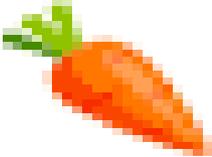
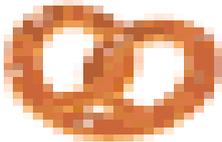
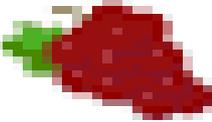
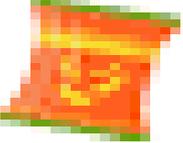


Statistics!

Tally Charts

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| Carrots  | |
| Pretzels  | |
| Grapes  | |
| Chips  | |

Today we are going to continue learning all about **Statistics** and reading **Tally Charts!**

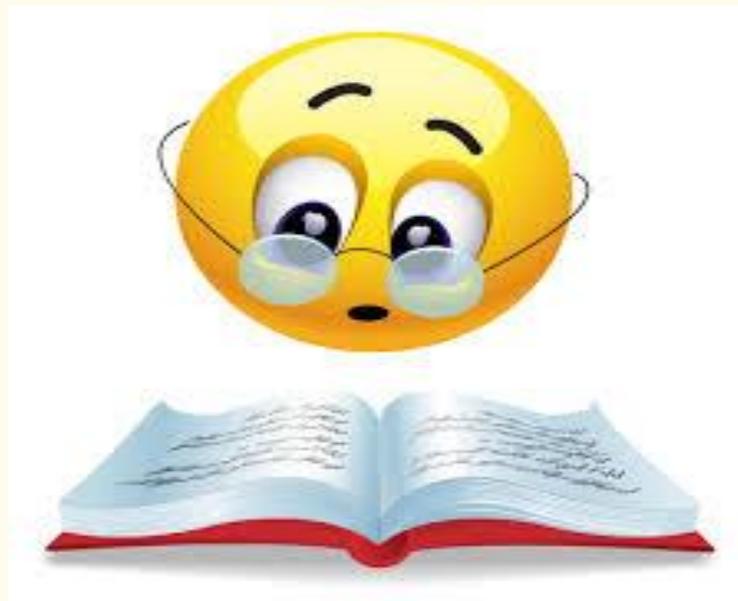


WALT: Read and interpret data from a Tally Chart.

WILF:

- **I can read data from a Tally Chart.**
- **I know what a group in a Tally is worth.**
- **I can explain data from a Tally Chart using the RUCSAC method.**

A Quick Recap!



Class Discussion

What is a Tally Chart used for?

A **tally chart** is a table used for counting and **comparing** groups or objects.

| Garden Bird | | Tally |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|-------|
|  Robin | | |
|  Chaffinch | | |
|  Magpie | | |
|  Blue Tit | | |
|  Pigeon | | |

The lines are the **Tally!** It tells you how many there are.

Types of birds

So what does the Tally Chart Show?

The lines are the **Tally!** It tells you **how many** there are. For example, there are **4 Robins** because there are **4 Tally** lines next to it. But there are **5 chaffinches** in the garden because there are **5 Tally lines**.

| Garden Bird | Tally |
|-------------|-------|
| Robin | |
| Chaffinch | |
| Magpie | |
| Blue Tit | |
| Pigeon | |

**Tally showing
how many
there is.**

Types of birds

Class Discussion

What is the
biggest group a
Tally Chart can
have?

Tally Charts are always counted in groups of 5. So every time you write 5 Tally marks like this **||||** the fifth mark goes across because you are using your 5 times tables.

But if it **less than 5** you just need to do Tally marks like this **|||**.

| Garden Bird | Tally |
|-------------|-------|
| Robin | |
| Chaffinch | |
| Magpie | |
| Blue Tit | |
| Pigeon | |

Tally showing how many there is.

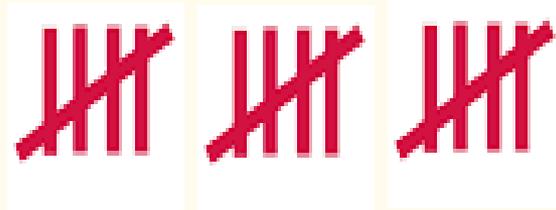
Types of birds

Class Discussion

Why can the
biggest group on
a Tally be **5**?

The reason why it is in **groups of 5** is because it is **easier** to count!

For example it is easier to count this:



$$5+5+5= 15$$

$$3 \times 5 = 15$$

Than this



And always remember that....

The **frequency** is the same as the **Tally** except it's written as **numbers**. Let's go through the example.

| Favorite Pets | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| Pet | Tally Marks | Frequency |
|  | | 10 |
|  | | 4 |
|  | | 6 |

Let's have a go at reading the Tally Chart in lots more detail using the **RUCSAC** method as a class!



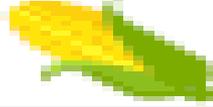
Remember when we use the **RUCSAC** method we must always:

- * **Read**
- * **Understand**
- * **Choose**
- * **Solve**
- * **Understand**
- * **Check**



The questions that we are reading because they are word problems.

