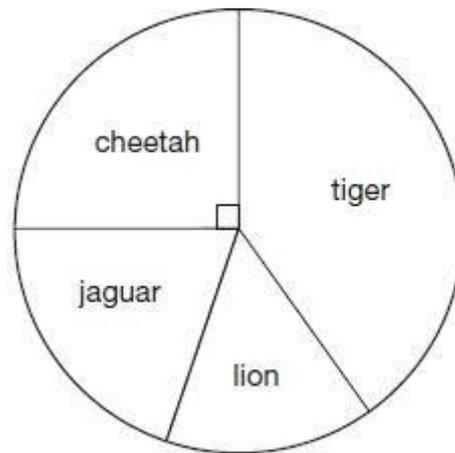


## Session 1: Pie Charts

### Q1.

This chart shows the number of different types of big cat in a zoo.

There are **20** big cats in the zoo altogether.



Here are some statements about the chart.

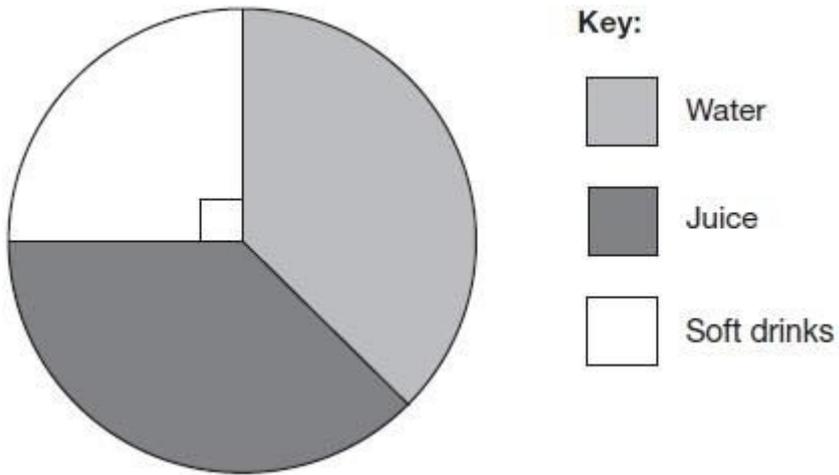
Tick the statements that are **true**.

There are more cheetahs than jaguars.	<input type="checkbox"/>
The total number of lions and tigers is 10	<input type="checkbox"/>
One-quarter of the big cats are cheetahs.	<input type="checkbox"/>
There are more than 5 jaguars.	<input type="checkbox"/>

2 marks

**Q2.** A shop sells drinks.

The pie chart compares the money a shop took last year for water, juice and soft drinks.



The shop took £8,264 for soft drinks.

Sales of water and juice were **equal**.

How much money did the shop take for **juice** last year?

Show your method

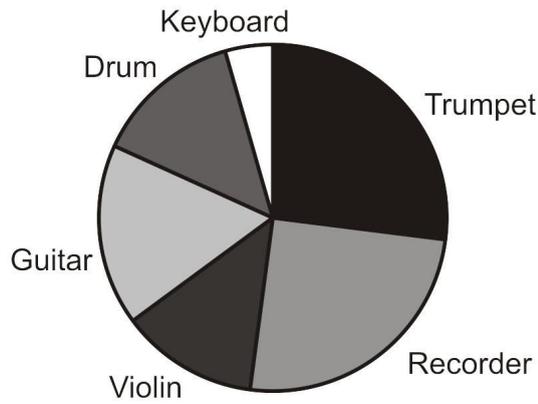
£
---

2 marks

**Q3.**

The Year 6 children in a school were asked to choose a musical instrument.

This is a pie chart of their choices.



Estimate what **fraction** of the children chose a **drum**.

