# Learning

- $_{\mathcal{A}}$  To understand that spreadsheets can be used to store numerical data and to make calculations
- → To enter a formula to calculate totals
- To understand that graphs and charts can be created and A easily be changed from spreadsheet data
- To understand the SUM function can be used to create formulas that will perform addition calculations
- $_{\mathcal{A}}$  To use a spreadsheet to model a costing exercise

# Key Vocabulary

### Worksheet

Column Row Cell Cell reference Data

Formula

Range

**SUM** 

**Spreadsheet** Data arranged in columns and rows The rows and columns that make up a spreadsheet A vertical set of cells A horizontal set of cells An individual entry in a spreadsheet The column letter and row number that identifies a specific cell Information stored in a cell (e.g. values, formulas, functions, labels, images) A sequence inside a cell used to produce a value A set of cells across rows and/or columns

> Add up the values in one or more cells

Year 6



iData

# Data Representation

## Examples



A B		С	D	E	F	G	н		
Age Ch	ild's height								
2	89 cm	Chart Title							
3	91 cm	180							
4	93 cm	160				_			
5	98 cm	120							
6	170 cm	100							
7	111 cm	60							
8	124 cm	40							
9	129 cm		4 5	6 7	8 9	10 1	11		
10	136 cm			Child's height					
11	139 cm								
12	150 cm								

↓ × ✓ fx   30											
	А	В	С	D	Е	F	G				
1	Packed Lunches										
2											
3	30	rice cakes	at	£0.29	each	will cost	£8.70				
4	10	cartons of apple juice	at	£0.47	each	will cost	£4.70				
5	30	oranges	at	£0.38	each	will cost	£11.40				
6	4	packets of raisins	at	£0.30	each	will cost	£1.20				
7	6	sandwiches	at	£0.55	each	will cost	£3.30				
8	7	biscuits	at	£0.17	each	will cost	£1.19				
9											
10											
11		£30.49									

# Key Questions

What is the cell reference of this data? What formula did you use to calculate this value? What information does graph/chart represent? What questions can be answered using this graph/chart What data could you change to test different possibilities? e.g. modelling the cost of a party

### E.g. **A3**

E.g. **=SUM(J1:J9)** 

E.g. sport preferences in the class

E.g. How much snacks cost for a party

E.g. number of people, type of snacks, number of snacks, price of each item

Knowledge Organiser

Year 6

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