Year 2 – Maths – Statistics

Key vocabulary

- data
- interpret
- key
- tally chart
- pictogram
- block diagram
- table
- total
- compare
- symbol

Links to other learning

Year 3 - Interpret and present data using bar charts, pictograms and tables; Solve one-step and two-step questions [for example 'How many more?' and 'How many fewer?'] using information presented in scaled bar charts and pictograms and tables.

Key questions

Which would be the best way to record data on children's favourite colours?

What is a key?

Who has the most?

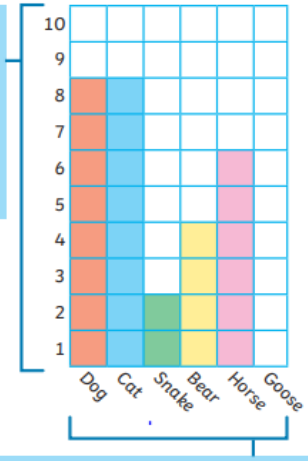
Which has the least?

What's the difference between the highest and the lowest amounts?

Block diagram

A block diagram represents data using blocks. One block represents one item.

In this block diagram, the **y-axis**, which is vertical, shows the number of items.

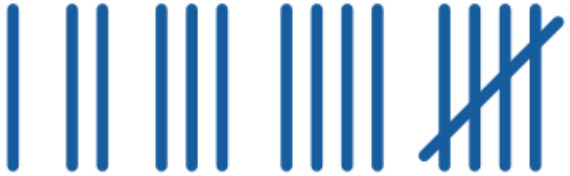


In this block diagram, the **x-axis**, which is horizontal, shows the types of items.

The blocks can go vertically or horizontally.

Tally charts

Tally marks look like this:



The fifth mark goes across diagonally, like a gate.

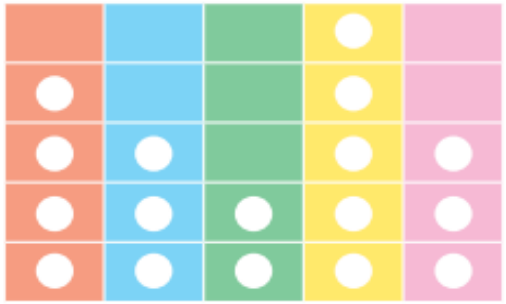
A tally chart is one way of collecting data using tally marks.

Eye Colour	Tally	Total
brown	𝍸 I	6
blue	𝍸 III	8
green	III	3
grey	IIII	4
hazel	𝍸	5

Pictograms

Pictograms use pictures or symbols to represent data. Each picture or symbol can represent one item or more than one. The key shows what each symbol represents.

Favourite Colour

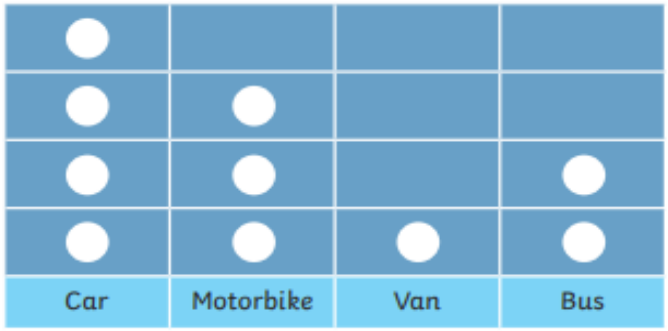


Key

● = 1 child

Here is an example of a pictogram with a different scale.

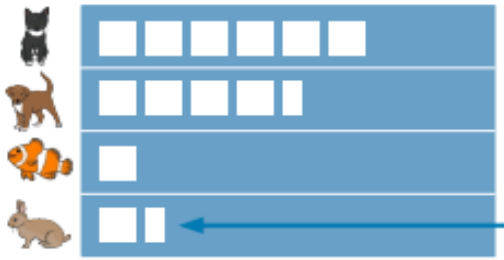
Traffic Survey



Key ● = 5 vehicles

This pictogram uses one symbol to represent 2 pets.

Class 1's Pets



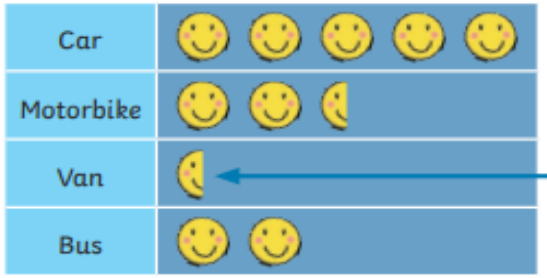
Key

▭ = 2 pets

To represent 1 pet, a picture of half a square is used.

This pictogram has one symbol to represent 10 children.

Ways of Travelling to School



Key

☺ = 10 children

To represent 5 children, a picture of half a face is used.