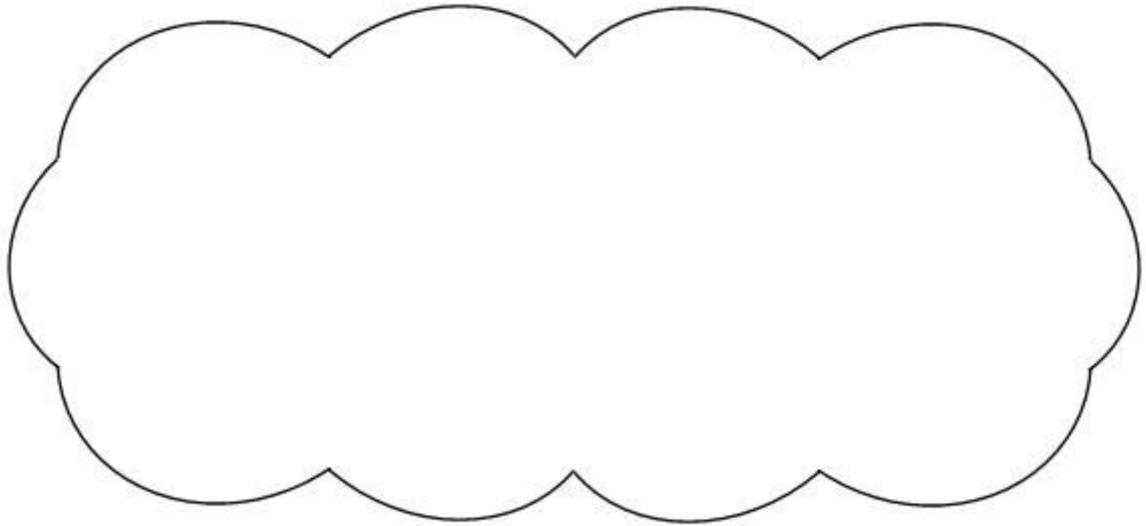
1 mark

There are **80** children in Year 6.

Estimate the number of children who chose a **violin**.

1 mark

Explain how you decided.



1 mark

15% of the 80 children chose a **guitar**.

How many children is this?

Show your method

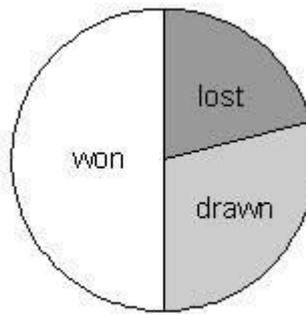
2 marks

**Q4.**

The pie charts show the results of a school's netball and football matches.



Netball



Football

The netball team played **30** games.

The football team played **24** games.

Estimate the percentage of games that the **netball team lost**.

 %

1 mark

David says,

***'The two teams won the same number of games'.***

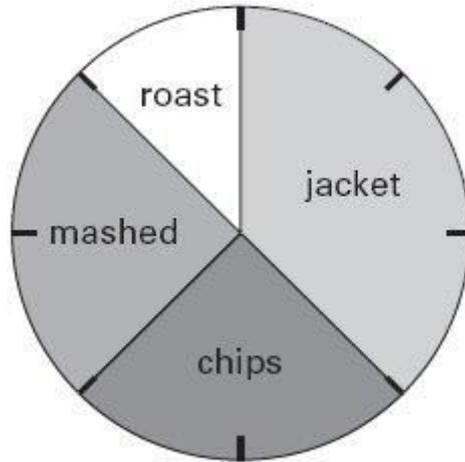
Is he correct?

Circle Yes or No.

Yes / No

Explain how you know. ( 1mark)

**Q5.**This pie chart shows how the children in Class 6 best like their potatoes cooked.



32 children took part in the survey.

Look at the four statements below.

For each statement put a tick (✓) if it is **correct**.

Put a cross (✗) if it is **not correct**.

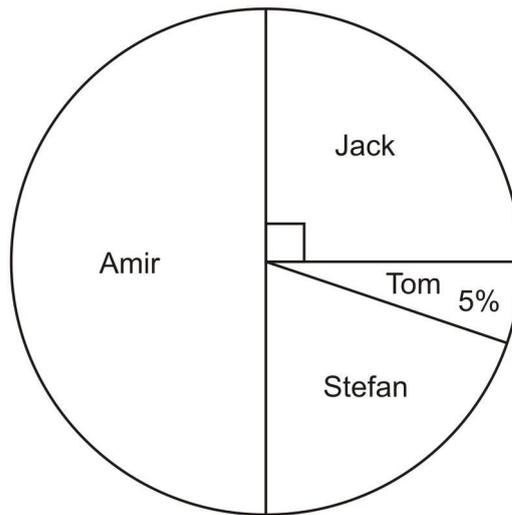
10 children like chips best.	<input type="checkbox"/>
25% of the children like mashed potatoes best.	<input type="checkbox"/>
$\frac{1}{5}$ of the children like roast potatoes best.	<input type="checkbox"/>
12 children like jacket potatoes best.	<input type="checkbox"/>

2 marks

**Q6.**

40 children predicted who would win the boys' race at sports day.

