Max’s Masterclass: Mastering Statistics

Get Ready to Calculate and Chart Your Way to Success!

- **A bar chart uses the height or length of bars to represent the frequency of discrete data. Always remember to label your X-axis (horizontal) and Y-axis (vertical) clearly.**
- **When reading a table, the 'total' is the sum of all the individual frequencies. To find the difference between two groups, subtract the smaller value from the larger one.**
- **Scales on a graph must be consistent. If you start counting in steps of 2, 5, or 10, you must keep that same interval all the way up the axis.**
- **Line graphs are perfect for continuous data. Use a ruler to connect your points so you can easily see if the trend is increasing, decreasing, or staying steady.**
- **When solving money problems in tables, ensure your pence are written with two decimal places, such as £4.50, to keep your columns perfectly aligned.**

Did you know? Did you know? In Year 5, you use line graphs to track data that changes over time, like the temperature throughout the day! Unlike bar charts, which show separate categories, line graphs help us spot patterns and trends by connecting points with a straight line.

Key vocabulary: Discrete Data · Continuous Data · Frequency Table · Line Graph · Axis · Scale · Interval