The Great Garden Data Hunt

Learning objective: I can sort and represent data using frequency tables and bar charts to solve computing problems.

About 15 minutes. Grown-up tip: Encourage your child to look for patterns in the numbers to help them calculate the total quickly.

Kit the Fox is helping the school eco-club track local wildlife. To sort data, we use a frequency table to tally our findings before creating a chart.

Worked Example: If you see 3 hedgehogs and 2 foxes, your tally looks like this:
Hedgehog: ||| (3)
Fox: || (2)

Complete the table below using the survey data provided and then answer the questions.

Survey Data: On Saturday, Mo and Sophie counted animals in the school garden. They spotted: 6 robins, 4 hedgehogs, 2 foxes, 8 badgers, and 5 squirrels.

Word bank: Frequency · Tally · Data set · Bar chart · Categorical

1. Fill in the frequency table for the survey data: Robins (6), Hedgehogs (4), Foxes (2), Badgers (8), Squirrels (5). (3 marks)

2. Which animal was the most common in the school garden? (1 mark)

3. What is the total number of animals recorded in the survey? (2 marks)

4. If you were to create a bar chart for this data, what would be an appropriate scale for the y-axis (e.g., counting in 1s, 2s, or 5s)? Explain your choice. (2 marks)

5. Kit wants to add 3 more robins to the data set. What would the new frequency for robins be? (1 mark)

Draw: Kit the fox sitting in a garden with a clipboard, looking at a robin on an oak tree branch.

Extension challenge: Design a digital spreadsheet layout. Which column headings would you use to record the date, time of day, and type of animal seen?

I did it! **Name: _____** **Date: _____**

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