Year: 2
Term: Autumn 2
Topic: Computing Data and Information – Pictograms

St Dennis Primary Academy

"Everyone matters, everyone succeeds, every moment counts"

Pictograms

Data can be numbers, words or figures. **Information** is what we can understand from looking at data. Objects can be organised into groups, based on what they are or their **properties** (features).

Data about different groups can be recorded and presented by using pictograms, tally charts and block charts. This data can answer questions and solve problems.

Grouping: Objects can be put into different groups. These groups can be made up of objects that are the same, or objects that have the same properties (features).

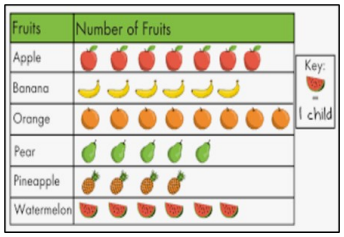
Counting: Computers can be programmed to count the amounts in each group.

Jamie	√
Elizabeth	√
Ella	×
Harry	√
Marcus	√

In school: 4 Absent: 1

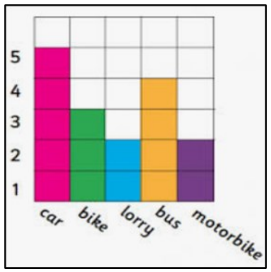
Tallying: Tallying helps us to record as we count. We chunk into groups of five, with the first four counts looking like sticks, and the fifth count making the 'gate.'

Animals	Tally Marks
Tiger	𝍸 𝍸 𝍸
Giraffe	𝍸 ||
Elephant	𝍸 ||
Deer	𝍸 𝍸 |



Pictograms: A pictogram is a chart that uses pictures to display data. They can be made using pens or paper, or they can be made using a computer. The pictogram on the right shows the favourite fruits of a group of school children. Each piece of fruit shows what each child selected.

Block Charts: Block charts work in a similar way to pictograms, except each object is presented as a block. The block diagram on the right presents how different children get into school.



Glossary

compare	To describe similarities and differences.
enter	Add information and data to a program.
organise	To show information in a clear to read way such a pictogram or block chart.

Using Data: There should be a reason to collect data, and so it should be easy to read. e.g. this data could help someone know which fruits to buy if they are hosting a party.