

Key vocabulary

line graph, axis, data, table, rows, columns, timetable, pie chart, mean, average

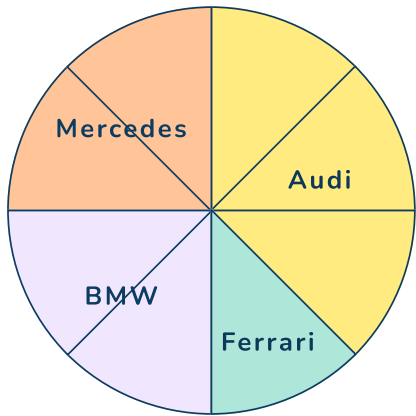
Pie charts

A pie chart is a circular graph divided into sections.

e.g.

This pie chart shows the number of different models of cars available in a showroom.

There are a total of 32 cars.



This pie chart is divided into 8 equal sections; the total pie chart represents 32 cars, so each section must represent 4 pupils ($32 \div 8$). Therefore, the pie chart shows there are 8 Mercedes cars in the showroom (one quarter of $32 = 8$ or $4 \times 2 = 8$), 12 Audis, 4 Ferraris and 8 BMWs.

Tables

A table is used to present data in rows (horizontal) and columns (vertical).

The table shows the top 5 computer game players and their scores.

Players	Scores
Troy	4,974
Laila	4,560
Kale	5,953
Tiffany	5,468
George	3,251

What is the difference between Laila and Tiffany's score?

In the example above, the answer is 908. This can be found by subtracting their scores, so $5,468 - 4,560 = 908$.

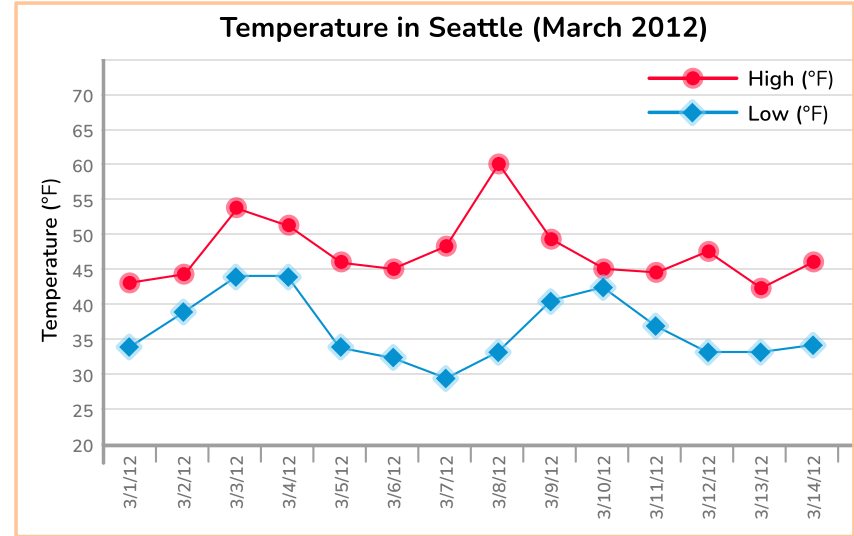
The timings for different modes of travel (e.g. bus) are often presented in a table called a timetable.

Wakefield	09:45 AM	10:30 AM	10:45 AM	11:30 AM
Horbury	10:10 AM	11:00 AM	-	11:55 AM
Gawthorpe	10:40 AM	11:50 AM	11:30 AM	-
Batley	11:00 AM	12:15 PM	12:10 PM	12:30 PM

In the example here, a bus leaving Wakefield at 10:30am will arrive in Gawthorpe at 11:50am.

Line graphs

A line graph is used to show changes over time. They can be used to show multiple sets of data, like the example below:

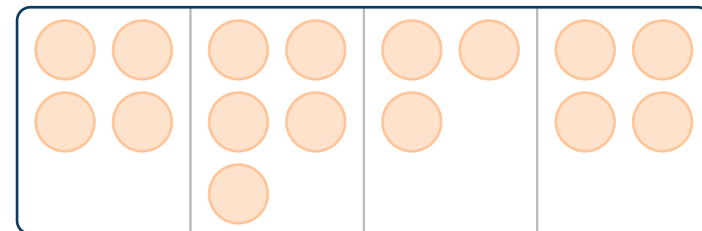


Mean (average)

The mean is a type of average. To find the mean, add up all the numbers and divide by how many there are.

e.g. the mean of 4, 5, 3, and 4 is 4 because $4 + 5 + 3 + 4 = 16$, and $16 \div 4 = 4$.

Set of data:



Mean:

