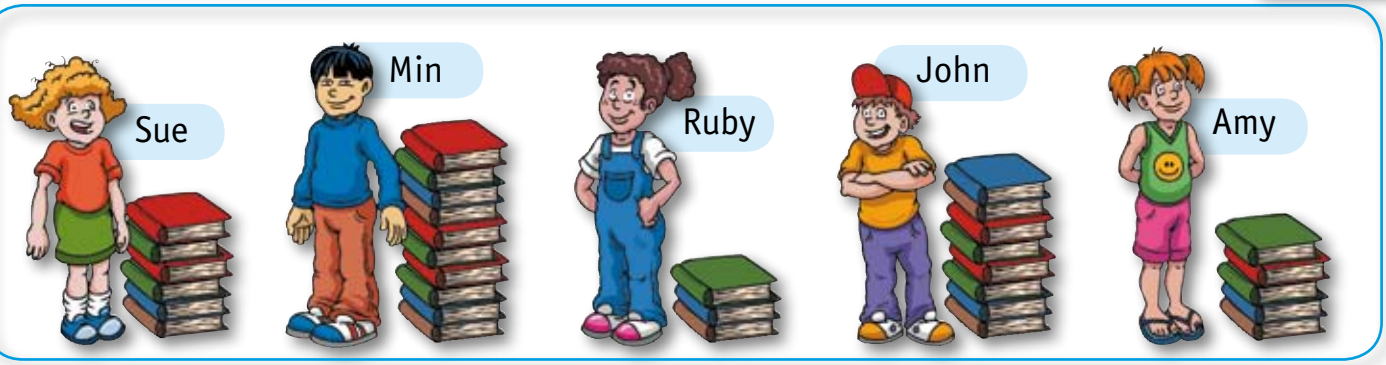
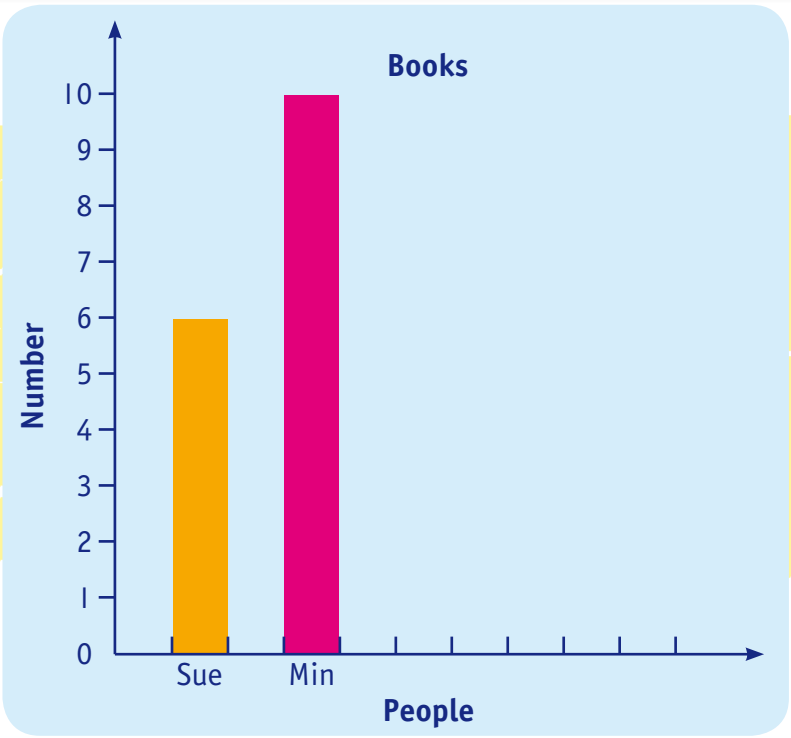
Graphs





