Kit's Clever Computing: Sorting Wildlife Data

Learning objective: I can collect, present and analyse data using tally charts and pictograms.

About 15 minutes. Grown-up tip: Encourage your child to count in groups of five when checking their tally marks.

Kit the fox is helping the local wildlife centre count the animals seen in the woods this morning. To organise the data, we use a tally chart. Each mark (/) stands for one animal. When we reach five, we draw a diagonal line through four marks (//) to make a group of 5.

Example: If you see 6 hedgehogs, your tally looks like this: //// (one group of 5) and / (one extra).

Help Kit complete the data table below by counting the animals in the forest scene.

Word bank: Tally · Data · Frequency · Total · Pictogram

1. The forest had 7 robins. Draw the tally marks for the number 7 in the box below. (2 marks)

2. There were 4 foxes, 5 badgers, and 8 squirrels. How many animals were there in total? (2 marks)

3. If one picture of an oak tree in a pictogram represents 2 trees, how many pictures do you need to show 6 trees? (2 marks)

4. Look at the tally: ///// // What is the frequency of this animal? (1 mark)

5. Which animal was seen the most if there were 3 hedgehogs, 9 robins, and 6 badgers? (2 marks)

Draw: Kit the fox holding a clipboard and pen, standing near an oak tree with a tally chart showing animal counts.

Extension challenge: Create your own tally chart to record how many different types of vehicles pass your house or school in 10 minutes.

I did it! Name: _____ Date: _____

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