

Tally charts to frequency tables

WHAT THIS LESSON TEACHES

A tally counts things as they happen: one mark for each, and every fifth mark crosses the four before it to make a gate of five. To make a frequency table, count the gates in fives first, then add the loose marks.

- Two full gates plus three loose marks make the frequency 13.
- If eight pupils chose football, the frequency for football is 8.

MODEL THIS ON THE BOARD

TALLY TO FREQUENCY

- 1 The Walk row has two full gates and two loose marks.
- 2 Count the gates in fives first: $5 + 5 = 10$.
- 3 Add the loose marks: $10 + 2 = 12$.
- 4 Write **12** in the frequency box for Walk.

Walk

DISCUSSION STARTER

REFLECT Is a frequency table easier to read than a tally? Why?

ANSWER KEY

- a) 12, 8
b) 26, 4
c) 50

Q1: 20

Q2: 19

a) **Always** — The lesson states every fifth mark crosses the four before it to make a gate of five, so a full gate is always 5.

b) **Always** — Frequency is defined as the total obtained by counting the gates in fives then adding the loose marks for the row.

c) **Always** — Frequency is exactly the count of the tally marks, so the row whose marks total highest always has the greatest frequency.

d) **Always** — $5+5+3=13$; the lesson example confirms two gates plus three loose marks equal frequency 13.

EXTENSION SHEET · STRETCH ANSWERS

S1: 13

S2: 7

S3: 7

S4: 16

S5: 7