1 Complete the column graph. Write the children's names under the columns.

2 What is this graph telling us? _____

3 Who has: a the most books? _____ b the least books? _____

4 Who has two less books than Amy? _____

5 Which two children together have 9 books? _____

6 How many books do the children have altogether? _____

7 If John gives half his books to Min, how many will he now have? _____

8 Does the graph tell us who likes reading most? Why or why not?

_____

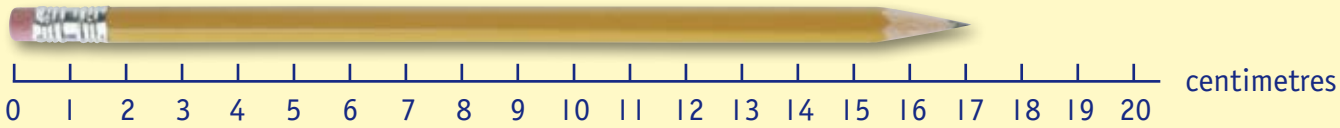
_____

_____

Column graph

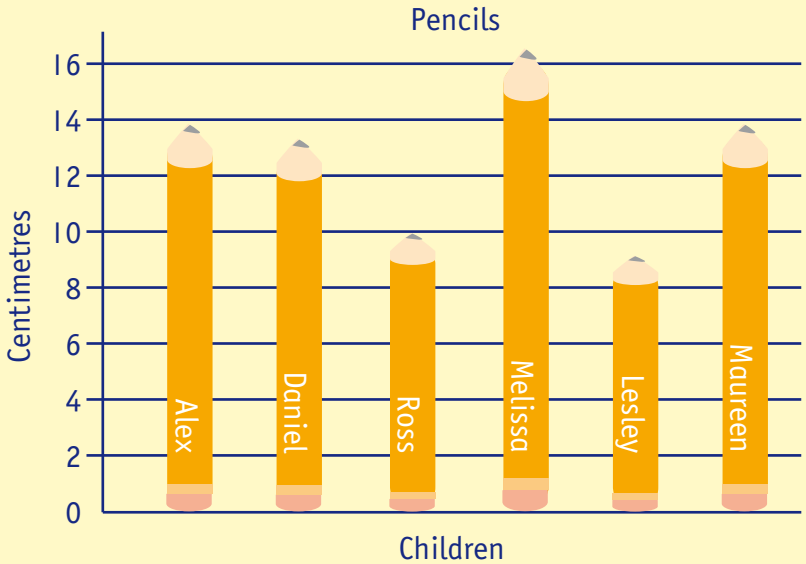
Data

At the beginning of the year Mr Wright gave the students in his class new pencils.



1 How long were the pencils? _____

One month later Mr Wright asked some students how long their pencils were now. He graphed the results.



2 How long is Alex's pencil? _____

3 How long is Daniel's pencil? _____

4 Who has the longest pencil? _____

5 Whose pencil is the shortest? _____

6 a How long is Lesley's pencil? _____

b How much shorter is it now than when she got it? _____

7 How much shorter is Ross's pencil now than when Mr Wright gave it to him? _____

8 Give one reason why Lesley's pencil is so short.

_____

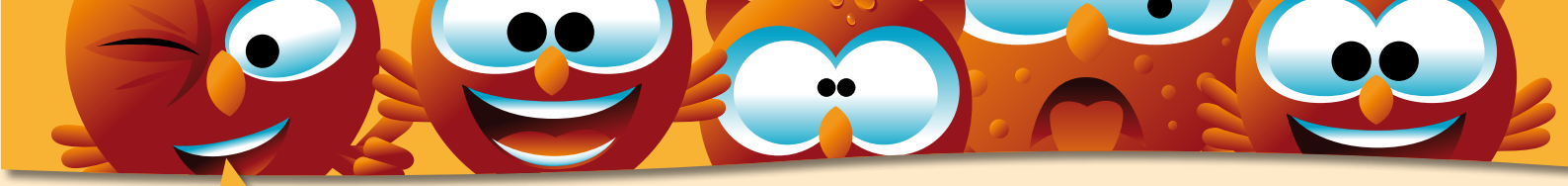
9 Why do you think Melissa's pencil is so long?

_____

10 Why did Mr Wright measure pencils? _____

Draw a diagram

Show this information in a different way. Make sure you label your work clearly.



Problem solving

Class favourites survey

Find out about your class. Survey the class about a topic: Sports, Food or Games.
What questions will you ask?

Carry out a survey.

Tally

Show your results as a picture graph or column graph.

What did you find out?

