LBQ Support Pack

Welcome to your maths help pack for the week. In this pack you will find a page or two that will help you with the days task on LBQ.

If you are still unsure of something from your LBQ task, just email Mr Spencer!

18.05.20

Interpret and present data using tables

Today you will be interpreting and presenting data in tables.
Data can sound like something that might be a little bit complicated. However Data are units of information.
Data can be collected on any topic and for any purpose.
Data can very often show us the quantity of something.
For example, the table to the left shows the method of travel for children at a school.

-12 walk to school
-7 travel in the car
-How many travel by bus?
-How many children are there altogether?

How Children Travel to School

method of travel	number of children
walking	12
bus	9
car	7

18.05.20

Interpret and present data using tables

Let's practise!

The table to the left shows the number of pets owned by Year 3.
Each of the lines in the "number of children" column represents one child and collectively show how many children have each "number of pets".
When lines are used in this way, this is called a tally chart where five lines together create a "gate".
The number of children that have 2 pets show a complete gate and 2 more. A gate shows 5. This means that there are 5 + 2 = 7 children that have pets?
How many children have 1 pet?

Number of Pets Owned in Class 3

number of pets	number of children
0	IIII
1	IIII
2	~~IIII~~ II
3	III
4 or more	II

19.05.20

Interpret and present data using bar charts

Today you are going to be interpreting and presenting data using bar charts!

A bar chart has a **horizontal** axis and a **vertical** axis.

- A bar chart must always have a **title** explaining what it shows.
- Bars must be carefully drawn to show the data.
- There must be a **gap** between each bar.
- Each bar must be the **same width**.

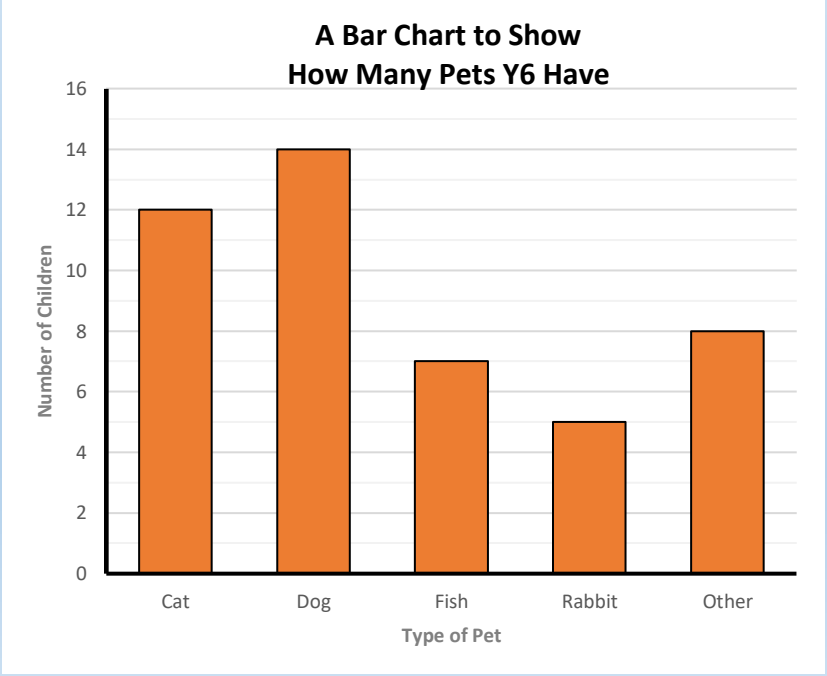
A **number line** is marked on the **vertical** axis. The scale of this number line is chosen based on the data range.

The **data categories** are organised on the **horizontal** axis.

Each axis must have a **label** explaining what it shows.

Lets practise!

How many children have a dog?



20.05.20

Interpret and Present Discrete Data in a Bar Chart

Today you are interpreting and presenting discrete data in a bar chart.

