1) Children should add a title (example: How far a class walked over half an hour, in metres); x-axis label (example: time in minutes); y-axis (example: distance walked in metres).

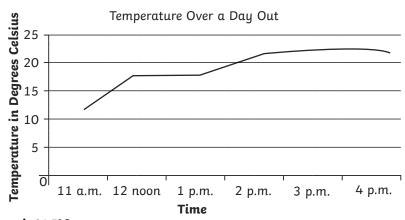


2)

Time in Minutes	Distance in Metres
5	300m
10	900m
15	1100m
20	1500m
25	2100m
30	2400m

1) Example of the line graph that children should have drawn.

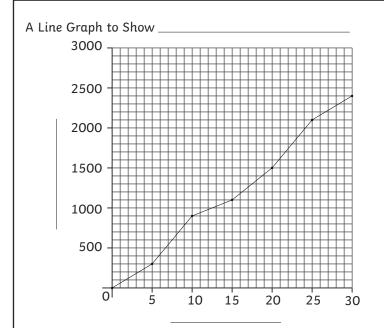




- **2)** α) 21.5°C
 - **b)** 3 p.m.
 - c) Continuous
 - **d)** No: Answers could include- because it is unlikely that the temperature was 0° on a day that reached 22. There is no data which says that the temperature was 0° on that day.
- 1) 10 a.m. and 11 a.m. The line increases most steeply.



- 2) There can't be half a person in a park this is discrete data.
- 3) Children should suggest bar charts or tables as a way of presenting discrete data and show appropriate charts and graphs displaying the data.
- 4) No she can't know this for certain. Example: 3 people could have left and 4 people could have arrived.



1) This line graph shows how far a class walked over half an hour, in metres. Add a title and label the axes.



2) Use the graph to complete the table.

Time in Minutes	Distance in Metres
5	
10	
20	
30	

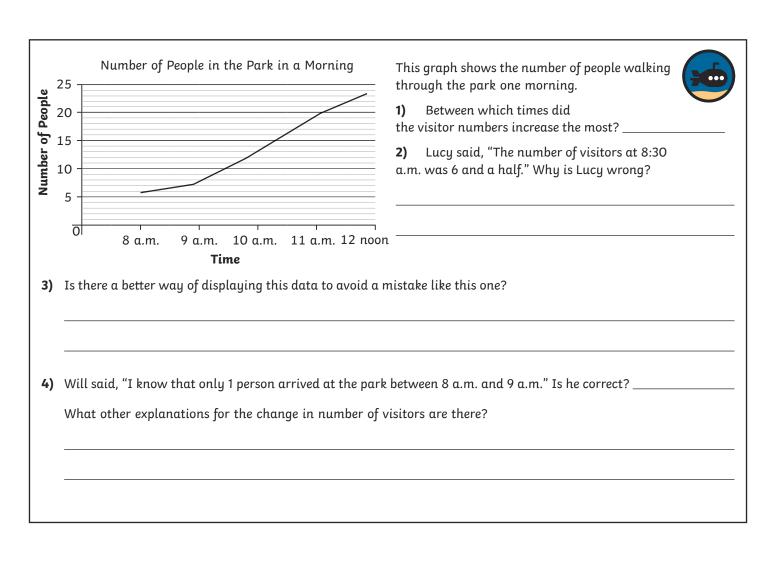
Time of Day	Temperature
11 a.m.	12°C
12 noon	17°C
1 p.m.	18°C
2 p.m.	21°C
3 p.m.	22°C
4 p.m.	22°C

