

Y4 Statistics

KS2 Y4 Maths · Follows the national curriculum

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

1. Worked example

On a bar chart with a scale going up in 2s, a bar stops halfway between 10 and 12. What does it show?

Step 1 · The gap from 10 to 12 is 2

Halfway is 1 more than 10

Answer: The bar shows 11

Check: Halfway between 10 and 12 is 11 ✓

2. Now try one with the steps

Using the fruit chart above, how many more children chose grapes than oranges?

Step 1 · Read the bars

Step 2 · Find the difference

Answer:

3. Practice

Have a go at each one. There is space underneath to work it out.

1. Which fruit got the most votes?

2. Which fruit got the fewest votes?

3. How many children chose bananas?

4. How many more chose apples than bananas?

5. How many chose apples or pears altogether?

6. A bar chart scale goes up in 4s. A bar stops halfway between 16 and 20. What value is it?

7. A bar chart scale goes up in 10s. A bar stops halfway between 40 and 50. What value is it?

8. Which axis of a bar chart usually shows the numbers (the scale)?

9. How many children voted altogether?

10. Which two fruits together got the same number of votes?

11. Next week the number who choose orange doubles. How many is that?

12. Bar charts show 'discrete' data: things you can count separately. Is 'number of pets' discrete? Write yes or no.

13. A bar chart shows 36 tickets sold on Monday and 54 on Tuesday. What is the difference?

14. The largest value to show is 140. Which scale is better: going up in 2s or in 20s?

4. Before you hand it in

Assuming each grid line is worth 1.

Look at the numbers on the axis first. Work out what each line is worth: 2s, 5s or 10s.

Reading a bar from its side instead of its top.

Use a ruler across from the top of the bar to the scale.

Drawing bars of different widths or with uneven gaps.

Every bar should be the same width with equal gaps, so only the height tells you the amount.

Forgetting to label the axes and give a title.

A bar chart needs a title, a label on each axis and a scale with equal steps.