Pet	Number of Boys	Number of Girls
Cat	7	5
Dog	6	8
Fish	3	4
Rabbit	1	4
Other	2	6

Discrete data

Data that is counted and has no in-between value is called **discrete data**.

Discrete data is usually collected in a frequency table and then presented as a bar chart.

20.05.20

Interpret and Present Discrete Data in a Bar Chart

Discrete data in each category can also be represented in subcategories: In this case- boys and girls.

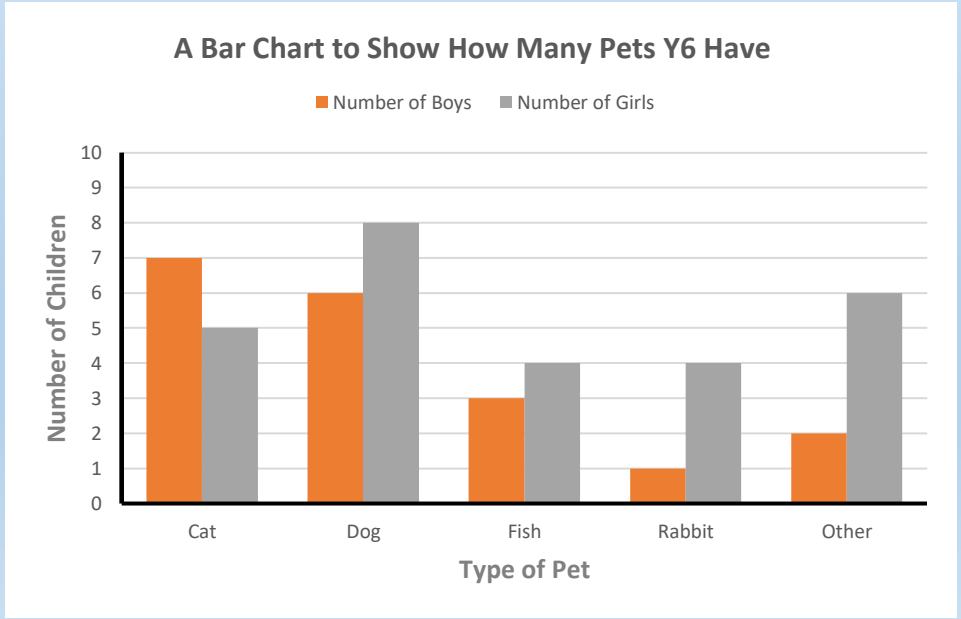
We can draw a grouped bar chart to show this data. In this bar chart, each category has more than one bar. A key is used to identify the subcategories of the data.

Let's Practise!

How many bogs have a fish?

How many girls have a rabbit?

Pet	Number of Boys	Number of Girls
Cat	7	5
Dog	6	8
Fish	3	4
Rabbit	1	4
Other	2	6



21.05.20

Interpret and Present Continuous Data in a Time Graph

Today you will be interpreting and presenting data in a time graph.

