Pictograms

To achieve 100 you need to:
- interpret and present data using **pictograms**.

1 Complete the pictogram using the information shown in the table.

	Total points
Red	12
Blue	16
Green	20

Red
Blue
Green

= 3 points

(1 mark)

2 a) How many **more** children like canoeing than treasure hunts?

(1 mark)

b) How many children like outdoor activities in **total**?

(1 mark)

c) Nine children do **not** like any outdoor activities.

Show this on the pictogram using the same symbols.

Outdoor activities

camping
canoeing
obstacle course
treasure hunt
none

= 4 children

(1 mark)

3 a) Which magazines sold **fewer** than 25 copies?

b) Which two magazines sold a **total** of 52 copies?

and

Number of magazines sold in one weekend

sports gardening fashion computing games

= 5 magazines

(1 mark)

(1 mark)

Top tip
- Check the value of each part of the pictogram before tackling the question.

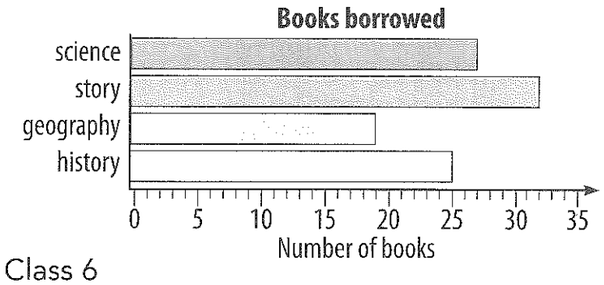
/6

Total for this page

Bar charts

To achieve 100 you need to:
- complete, read and interpret information presented in **bar charts**.

1 This bar chart shows the types of library books borrowed by Class 6 last term.



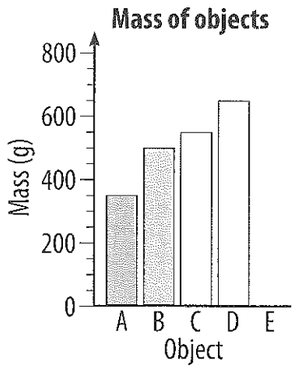
a) How many **more** story books than geography books were borrowed?

(1 mark)

b) How many books did Class 6 borrow in **total** from the library?

(1 mark)

2 This bar chart shows the mass of different objects.



a) Complete the table using the bar chart to help you.

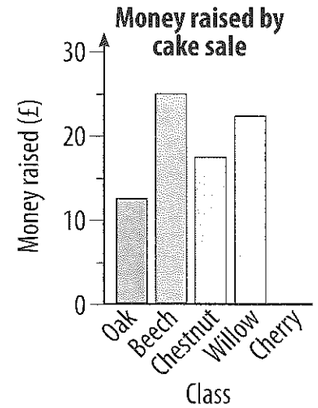
	Object A	Object B	Object C	Object D
Mass (g)				

(1 mark)

b) Object E has a mass of 450 g. Draw the missing bar on the chart.

(1 mark)

3 This bar chart shows the money raised by each class in a cake sale.



a) How many classes raised **more** than £20?

(1 mark)

b) Cherry Class raised £1.25 **less than** Oak Class. Draw the missing bar on the chart.

(1 mark)

c) How much money was raised in **total**?

£

(1 mark)

Top tip
- Look at the scale to see what each interval represents.

/7

Total for this page

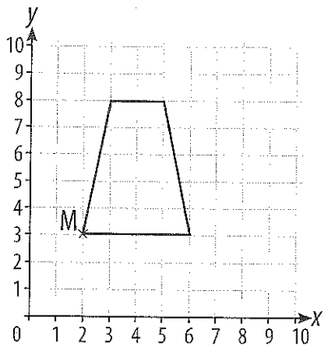
Translations

To achieve 100 you need to:

- identify, describe and represent the position of a shape following a **translation**.