This pie chart shows their predictions.



What percentage of the children predicted that Stefan would win?

1 mark

**10** children predicted the winner of the race **correctly**.

Who won the race?

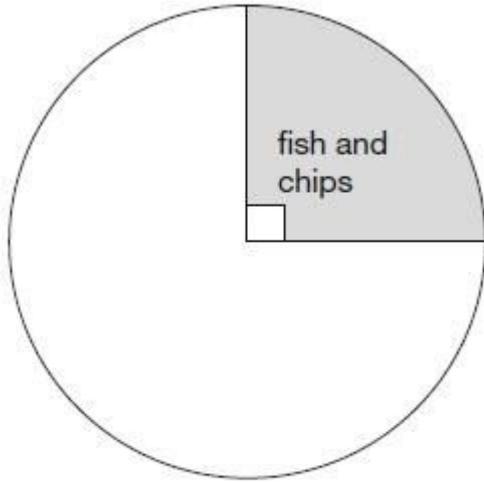
Explain how you know.

1 mark

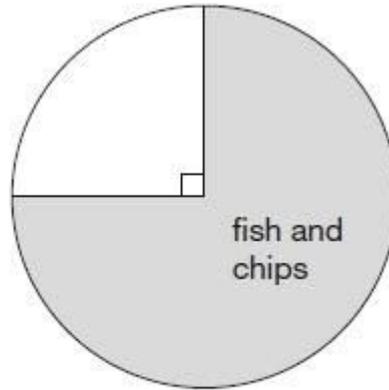
**Q7.**

200 girls and 100 boys were asked about their favourite meal.

These pie charts show the results.



200 girls



100 boys

Look at the pie charts.

For each statement put a tick (✓) if it is true or a cross (✗) if it is false.

Three-quarters of the boys chose fish and chips.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Three times as many boys as girls chose fish and chips.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Altogether, half of the children chose fish and chips.	<input type="checkbox"/>
25 more boys than girls chose fish and chips.	<input type="checkbox"/>

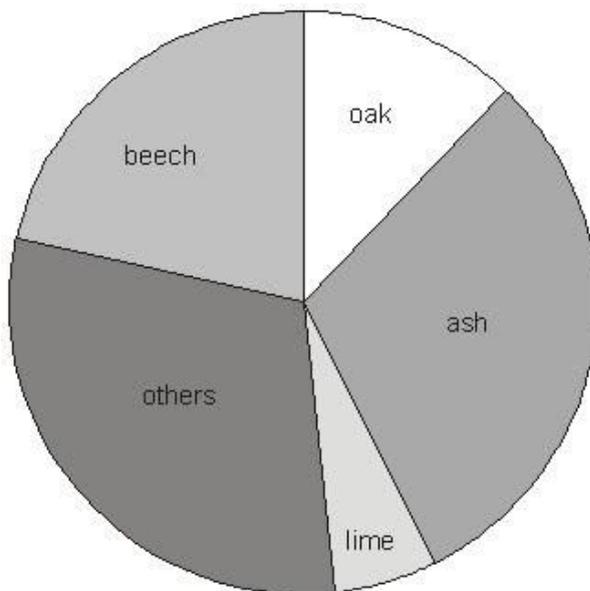
2 marks

**Q8.**

Class 6 did a survey of the number of trees in a country park.



This pie chart shows their results.



Estimate the **fraction** of trees in the survey that are **oak** trees.

1 mark

The children counted 60 **ash** trees.

Use the pie chart to estimate the **number** of **beech** trees they counted.



1 mark  
2 marks

CT S1 Mark schemes

**Q1.**

Award **TWO** marks for only two correct boxes ticked, as shown:

There are more cheetahs than jaguars.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The total number of lions and tigers is 10	<input type="checkbox"/>
One-quarter of the big cats are cheetahs.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
There are more than 5 jaguars.	<input type="checkbox"/>

Award **ONE** mark for:

- only one correct box ticked and no incorrect boxes ticked

**OR**

- two correct boxes ticked and one incorrect box ticked.