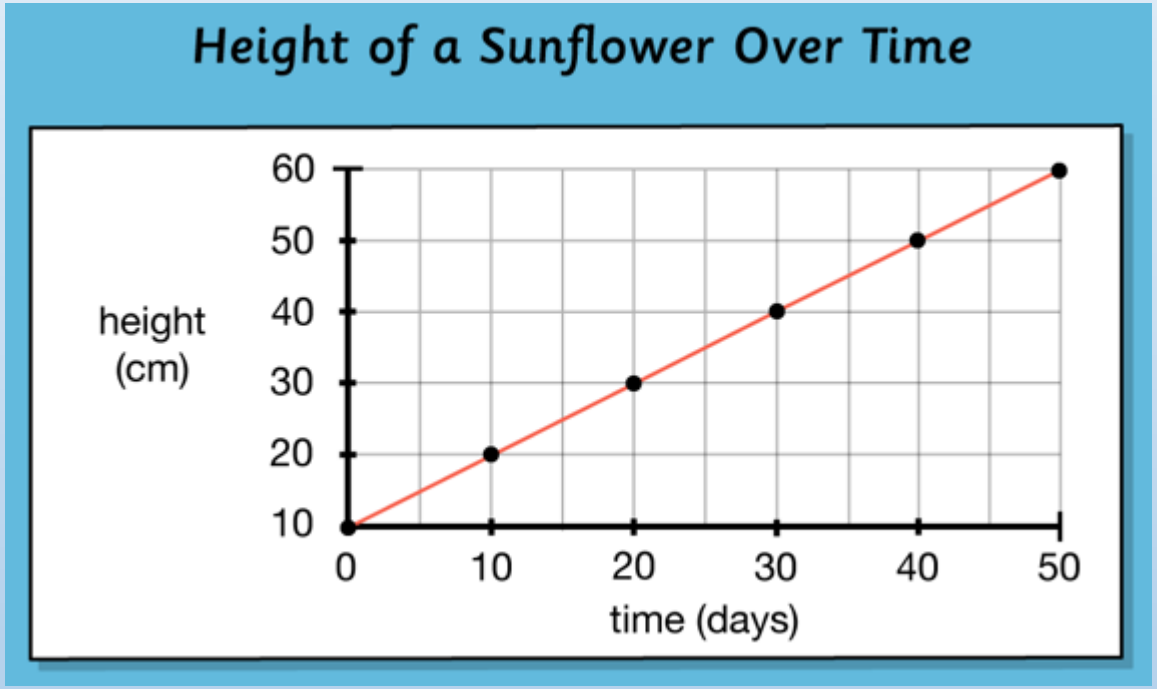
A Time graph shows how something changes in value as time goes by.

Look at the example.
This time graph shows the height of a sunflower over time.

Let's Practise!

After 20 days, the height of the sunflower is 30cm.

What is the height of the sunflower at 40 days?



22.05.20

Practise Reading a Train Timetable

Today you are going to be practise reading a timetable. You may remember that we have done this before when we planned our journey on the Polar Express with Mr Spencer. Don't worry if you cant remember, though. We shall go through it now!

The first column of the train timetable shows where the train will be arriving and departing from.

The column that includes the "d" or the "a" stands for arrival and departure.

For example, the first train in Northton is "departing at 6:01 in the morning.
The first train that "arrives" at Peakton is at 12:13.
The first train that "departs" from Peakton is at 12:21.

train timetable					
Northton	d	06:01		09:50	13:00
Highburgh	d	07:08		11:06	14:09
Castleton	d	08:43	09:05	12:42	15:42
Ellandside	d	10:13	10:35	14:11	17:11
Maincliffe	d	–	12:12	–	18:50
Peakton	a	12:13	13:15	16:01	19:53
	d	12:21	13:26	16:39	20:05
Deemouth	d	14:15	15:17	18:45	21:52
Bayside	a	15:40	16:43	20:04	–
	d		17:12	20:08	–
Brakehurst	d		17:58	–	22:58
Forest Holme	a		18:13	21:13	23:17

22.05.20

Practise Reading a Train Timetable

Each column of times represents the journey of a train and the time it arrives or departs from each station.

For example

Train 1 departs Ellandside at 10:13 and arrives at Peakton at 12:13.

Let's practise!

How long does it take train 1 to get from Ellandside to Peakton?

When does train 4 depart from Highburgh?

When does train 2 arrive at Bayside?

train timetable		Train 1	Train 2	Train 3	Train 4
Northton	d	06:01		09:50	13:00
Highburgh	d	07:08		11:06	14:09
Castleton	d	08:43	09:05	12:42	15:42
Ellandside	d	10:13	10:35	14:11	17:11
Maincliffe	d	–	12:12	–	18:50
Peakton	a	12:13	13:15	16:01	19:53
	d	12:21	13:26	16:39	20:05
Deemouth	d	14:15	15:17	18:45	21:52
Bayside	a	15:40	16:43	20:04	–
	d		17:12	20:08	–
Brakehurst	d		17:58	–	22:58
Forest Holme	a		18:13	21:13	23:17