Certain, likely, unlikely, impossible

1 Write *certain*, *likely*, *unlikely* or *impossible*.

a The sky will be green tomorrow. _____

b The sun will rise in the morning. _____

c I may not be able to go to the party. _____

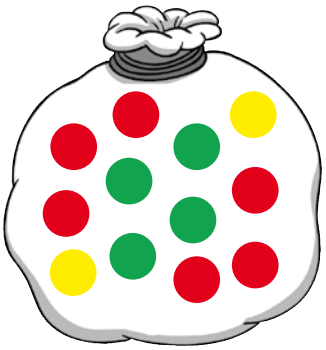
d I will grow taller than a giraffe. _____

e It might rain tonight. _____

f We will have a holiday this year. _____

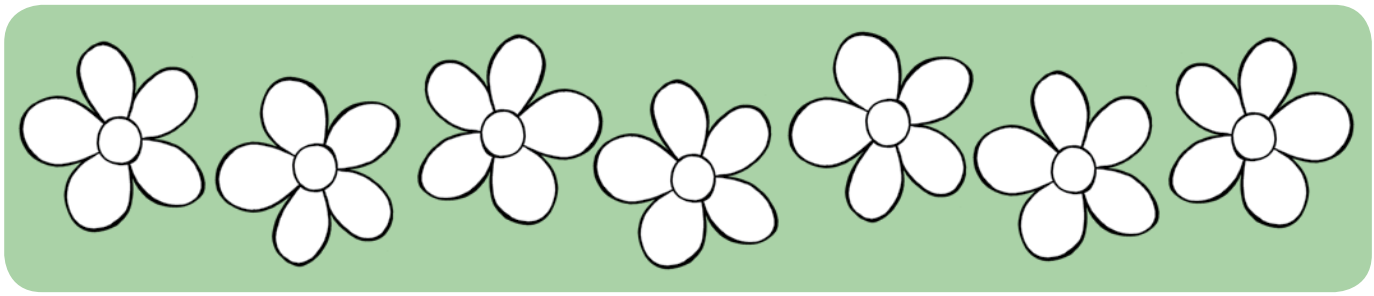
2 There are 6 red, 4 green and 2 yellow balls in the bag.

Without looking what is your chance of choosing a:

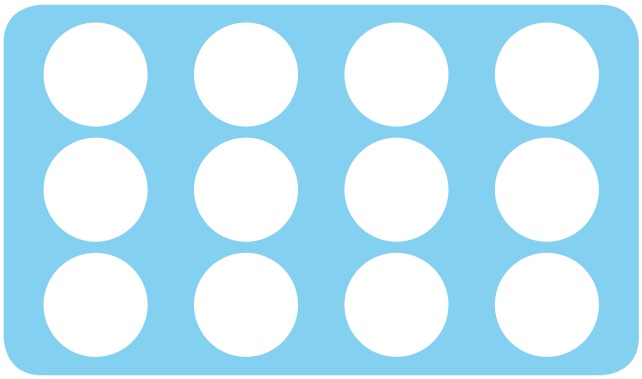


a	red ball?	50-50	likely	unlikely	impossible
b	yellow ball?	50-50	likely	unlikely	impossible
c	green ball?	50-50	likely	unlikely	impossible
d	purple ball?	50-50	likely	unlikely	impossible
e	ball?	50-50	likely	unlikely	impossible

3 Colour the flowers so that it would be likely you choose purple, unlikely you choose orange, impossible to choose white.



4 Colour the marbles so you have an equal chance of choosing red or blue.



Chance outcomes

The different ways a thing can happen are called outcomes.

1 A coin is tossed.

a What two ways can it fall? _____ _____

b How many outcomes can there be? _____

2 a What colours show on traffic lights? _____

b How many are there? _____

c How many possible outcomes are there? _____

3 a How many faces are on this die? _____

b If you toss the die what are the possible outcomes?

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

c How many possible outcomes are there? _____

4 This basket contains two apples and two oranges.
Without looking, you pick out one piece of fruit.

a What could it be? _____

b How many possible outcomes are there? _____

5 Write something where:

a the outcome is certain. _____

_____

b the outcome is impossible. _____

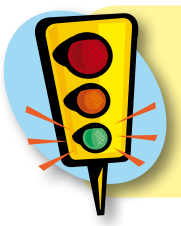
_____

c the outcome is likely. _____

_____

d the outcome is unlikely. _____

_____



Challenge! Work with a partner. Throw a die 10 times.
Record the outcomes. There are 6 possible outcomes.
Does each outcome occur the same number of times? Why or why not?