

Look Back**Student's Book p.237**

30 children choose their favourite fruit.



Apple	Watermelon	Orange	Orange	Watermelon
Orange	Watermelon	Apple	Apple	Orange
Watermelon	Apple	Orange	Apple	Watermelon
Apple	Pear	Watermelon	Watermelon	Watermelon
Watermelon	Pear	Watermelon	Pear	Pear
Orange	Apple	Apple	Orange	Orange

Draw a pictogram to show the data.

first: We turn the words into numbers

By doing a tally chart

How many times was each fruit repeated?

Apple:		8
Watermelon:		10
Orange:		8
Pear:		4

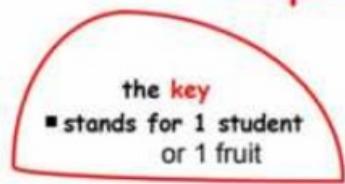
then: We turn the numbers into a shape
By making a key.

Pictogram

Our key will be:

- which stands for 1 student
or 1 fruit
- = 1

fruit	number of students or fruits
apple	■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■
watermelon	■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■
orange	■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■
pear	■ ■ ■ ■



Thinking Cap

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Use each picture in your pictogram above to stand for 2 fruit.

Can you guess what the pictogram will look like?
Why do you think so?



- Can you guess what the pictogram will look like?

There will be fewer pictures to show the fruits.

- Why do you think so?

One picture represents 2 fruits instead of 1 fruit, so the number of pictures in the pictogram will be halved.

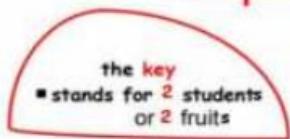
then: We turn the numbers into a shape
By making a key.

Pictogram

Our key will be:

- which stands for 2 students
or 2 fruits
- = 2

fruit	number of students or fruits
apple	■ ■ ■ ■
watermelon	■ ■ ■ ■ ■
orange	■ ■ ■ ■
pear	■ ■



Let's Learn

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(a) Colours of Cars in a Car Park

Jerry notes the colours of 18 cars in a car park.



He records the data in a table.

Colour	Black	Blue	Red	Yellow
Frequency	5 cars	2 cars	4 cars	7 cars
number of cars				

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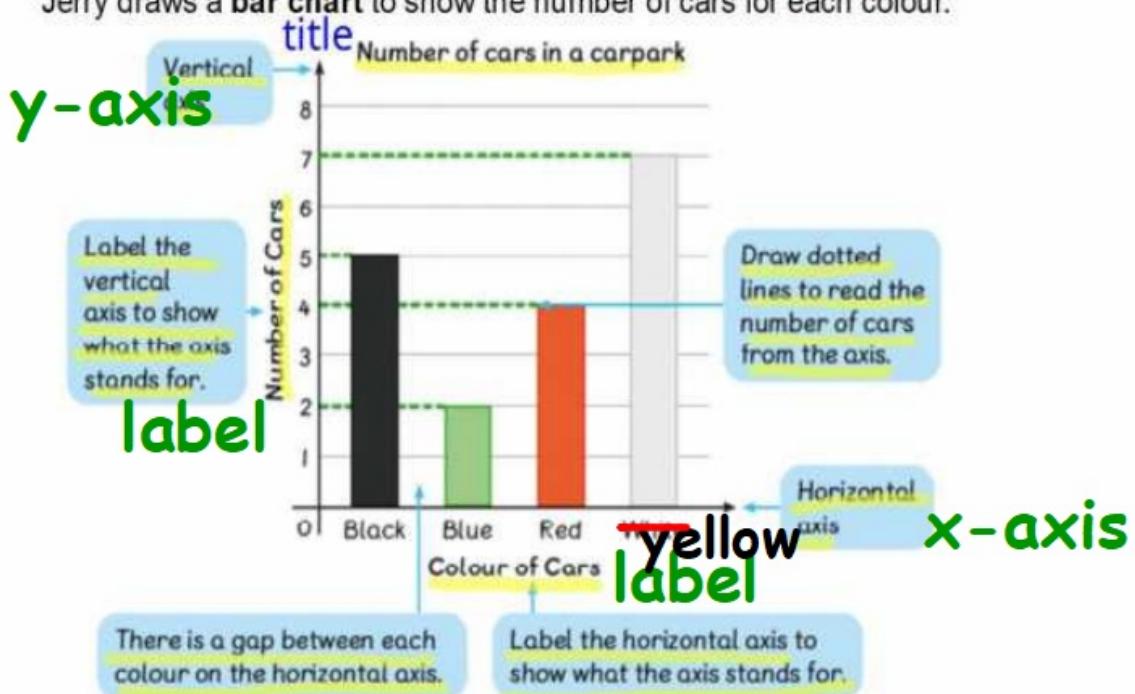
He draws a **pictogram**.

