## MATHEMATICS



## Y6 Statistics

## 6810

Collect and organise data. Use tables, graphs and charts.

## Equipment

Paper, pencil, ruler, squared paper
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## Concepts

Children should understand the meaning of and be able to spell and read these words:
vote, survey, questionnaire, data, statistics, count, tally, sort, classify, set, represent, table, list, graph, chart, diagram, axes, label, title, most/least common or popular, average, mode, median, maximum/minimum value, range, outcome

Children should be able to collect data and be able to discuss the frequencies associated with a bar chart.

They should be able to interpret pie charts and understand percentages when used with pie charts.

They should be able to group data into simple groups (e.g. group marks in a test into 1-20, 21-30, 31-40 etc).

They should be able to draw bar charts based on class intervals.
They should be able to predict the probability of an event happening based on the results represented on a bar graph or pie chart.

## Extension Work

Pages 9 and 10 give extension work on class intervals. In order to complete this work, children should be able to regroup data with different class intervals.

They should understand class intervals when written with greater and less than signs. e.g. $0 \leq m<10$.

1. A toy shop divides its toys into four groups: cuddly toys, board games, computer games and puzzles. The pie chart shows the percentage of each sold in one day.


| Type of toy | Percentage <br> sold |
| :--- | :---: |
| Cuddly toys | $50 \%$ |
| Board <br> games | $25 \%$ |
| Computer <br> games | $14 \%$ |
| Puzzles | $11 \%$ |

a) If 200 toys were sold altogether, how many were cuddly toys?
b) If 200 toys were sold altogether, how many were board games?
c) If one of the toys sold on that day were picked at random, what is the probability it would be a board game?
2. Folk singers at a festival came from England, Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland. The pie chart shows the percentage that came from each area.


| Area | Percentage |
| :--- | :---: |
| England | $31 \%$ |
| Wales | $22 \%$ |
| Northern <br> Ireland | $28 \%$ |
| Scotland | $19 \%$ |

a) If 500 singers attended the festival, how many were from Northern Ireland?
b) If 500 singers attended the festival, how many were from Wales?

1. Front doors in a street are painted either red, blue, green, yellow or orange. The pie chart shows the percentage of each colour in the street.


| Colour | Percentage |
| :--- | :---: |
| Red | $19 \%$ |
| Blue | $14 \%$ |
| Green | $19 \%$ |
| Yellow | $18 \%$ |
| Orange | $30 \%$ |

a) If 300 doors are painted, how many were painted yellow?
b) If 300 doors are painted, how many were painted red or green altogether?
c) If one of the doors had woodworm, what is the probability it would be an orange door?
2. The four Maths Rats (Addy, Subby, Multy and Divvy) sold copies of their photographs at a school fete. The pie chart shows the percentage of each picture sold.


| Maths Rat | Percentage <br> sold |
| :--- | :---: |
| Addy | $23 \%$ |
| Subby | $29 \%$ |
| Multy | $22 \%$ |
| Divvy | $26 \%$ |

a) If the Maths Rats sold 400 pictures altogether, how many were pictures of Subby?
b) If the Maths Rats sold 400 pictures altogether, how many were pictures of Addy?

1. Toy cars are sold in these colours: red, mauve, green, white or black. The pie chart shows as a percentage the frequency of each colour sold.


| Colour | Percentage |
| :--- | :---: |
| Red | $16 \%$ |
| Mauve | $16 \%$ |
| Green | $24 \%$ |
| White | $24 \%$ |
| Black | $20 \%$ |

a) Complete the table below. Show how many cars of each colour were sold if there were 100,400 or 50 cars altogether.

|  | Total Number of Cars |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Colour | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{4 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 0}$ |
| Red |  |  |  |
| Mauve |  |  |  |
| Green |  |  |  |
| White |  |  |  |
| Black |  |  |  |

b) One car is picked at random. What is the probability that it is mauve?
c) One car is picked at random. What is the probability that it is red or green?
d) One car is picked at random. What is the probability that it is not red?

Don't forget:
$100 \%$ means all the cars.

Use your answers for 100 cars to work out the answers for 400 and 50 cars.


1. A school shop sold the following items: pens, pencils, rulers, erasers and protractors.
The pie chart shows as a percentage the frequency of each item sold.


| Item | Percentage |
| :--- | :---: |
| Pens | $18 \%$ |
| Pencils | $20 \%$ |
| Rulers | $30 \%$ |
| Erasers | $16 \%$ |
| Protractors | $16 \%$ |

a) Complete the table below. Show how many of each item were sold if 100,200 or 50 items were sold altogether.

|  | Total Number of Items |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item | 100 | 200 | 50 |
| Pens |  |  |  |
| Pencils |  |  |  |
| Rulers |  |  |  |
| Erasers |  |  |  |
| Protractors |  |  |  |

b) One item is picked at random. What is the probability that it is a ruler?
c) One item is picked at random. What is the probability that it is a pen or a pencil?
d) One item is picked at random. What is the probability that it is not an eraser?

Don't forget:
$100 \%$ means all the items.

