

Look Back

Claire asks 15 friends the number of times they jog in a week.

4	0	1	3	2
0	3	1	2	1
2	2	4	3	1



Can she show the data using a bar chart? How do you know?

Draw and show your partner.

The data is discrete and the numbers are not too large.

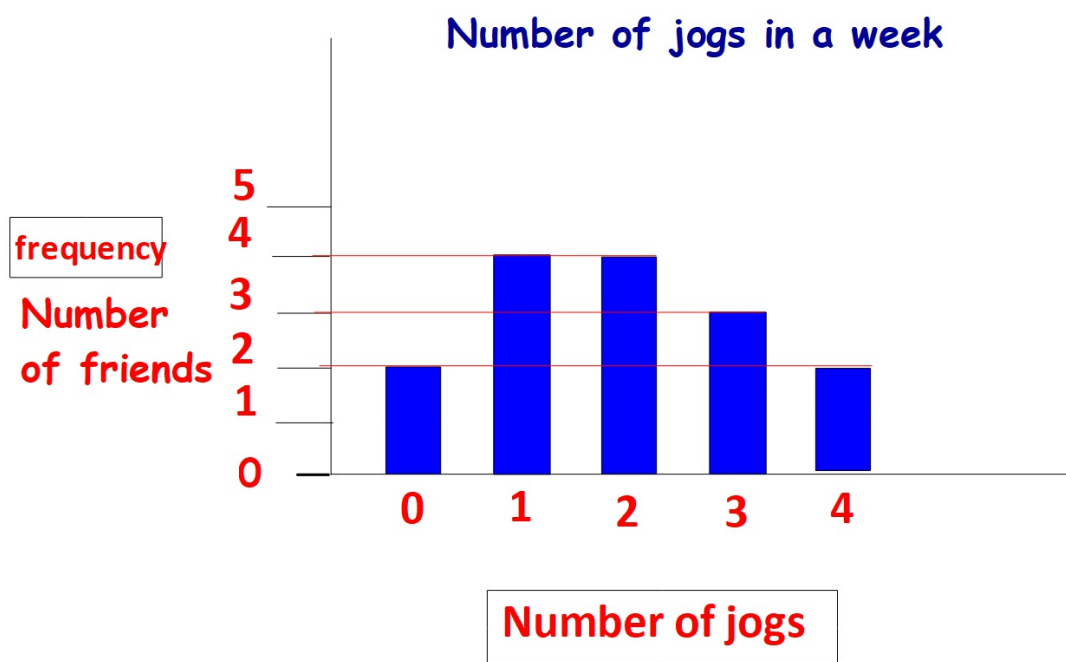
Clare can draw a frequency table to help her draw the bar chart.

0 times: 2, 1 time: 4, 2 times: 4, 3 times: 3, 4 times: 2

Number of times they jog a week	0	1	2	3	4
frequency	2	4	4	3	2

Student's Book p. 241

Number of times they jog a week	0	1	2	3	4
frequency	2	4	4	3	2



Thinking Cap



What are some conclusions you make from the data?
Explain to your partner.



- The number of friends who jog once a week and the number of friends who jog twice a week are the same.
- The number of friends who do not jog at all and the number of friends who jog 4 times a week are the same.
- The greatest frequency is 4.

Let's Learn

Student's Book p. 242

- a The table shows the number of sisters some children have.

Number of sisters	Tally	Frequency
0 sisters	//	2 children
1 sisters	//// ////	10 children
2 sisters	//// ////	10 children
3 sisters	//// //	7 children
4 sisters	///	3 children

number of children



$$2 + 10 + 10 + 7 + 3 = 32 \text{ the sum}$$

This is a frequency table

There are 32 children altogether.

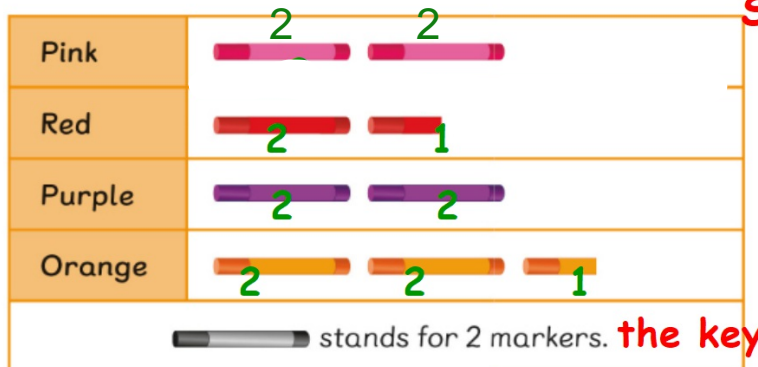
subtract $10 - 3 = 7$ the difference

7 more children have 2 sisters than 4 sisters.

