# Comparing representations and conclusions

6 practice questions

## **1.** Which lunch was chosen most often?

Lunch choices: one choice per child.

| Food | Children |
|---|---|
| Sandwich | 5 |
| Wrap | 3 |
| Rice | 2 |

Five is larger than three and two.

**Answer:** Sandwich.

## **2.** How many children answered the lunch question?

Lunch choices: one choice per child.

| Food | Children |
|---|---|
| Sandwich | 5 |
| Wrap | 3 |
| Rice | 2 |

5 + 3 + 2 = 10.

**Answer:** 10 children.

### **3.** How many fewer children chose rice than wrap?

Lunch choices: one choice per child.

| Food | Children |
|---|---|
| Sandwich | 5 |
| Wrap | 3 |
| Rice | 2 |

$3 - 2 = 1$.

**Answer:** 1 fewer child.

### **4.** A picture display has Animals 4, Space 2 and Stories 5. Does it match the book table? Explain.

Books chosen by a group.

| Type | Number |
|---|---|
| Animals | 4 |
| Space | 2 |
| Stories | 5 |

All three counts agree: 4, 2 and 5.

**Answer:** Yes.

**5.** Can the vehicle table tell us which car colour was most common? Explain.

Vehicles observed in five minutes.

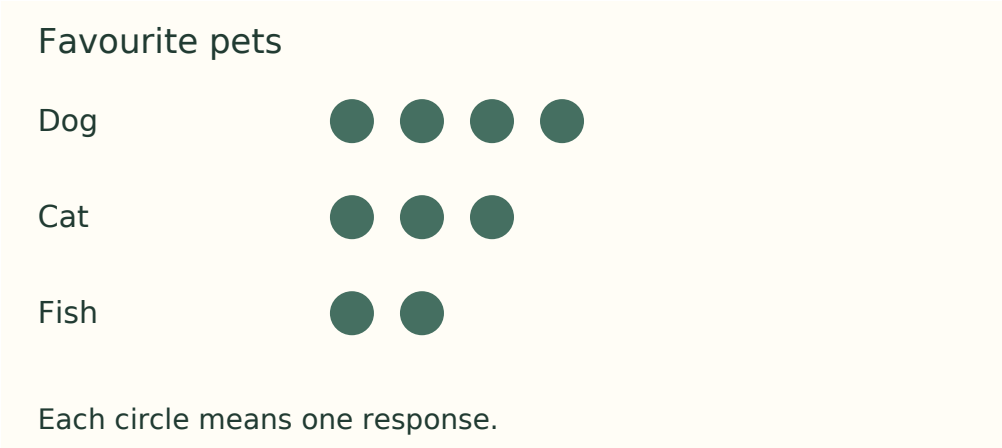
| Vehicle | Number |
|---|---|
| Car | 6 |
| Bus | 2 |
| Bicycle | 3 |

It records vehicle types, not car colours.

We would need to record car colours to answer that question.

**Answer:** No.

**6.** Write one conclusion supported by the pet display, and one question it cannot answer.




Use the counts 4, 3 and 2 to support the conclusion.

A question about reasons needs more information.

**Answer:** For example: dog is the most common choice in this group; the display cannot tell us why children chose dog.