Use your answers for 100 items to work out the answers for 200 and 50 items.


1. Children come to school either on a bicycle, in a car, on a bus, by train or by walking. The pie chart shows as a percentage the number of children that use each method of transport.


| Transport | Percentage |
| :--- | :---: |
| Bicycle | $20 \%$ |
| Car | $12 \%$ |
| Bus | $24 \%$ |
| Train | $24 \%$ |
| Walk | $20 \%$ |

a) Complete the table below. Show how many pupils used each method of transport if there were 200,800 or 500 pupils altogether.

|  | Total Number of Pupils |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Transport | $\mathbf{2 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{8 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 0 0}$ |
| Bicycle |  |  |  |
| Car |  |  |  |
| Bus |  |  |  |
| Train |  |  |  |
| Walk |  |  |  |

b) One pupil is picked at random. What is the probability that she walks to school?
c) One pupil is picked at random. What is the probability that he comes by car or by bus?
d) One pupil is picked at random. What is the probability that she does not walk to school?

Don't forget:
$100 \%$ means all the pupils.

Think about 100 children first to help you work out the answers.


1. The pie chart shows as a percentage the number of men, women, boys and girls that see a film in the cinema.


|  | Percentage |
| :--- | :---: |
| Men | $19 \%$ |
| Women | $24 \%$ |
| Boys | $25 \%$ |
| Girls | $32 \%$ |

a) Complete the table below. Show how many men, women, boys and girls went to the cinema if there were 600, 1000 or 300 people altogether.

|  | Total Number of People |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{6 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 0 0}$ |
| Men |  |  |  |
| Women |  |  |  |
| Boys |  |  |  |
| Girls |  |  |  |

b) One person is picked at random. What is the probability the chosen person is a boy?
c) One person is picked at random. What is the probability that the chosen person is an adult?
d) One person is picked at random. What is the probability that the chosen person is not a girl?

Don't forget:
$100 \%$ means all the people.

Think about 100 people first to help you work out the answers.


## Extension Work

Measure the pulse rate of everyone in the class when at rest. Record the results carefully.

Now do some vigorous exercise and measure everyone's pulse rate again. Record the results carefully.

Put everyone's results in a table like the one below. You will need to count the number of people in each interval of 20 beats per minute. (You may need to extend the intervals at the low end or the high end if you have very low or very high pulse rates.)

## Remember:

$50 \leq p<60$ means pulse rates more than or equal to 50 and less than 60.
e.g. 50 and 56 would be included in this range, but 60 would be in the next higher range.

| Pulse <br> Rate | $40 \leq p<60$ | $60 \leq p<80$ | $80 \leq p<100$ | $100 \leq p<120$ | $120 \leq p<140$ | $140 \leq p<160$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Before <br> Exercise |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| After <br> Exercise |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Draw two frequency block graphs, one for before exercise and one for after exercise.
Use axes like the ones below.


## Answers

## Page 3

1. a) 100
b) 50
c) $25 / 100$ or $1 / 4$ or equivalent
2. a) 140
b) 110

Page 4

1. a) 54
b) 114
c) $30 / 100$ or $3 / 1$ c
equivalent
2. a) 116
b) 92

## Page 5

1. a) Red $16 \quad 64 \quad 8$
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Mauve } & 16 & 64 & 8\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Green } & 24 & 96 & 12\end{array}$
White 249612
Black $2080 \quad 10$
b) $16 / 100$ or $4 / 25$ or equivalent
c) $40 / 100$ or $2 / 5$ or equivalent
d) ${ }^{84} / 100$ or ${ }^{21} / 25$ or equivalent

## Page 6

1. a) Pens $18 \quad 36 \quad 9$

| Pencils | 20 | 40 | $\mathbf{1 0}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Rulers } & 30 & \mathbf{6 0} & \mathbf{1 5}\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Erasers } & 16 & 32 & 8\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Protractors } & 16 & 32 & 8\end{array}$
b) $30 / 100$ or ${ }^{3} / 10$ or equivalent
c) $38 / 100$ or $19 / 50$ or equivalent
d) $84 / 100$ or $21 / 25$ or equivalent

## Page 7

1. a) Bicycle $40 \quad 160 \quad 100$

| Car | $\mathbf{2 4}$ | $\mathbf{9 6}$ | $\mathbf{6 0}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Bus | $\mathbf{4 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 0}$ |
| Train | $\mathbf{4 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 0}$ |
| Walk | $\mathbf{4 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |

b) $20 / 100$ or $1 / 5$ or equivalent
c) $36 / 100$ or $9 / 25$ or equivalent
d) $80 / 100$ or $4 / 5$ or equivalent

Page 8

1. a) Men $114 \quad 190 \quad 57$
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Women } & 144 & 240 & 72\end{array}$

| Boys | 150 | 250 | 75 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Girls $192320 \quad 96$
b) $25 / 100$ or $1 / 4$ or equivalent
c) $43 / 100$
d) ${ }^{68} / 100$ or ${ }^{17} / 25$ or equivalent