The number of children who have 2 sisters is 7 more than the number of children who have 4 sisters.

b The pictogram shows the number of markers sold by a shop.

Student's Book p. 242



Pictogram

$$2 + 2 = 4$$

There are 4 pink markers.

$$2 + 1 = 3$$

There are 3 red markers.

$$2 + 2 = 4$$

There are 4 purple markers.

$$2 + 2 + 1 = 5$$

There are 5 orange markers.

2

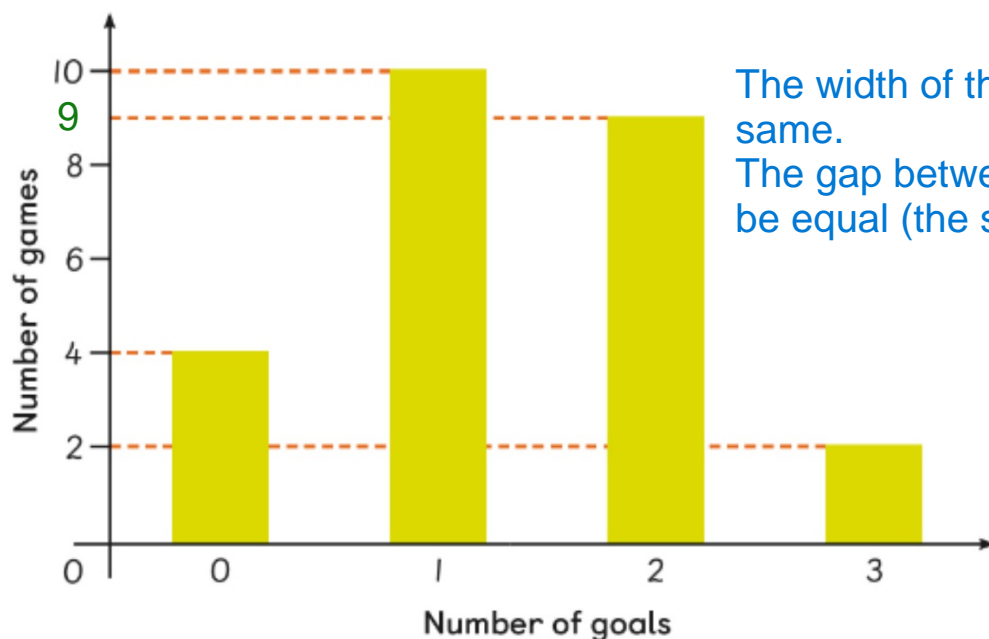
The number of pink markers sold is the equal same as the number of purple markers sold.

subtract $5 - 3 = \underline{2}$ the difference

There are 2 less fewer red markers sold than orange markers.

- c The bar chart shows the number of goals scored in football games.

Student's Book p. 243



The width of the bars should be the same.
The gap between the bars should be equal (the same).

There are 2 goals in 9 games.

games $(4 + 10 + 9 + 2) = \underline{25}$

There are 25 games in total.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 4 + 10 + 9 + 2 \\
 \hline
 14 + 11 \\
 \hline
 25
 \end{array}$$

In 2 games there were 3 goals scored.

In 4 games there were 0 goals scored.

In 10 games there was 1 goal scored.

3 goals were scored in 2 games..

0 goals were scored in 4 games.

1 goal was scored in 10 games.

Let's Practise

Student's Book p. 244

- I The pictogram shows the number of biscuits Mrs Kim bakes.

Chocolate	   	7
Raisin	 	3
Peanut	 	4
Rainbow	 	4
 stands for 2 biscuits. the key		

- a Mrs Kim bakes 18 biscuits in all. $7 + 3 + 4 + 4 = 18$
- b Mrs Kim bakes 1 more peanut biscuits than raisin biscuits. $4 - 3 = 1$
- c Mrs Kim wants to bake three times as many chocolate biscuits as raisin biscuits. She bakes 3 raisin biscuits. Three times means $3 + 3 + 3 = 9$.
She needs to bake 2 more chocolate biscuits. $9 - 7 = 2$



- 2 The table shows the number of points in 35 quizzes.

Number of points	0	1	2	3	4
Frequency	8	10	12	4	1

Caz says the number of quizzes that has 1 point is the same as the number of quizzes that has 0, 3 and 4 points altogether. Ralph disagrees. Why do you think Ralph disagrees?

The number of quizzes that has 0 point = 8

The number of quizzes that has 3 point = 4

The number of quizzes that has 4 points = 1

$$8 + 4 + 1 = 13$$

The number of quizzes that has 1 point = 10

10 is not the same as 13