the difference between the number of children attending school on Tuesday and on Thursday?
- Which ticket has increased in price the most?

Multiplying / Dividing

- Half the children who play football play rugby as well. How many children play rugby?
- Group 1 collected double the amount of apples as group 4. How many apples did group 1 collect?