He uses  to stand for 2 cars. So  stands for 1 car.

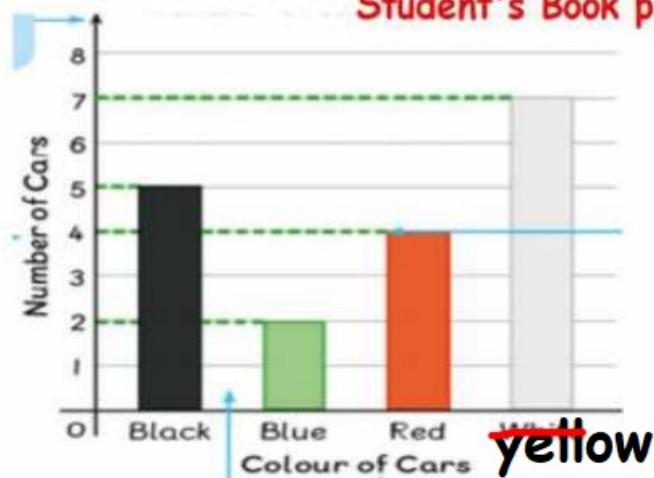
Black	2	2	1	
Blue	2			
Red	2	2		
Yellow	2	2	2	1
 stands for 2 cars.				THE KEY

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Jerry draws a **bar chart** to show the number of cars for each colour.



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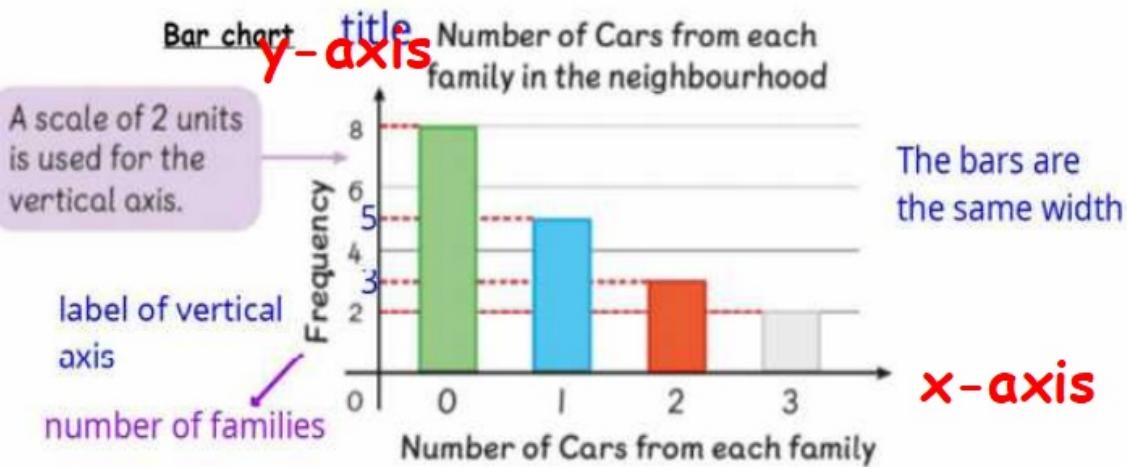
The widths of the bars are the same and there are gaps between the bars.

Pay attention to the dotted lines that are drawn from the top of each bar to the vertical axis.