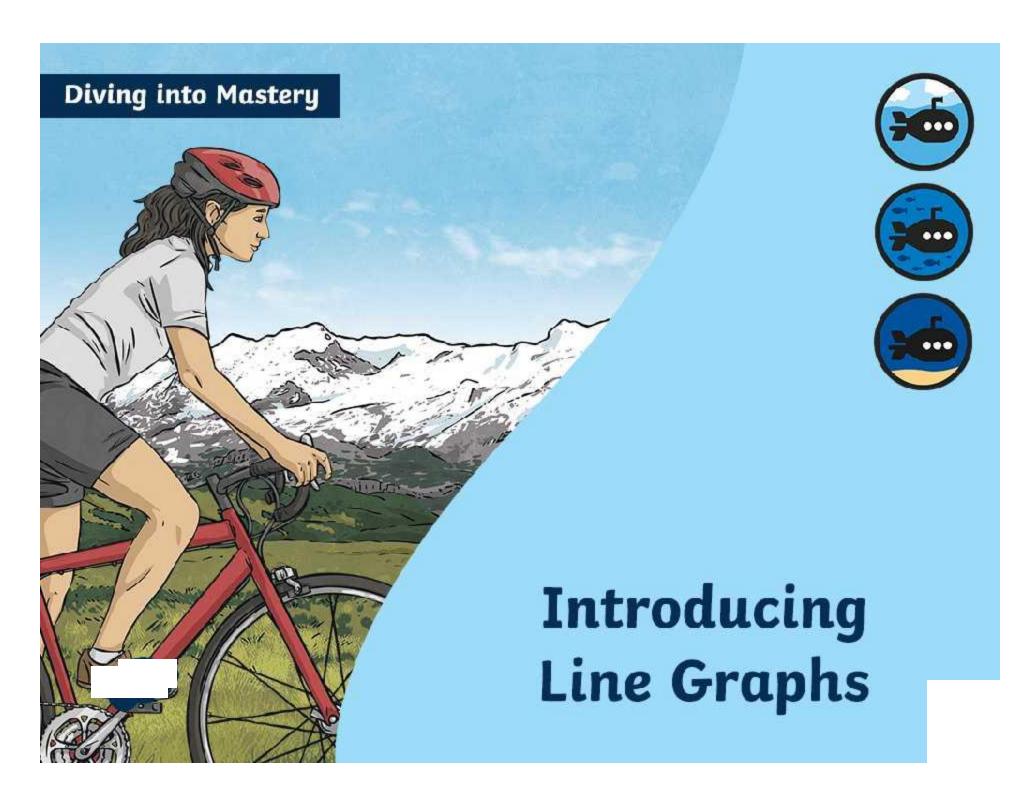
1) Use this chart showing the temperature during a day out to draw your own line graph.



- 2) Use your line graph to find the following information.
- a) Estimate the temperature at 2:30 p.m.
- b) What time did the temperature stop increasing? _____
- c) What type of data is the temperature?
- d) Will your line graph start at 0°C?

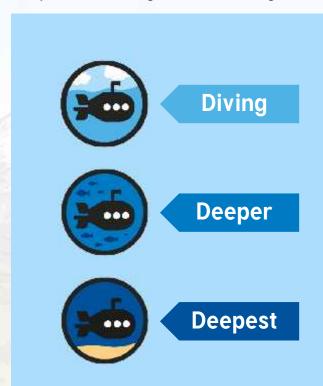
Explain why.			
1 3			





Diving into Mastery Guidance for Educators

Each activity sheet is split into three sections, diving, deeper and deepest, which are represented by the following icons:

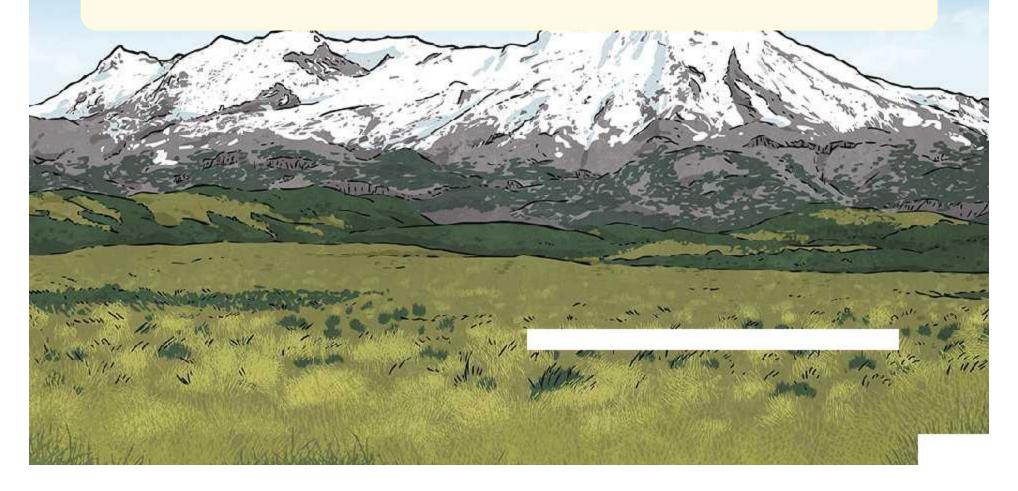


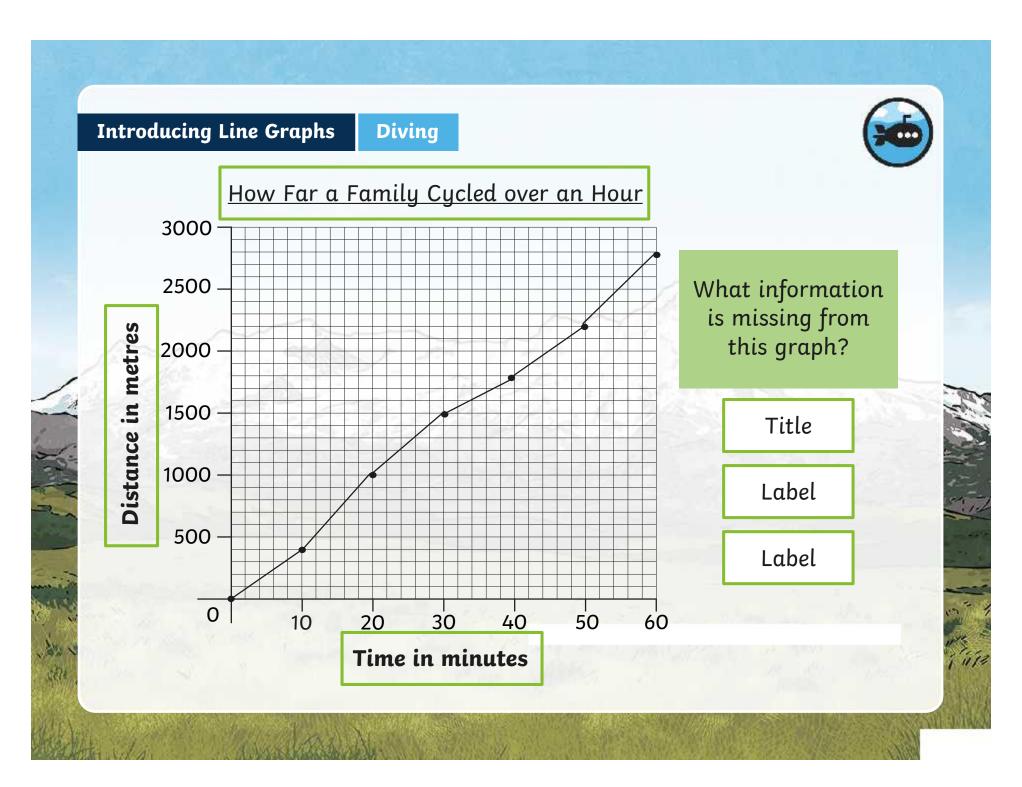
These carefully designed activities take your children through a learning journey, initially ensuring they are fluent with the key concept being taught; then applying this to a range of reasoning and problem-solving activities.

These sheets might not necessarily be used in a linear way. Some children might begin at the 'Deeper' section and in fact, others may 'dive straight in' to the 'Deepest' section if they have already mastered the skill and are applying this to show their depth of understanding.

Aim

• Interpret and present discrete and continuous data using appropriate graphical methods, including bar charts and time graphs.



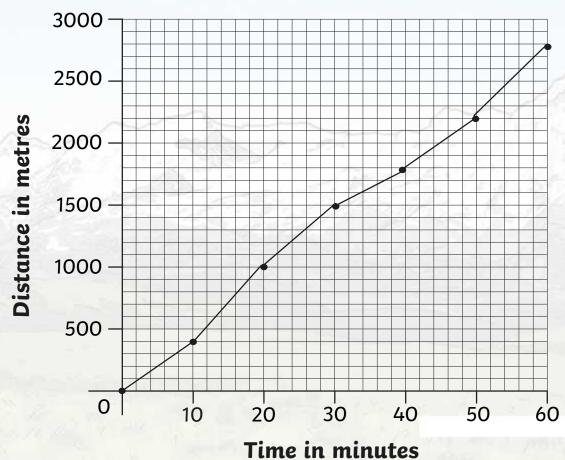


Introducing Line Graphs

Diving







How far had the family cycled after 30 minutes?

1500 metres

After how long did they reach 2000 metres?

