

Pictograms: reading and answering questions

CURRICULUM ALIGNMENT

DAT.DAT.3

pose questions of interest and collect, display and critically analyse data in a range of ways for a range of purposes and communicate the findings.

INTERACTIVES [Pictogram Builder · challenge, display, explore](#)

WHAT THIS LESSON TEACHES

A pictogram is built to be read: count the icons in a row to find how many are in that group. Each icon stands for one person or item so the longest row is the most popular.

→ If the walk row has 8 icons and each icon means one child, 8 children walk.

→ If 8 walk and 3 cycle, the walk row has 5 more icons so 5 more children walk.

MODEL THIS ON THE BOARD

READING FRIENDS TRAVEL PICTOGRAM

- 1 Look at the walk row and count its icons: there are **8** icons.
- 2 Each icon stands for one friend so **8** friends walk to school.
- 3 The cycle row has **3** icons so **3** friends cycle.
- 4 Line the rows up: walk has **5** more icons than cycle.
- 5 Add the rows **8 + 3 + 1** to find the total of **12** friends.

DISCUSSION STARTER

REFLECT How do you find 'how many more' on a pictogram without counting every symbol twice?

ANSWER KEY

b) Bird

c) 28

Q1: 8

Q2: dogs

Q3: 3

Q4: 5

Q5: 12

Q6: 4

a) Always : More icons always mean a larger group chose that option.

b) Never : One row shows only its own group; every row must be added for the total.

c) Always : The extra icons stick out at once when rows are side by side.

d) Sometimes : A clearly longer row is obvious at a glance but close rows still need a careful count.