Data Detectives: Organising Information

Learning objective: I can interpret, construct, and analyse data using tables and charts to solve real-world problems.

About 15 minutes. Grown-up tip: Encourage your child to explain how they worked out the mean by finding the total sum first.

Data handling helps us make sense of information. To calculate the mean (average), add all values and divide by the number of items. For example, if Mo has 2, 4, and 6 stickers, the mean is (2+4+6) ÷ 3 = 4.

Word bank: Frequency · Data · Average · Table · Total

1. Kit surveyed 20 children about their favourite garden bird. 8 chose robin, 7 chose blue tit, and 5 chose sparrow. Create a frequency table to show this data. (2 marks)

2. Sophie recorded the temperature in her garden over 4 days: 12°C, 15°C, 11°C, and 14°C. Calculate the mean temperature for these four days. (2 marks)

3. At a school fete, a jar of sweets costs £2.50. Zainab sold 12 jars. How much money did she collect in total? (2 marks)

4. Look at the data: 15, 22, 15, 30, 48. What is the range of this data set? (Range = Largest value minus smallest value). (2 marks)

5. Explain why a pie chart might be a better way to show the proportion of children who walk, cycle, or take the bus to school compared to a simple tally chart. Give a reason. (2 marks)

Draw: A friendly illustration of Kit the fox holding a clipboard and a magnifying glass, looking at a colourful bar chart pinned to an oak tree.

Extension challenge: Collect data on the eye colours of 10 people in your house or class. Represent this using a tally chart and calculate the fraction of the total for each colour.

I did it! Name: _____ Date: _____

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