*Accept alternative unambiguous positive indications, e.g. Y.*

Up to 2 marks

[2]

**Q2.**

Award **TWO** marks for the correct answer of £12396.

If the answer is incorrect, award **ONE** mark for evidence of an appropriate method, eg:

$$\begin{array}{r} \blacksquare \quad \text{£}8264 \\ \times \quad \quad 4 \\ \hline \text{£}33056 \end{array}$$

**OR**

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{£}33056 \\ - \quad 8264 \\ \hline \text{£}24792 \end{array}$$

$$\text{£}24792 \div 2$$

**OR**

$$\begin{array}{l} \blacksquare \quad \text{£}8264 \div 2 = \text{£}4132 \\ \text{£}8264 + \text{£}4132 \end{array}$$

**Q3.**

(a) The answer is approximately  $1/7$ . Accept any fraction, percentage or decimal in the range:

- $1/9$  to  $1/5$ , inclusive
- 11% to 20%, inclusive
- 0.11 to 0.2, inclusive

1

(b) The correct answer is 10. Accept any number in the range 8 to 12, **inclusive**.

1

(c) The explanation should make reference, in some form, to appropriate fractional estimates, eg:

- "Because it looks like a quarter of a half and that's 10."
- "I thought the violin looked like half the trumpet and that was about a quarter."
- "I decided this because  $1/4$  was 20 children, so I halved 20 and made it 10."

*Explanations which lack specific reference to appropriate fractions should not be awarded the mark, eg:*

- "Because it's a bit less than the trumpet."
- "Because there are 6 parts to the pie chart."

1

(d) Award **TWO** marks for the correct answer of 12, even if there are errors in the working.

Award **ONE** mark if the answer is incorrect, but there is evidence of an attempt to calculate 15% of 80 by any method, eg:

- $15/100 \times 80 =$  (incorrect answer given)
- 10% of 80 = 8, 5% is 4, so 15% of 80 = (incorrect answer given)
- 1% of 80 =  $80/100 = 4/5$ , so 15% =  $4/5 \times 15 =$  (incorrect answer given)

*The writing of " $15/100 \times 80$ " (or equivalent) **alone** is **not** sufficient evidence of an attempt to calculate.*

Up to 2

**Q4.**

(a) Answer in the range 30% to 36% inclusive.

1

- (b) An explanation which recognises that both teams won half their games, but both teams played a different number of games, eg
- Half of 30 is not the same as half of 24
  - Because of 30 e 15 but of 24 = 12
  - Because 15 is more than 12

**No mark is awarded for circling 'No' alone.**

**Do not accept vague or arbitrary explanation, eg**

- The netball team played more games;
- Both teams won half their games;
- 30 is more than 24

*If 'Yes' is circled but a correct unambiguous explanation is given, then award the mark.*

U1

[2]

**Q5.**

Award **TWO** marks for boxes ticked and crossed as shown:



If the answer is incorrect, award **ONE** mark for any three boxes correctly completed.

*Accept alternative unambiguous indications such as Y or N.*

*For **TWO** marks, accept:*



Up to 2

[2]

**Q6.**

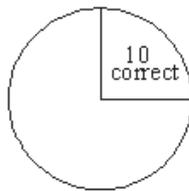
(a) 20%

**Do not accept equivalent fractions or decimals.**

1

(b) An explanation which recognises that 25% chose Jack, eg:

- 'A quarter of the children guessed Jack and that is 10 out of 40'
- '10 out of 40 ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) were correct and the pie chart shows  $\frac{1}{4}$  chose Jack'
- 'Half guessed Amir which is 20 and Jack is half of that which is 10'
- '10 guessed right and the pie chart shows three times as many chose the other runners'
- '25% chose Jack and 25% were correct'
- 



*No mark is awarded for 'Jack' alone.*

**Do not accept vague or incomplete explanations, eg:**

- 'There were 40 children altogether'
- 'Less than half chose Jack'
- 'Because Jack is the fastest'.

*If the answer to 'Who won the race?' is incorrect, but a correct, unambiguous explanation is given, then award the mark.*

U1

[2]

**Q7.** Indicates all four correctly, ie:



*! Incomplete response*  
*For 2 marks, do not accept any box left blank*  
*! Other indication*  
*Accept any unambiguous indication, eg:*  

- 'Y' for ticked*

2

**or**

Indicates any three correctly

1

**[2]**