

Strand – Statistics

Rationale

Statistics is a small but important strand of mathematics. The strand itself is used to teach skills in interpreting, constructing and presenting data to then be able to apply these skills to real life problems. With use of the skills learned in this strand, children are able to collect data, organise and summarise it then draw conclusion from it. These skills are particularly useful in other area of the curriculum such as science (in investigations and experiments) and history (looking at historic data).

Learning

Interpreting, constructing and presenting data

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	interpret and construct simple pictograms, tally charts, block diagrams and simple tables	interpret and present data using bar charts, pictograms and tables	interpret and present discrete and continuous data using appropriate graphical methods, including bar charts and time graphs	complete, read and interpret information in tables, including timetables	interpret and construct pie charts and line graphs and use these to solve problems
	ask and answer simple questions by counting the number of objects in each category and sorting the categories by quantity				
	ask and answer questions about totalling and comparing categorical data				

Solving problems

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
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		solve one-step and two-step questions [e.g. 'How many more?' and 'How many fewer?'] using information presented in scaled bar charts and pictograms and tables.	solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in bar charts, pictograms, tables and other graphs.	solve comparison, sum and difference problems using information presented in a line graph	calculate and interpret the mean as an average
Key Vocabulary					
count, tally, sort, vote survey, questionnaire data, database graph, block graph, line graph pictogram, represent group, set	list, chart, bar chart, bar line chart tally chart table, frequency table Carroll diagram, Venn diagram label, title, axis, axes diagram most popular, most common least popular, least common mode, range, mean, average, median statistics, distribution maximum/minimum value classify, outcome			fair, unfair likely, unlikely, likelihood, equally likely certain, uncertain probable, possible, impossible chance, good chance, poor chance, no chance equal chance, even chance, fifty-fifty chance risk, doubt biased, random	