Food sold at a market

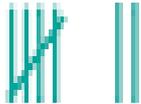
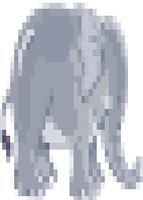
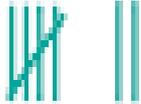
| Food | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| Pumpkins  | |
| Ears of corn  | |
| Watermelons  | |

1. Write the frequency for the Pumpkins, Corn and Watermelons that were sold at the market?
2. How much food in total got sold at the market?
3. What was the least favorite food sold at the market?
4. What is the difference between the number of watermelons sold and pumpkins sold?

Let's have a go at reading some
more Tally Charts using the
RUCSAC method!



Animals at London Zoo

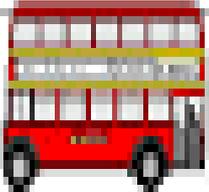
| Animals | Tally Marks |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  Tiger |  |
|  Giraffe |  |
|  Elephant |  |
|  Deer |  |

1. How many tigers, deers and giraffes are there altogether?
2. How many less elephants are there than deers?
3. What is the frequency of each of the animals?
4. How many animals are in the Zoo altogether?
5. What is the difference between the most and least popular number of animals?

Lets make it SPICY!



How children came to school.

| Transport | Tally |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Car  | |
| Bus  | |
|  Bike | |
| Train  | |
| Walk  | |

1. How many children in total came to school by bus and car?
2. How many children came on their bikes to school.
3. What was the least popular way to come to school?
4. How many children came this way?
5. How many modes of transport are there altogether?
6. What were the third most popular ways of coming to school?
7. How many children came this way in total?
8. Add the total for the car, bus, bike and train together. What is the difference between the total number of people that walked than used transport to come to school?

Lets make it
SPICIER



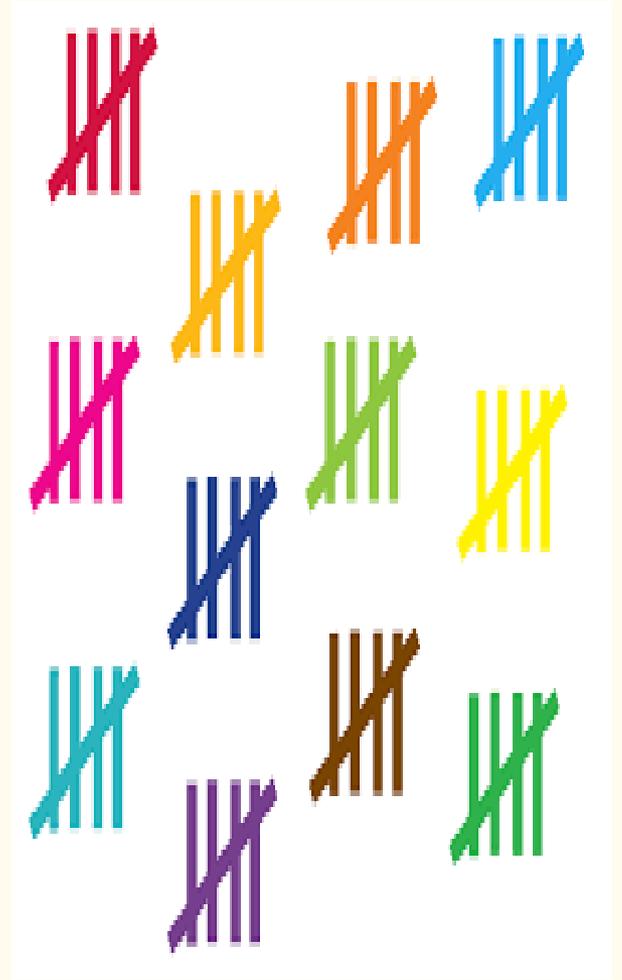
Popular Colors

| COLOUR | TALLY |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| Red  | |
| Orange  | |
| Pink  | |
| Blue  | |
| Purple  | |
| Yellow  | |
| Green  | |

1. How many children liked green?
2. How many more children liked red than purple?
3. How many children liked yellow?
4. Write the frequency of each of the colors.
5. What was the total amount of colors altogether?
6. How many less children liked green compared to blue.
7. How many people liked pink, blue and purple?
8. Order the colors from the least popular colors to the most popular colors.

Plenary

- A **tally chart** is a table used for **counting** and **comparing groups** or objects.
- The **lines** are the **Tally!** It tells you **how many** there are.
- Tally Charts are always counted in **groups of 5**. So every time you draw **5 Tally marks** like this  the **fifth mark** goes **across** because you are using your **5 times tables**.
- But if it is **less than 5** you just need to do **Tally marks** like this 
- **Frequency** means **how many** there is of something!



You're the Best!