(c) Number of Cars from Each Family

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Number of cars from each family	0 cars	1 car	2 cars	3 cars
Frequency	8	5	3	2
	families	families	families	families



Let's Practise

I The tally table shows the popular pets among Sue's friends.
Complete the pictogram.

Animal	Tally	Bird	2
Bird	// 2	Cat	2 2 2
Cat	6	Fish	2 2
Fish	4	Rabbit	2 2
Rabbit	4	Tortoise	2
Tortoise	// 2	the key  stands for 2 friends.	

2 Ralph counted the number of drinks a stall sold in a day.

Use the information to draw a bar chart. **Student's Book p.240**



$$\text{hot chocolate} = 5$$

$$\text{hot chocolate} = 2 \text{ more than mineral water}$$

$$5 \text{ is 2 more than } \underline{3}$$

$$\text{milk bottles} = 2 \text{ times mineral water}$$

$$\underline{6} = 2 \times \underline{3}$$

$$\text{fruit juice} = 4 \text{ more than milk}$$

$$\underline{10} = 4 \text{ more than } \underline{6}$$

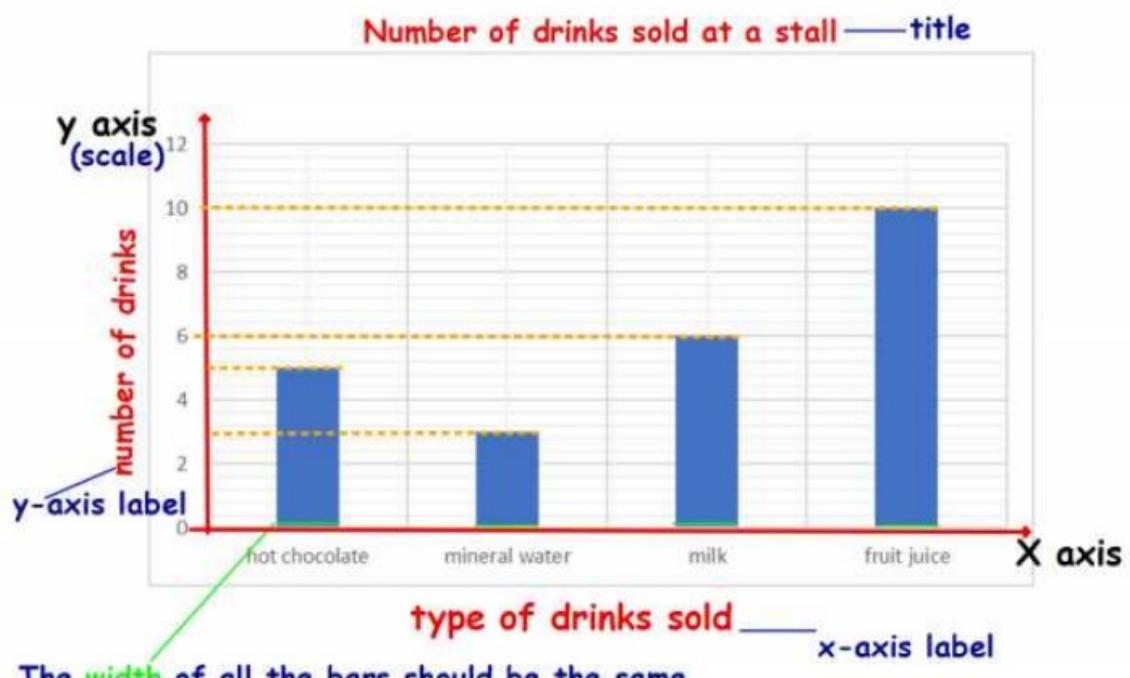
$$\text{choco} = 5$$

$$\text{water} = 3$$

$$\text{milk} = 6$$

$$\text{juice} = 10$$

draw on booklet p.57



The width of all the bars should be the same.



3 Izzy wants to find the favourite subject of 40 students.

She thinks that a bar chart shows the data better than a pictograph. Do you agree? Explain.

Yes, I agree with Izzy because it is easier to read frequency from the bar chart than the pictogram.