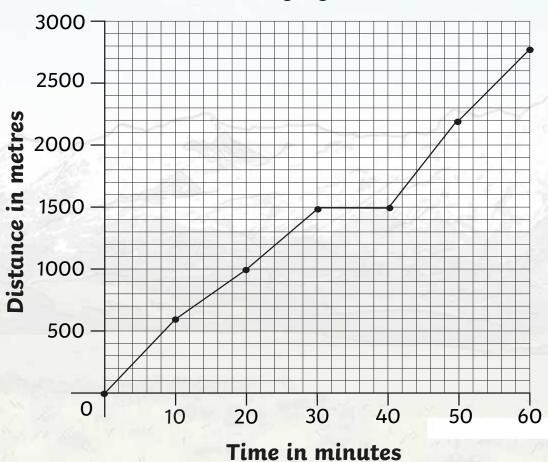
45 minutes

Introducing Line Graphs

Deeper







Use this line graph to answer these questions.

Estimate how far the family had cycled after 25 minutes?

1250 metres

One rider had to stop to change a tyre. When was this?

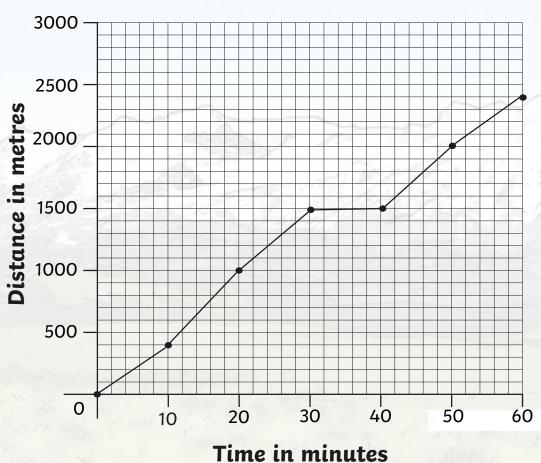
30-40 minutes in

Introducing Line Graphs

Deeper







When did the family cycle most slowly?

Between 0 and 10 minutes and 50 and 60 minutes

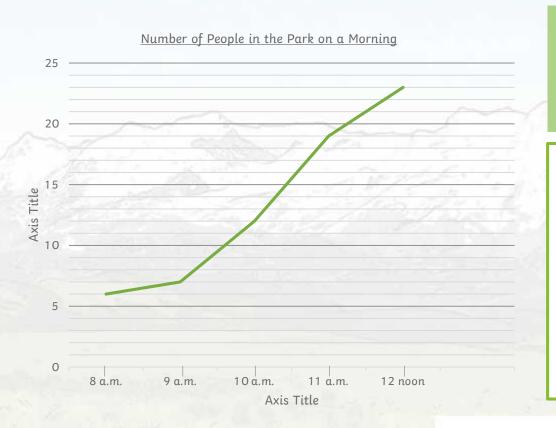
How do you know?

We can see the line
is less steep,
meaning they
travelled a shorter
distance in the first
and last 10 minutes.