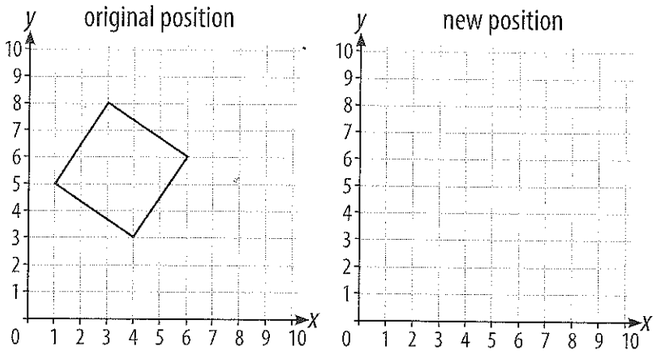
1 Write the **new** position of coordinate **M** after the translation **2 squares left** and **3 squares down**.

M (,)



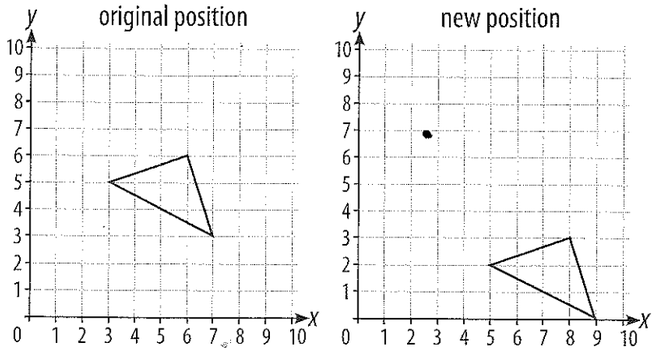
(1 mark)

2 Draw the position of the square after the translation **3 squares right** and **1 square up**.



(1 mark)

3 Describe the translation of the triangle.



(1 mark)

Top tip

Imagine a translation as a shape sliding horizontally and vertically. The size and orientation of the shape do not change, just the position.

/3

Total for this page

Coordinates

To achieve 100 you need to:

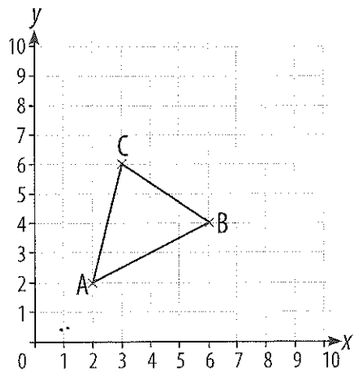
- describe the positions on a 2-D coordinate grid using axes with equal scales in the first quadrant and become more confident in plotting points in all four quadrants
- use **coordinates** to complete a given rectangle.

1 Write the coordinates of each vertex of the triangle.

A (,)

B (,)

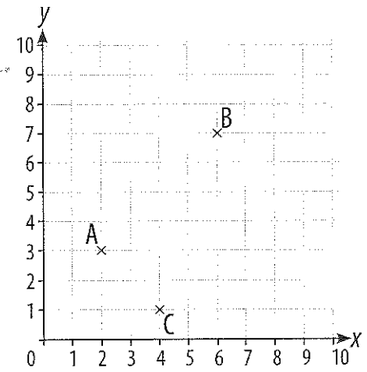
C (,)



(1 mark)

2 Write the coordinate of vertex **D** that completes the rectangle.

D (,)



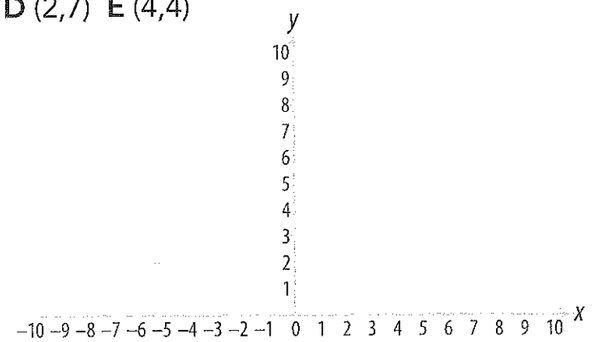
(1 mark)

3 Plot these coordinates on the grid.

A (1,0) **B** (–2,2) **C** (–2,7) **D** (2,7) **E** (4,4)

Join the coordinates in order to make a closed shape.

Name the shape:



(2 marks)

4 Jayden plots (5,4) and (8,4) as two vertices of a square.

What could the coordinates of the other corners be?

(,) and (,)

(1 mark)

Top tip

Coordinates are always written in the order (x,y).

/5

Total for this page