



# Statistics – Year 3

ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY	
<b>Data</b>	Facts and statistics collected together for reference.
<b>Bar chart</b>	A diagram where the numerical values are represented by the height of lines or rectangles of equal width.
<b>Pictogram</b>	A pictorial symbol for a word or phrase.
<b>Horizontal axis</b>	The line of figures or data arranged along the bottom of the graph.
<b>Vertical axis</b>	The line of figures or data arranged from top to bottom at the side of a graph.
<b>Axes</b>	A line or series of lines that connects two or more points.
<b>scale</b>	A set of numbers, amounts, etc. used to measure or compare the level of something.
<b>Intervals</b>	A space between two things; a gap.
<b>Table</b>	A set of facts or figures displayed in columns.
<b>Interpret</b>	Explain the meaning of (information).

Stem Sentences
How many more? How many fewer? Show me the difference between...

## MATHS KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

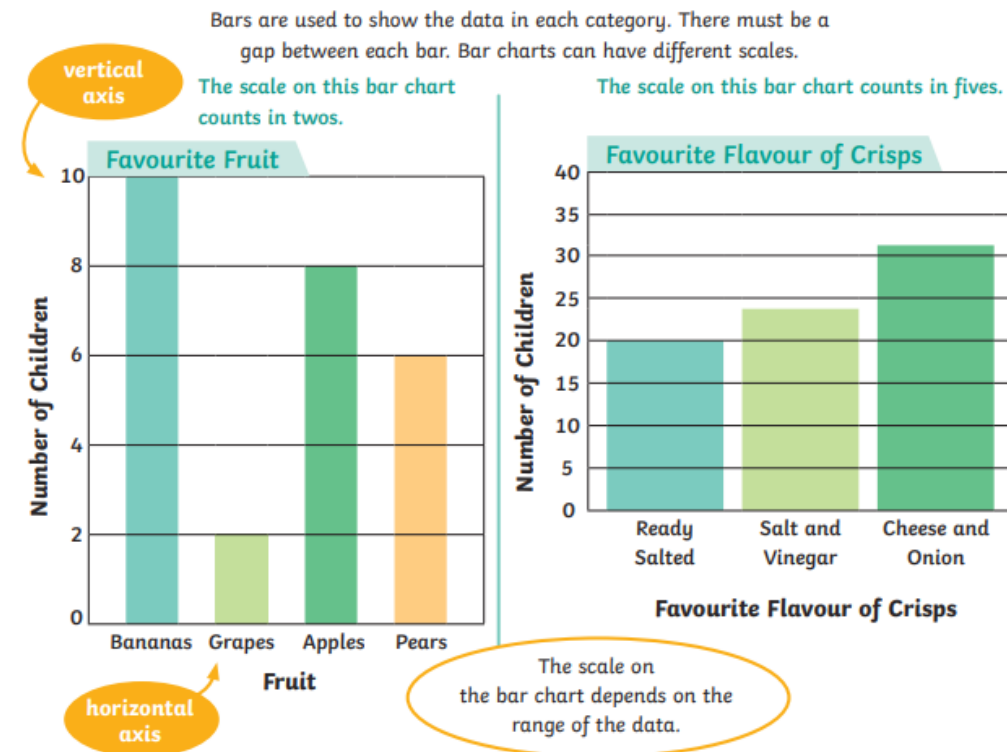
### LINKS TO PREVIOUS LEARNING

- Sequence builds on previous Year 3 number learning.
- Revisit magnitude and counting skills to read scales on bar charts including reading between intervals.
- Finding sum and differences (KSI and Year 3 Autumn 1 learning).
- Providing opportunities to rehearse mental and written methods.

### Key Themes

- Add and subtract numbers mentally
- Estimating
- Inverse operation
- Magnitude and counting
- Bar charts and pictograms

### Bar Charts





## Tables

In order to understand the data presented in a table, you must read the table's title and the headings. Remember to always look at the heading above each piece of information.

**title** →

**heading** →

**information** →

Ticket Type	Weekday Price	Weekend Price
Adult	£6	£7.50
Child	£4	£4.50
Student	£5.50	£6

Using the table, we can see the cost of an adult and a child visiting the cinema on a Monday would be £10.

## Pictograms

Pictograms use pictures or symbols to represent data. The key shows what each symbol represents. This pictogram uses 1 symbol to represent 2 pets.