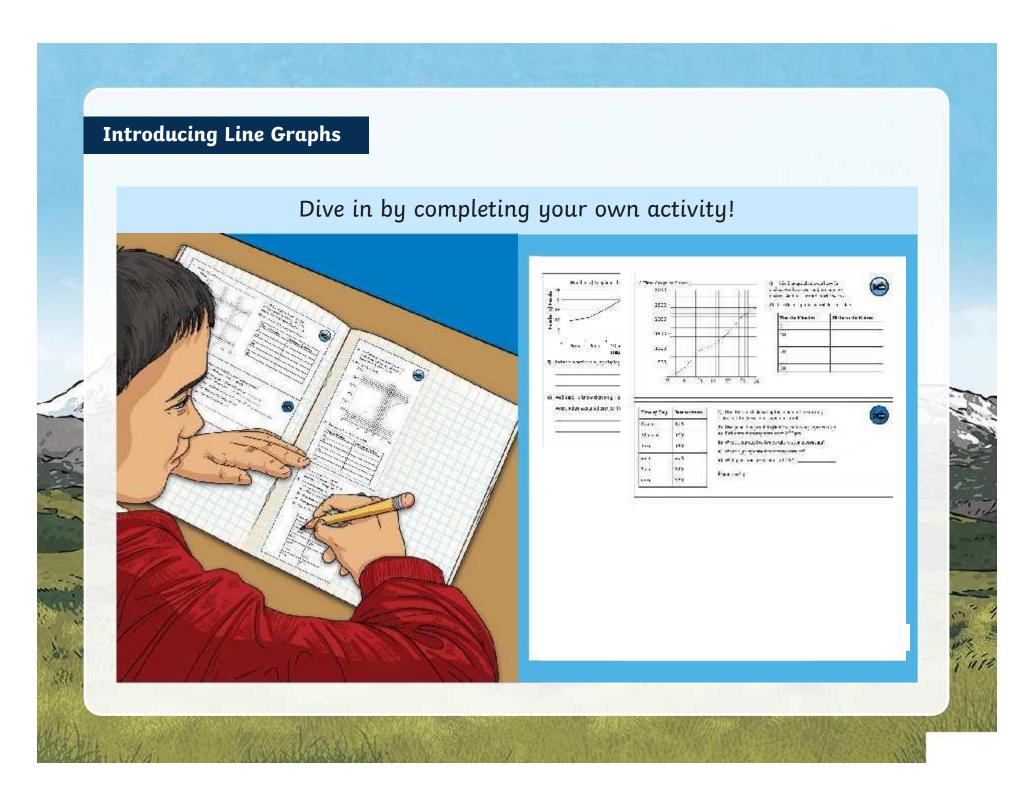
Deepest





Can this graph tell us how many people were in the park at 10:30?

No. We can estimate the number of people to be between 15 and 16 but since we cannot have half a person we cannot say exactly how many were there at 10:30.



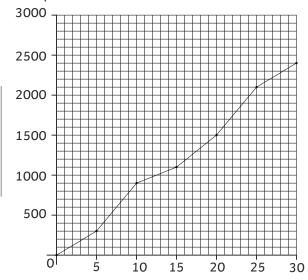


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 This line graph shows how far a class walked over half an hour, in metres.
 Add a title and label the axes.



A Line Graph to Show _



2) Use the graph to complete the table.

Time in Minutes	Distance in Metres
5	
10	
20	
30	

1) Use this chart showing the temperature during a day out to draw your own line graph.



- 2) Use your line graph to find the following information.
 - a) Estimate the temperature at 2:30 p.m.
 - **b)** What time did the temperature stop increasing?
 - c) What type of data is the temperature?
 - d) Will your line graph start at 0°C? Explain why.

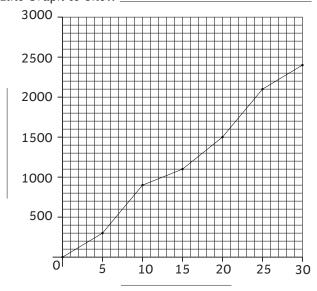
Time of Day	Temperature
11 a.m.	12°C
12 noon	17°C
1 p.m.	18°C
2 p.m.	21°C
3 p.m.	22°C
4 p.m.	22°C

1) This line graph shows how far a class walked over half an hour, in metres.

Add a title and label the axes.



A Line Graph to Show _



2) Use the graph to complete the table.

Time in Minutes	Distance in Metres
5	
10	
20	
30	

 Use this chart showing the temperature during a day out to draw your own line graph.



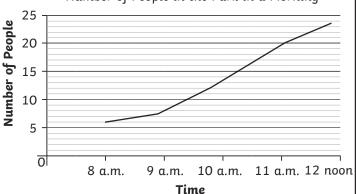
- 2) Use your line graph to find the following information.
 - a) Estimate the temperature at 2:30 p.m.
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Time of Day	Temperature
11 a.m.	12°C
12 noon	17°C
1 p.m.	18°C
2 p.m.	21°C
3 p.m.	22°C
4 p.m.	22°C

This graph shows the number of people walking through the park one morning.



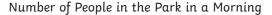
Number of People in the Park in a Morning

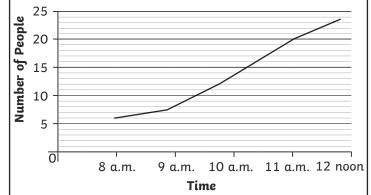


- 1) Between which times did the visitor numbers increase the most?
- 2) Lucy said, "The number of visitors at 8:30 a.m. was 6 and a half." Why is Lucy wrong?
- 3) Is there a better way of displaying this data to avoid a mistake like this one?
- **4)** Will said, "I know that only 1 person arrived at the park between 8 a.m. and 9 a.m." Is he correct?
- 5) What other explanations for the change in number of visitors are there?

This graph shows the number of people walking through the park one morning.







- 1) Between which times did the visitor numbers increase the most?
- 2) Lucy said, "The number of visitors at 8:30 a.m. was 6 and a half." Why is Lucy wrong?
- 3) Is there a better way of displaying this data to avoid a mistake like this one?
- **4)** Will said, "I know that only 1 person arrived at the park between 8 a.m. and 9 a.m." Is he correct?
- 5) What other explanations for the change in number of visitors are there?