

Day Out

Task description

Pupils choose the best trip using survey data and then cost it.

Suitability National Curriculum levels 4 to 5

Time 30 minutes to 1 hour

Resources Pencil, calculator and paper

Key Processes involved

- Representing: Simplify the situation, summarise unsorted data, and represent data mathematically.
- Analysing: Calculate costs accurately.
- **Interpreting and evaluating:** Interpret their tables and deduce the best place for the trip.
- Communicating and reflecting: Clearly describe their decision making process and their methods.

Teacher guidance

Check that pupils understand the context, for example, give out the task sheet and ask general questions such as:

- Which place has the cheapest entrance fee?
- Which place is nearest?
- What are Lucy's first and second choices?
- How does the bus company charge for the coach?
- How much will teachers have to pay?
- How much will the school pay towards the total cost of the trip?

Pupils can tackle this task in different ways, but they might be expected to know:

- How to collect discrete data
- How to record data using a frequency table

Day Out

Mr. Richards, a teacher at Bosworth School, plans to take 30 pupils on a school trip. Here are the places they could visit.

Growlets Zoo



36 miles from Bosworth Entrance fee £2.50 per person

Prison Museum



30 miles from Bosworth Entrance fee £6 per person

Space Science Show



10 miles from Bosworth Entrance fee £10 per person

The class vote on which place to visit. Here are the results:

Name	First Choice	Second choice	
Olivia	Zoo	Space show	
Grace	Space show	Prison museum	
Jessica	Prison museum	Zoo	
Ruby	Zoo	Space show	
Emily	Space show	Prison museum	
Sophie	Prison museum	Zoo	
Chloe	Prison museum	Space show	
Lucy	Prison museum	Space show	
Lily	Space show	Prison museum	
Ellie	Space show	Prison museum	
Ella	Zoo	Space show	
Charlotte	Space show	Prison museum	
Katie	Space show	Prison museum	
Mia	Zoo	Space show	
Hannah	Zoo	Space show	

Name	First Choice	Second choice	
Jack	Prison museum	Zoo	
Thomas	Zoo	Prison museum	
Joshua	Zoo	Prison museum	
Oliver	Space show	Prison museum	
Harry	Prison museum	Zoo	
James	Zoo	Space show	
William	Space show	Space show	
Samuel	Zoo	Prison museum	
Daniel	Zoo	Space show	
Charlie	Prison museum	Prison museum	
Benjamin	Space show	Zoo	
Joseph	Zoo	Prison museum	
Callum	Zoo	Prison museum	
George	Prison museum	Space show	
Jake	Space show	Prison museum	

1. Taking first and second choices into account, where do you think Mr Richards should take them? Explain how you decided.

Here are some more facts about the trip.

The bus company charges £6 per mile. The school fund will pay the first £200 of the trip. Teachers will go free. Each pupil will pay the same amount.

2. How much will each pupil need to pay to go on the trip you have chosen? Explain how you work this out.

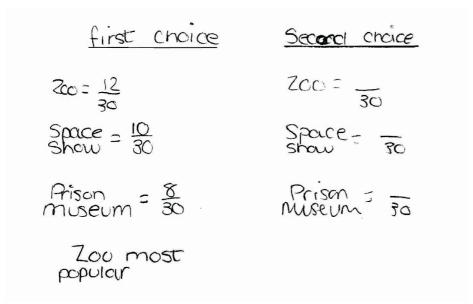
Assessment guidance

Progression in Key Processes

Representing	Analysing	Interpreting and evaluating	Communicating and reflecting
Selection of data and choices about summarising data	Analysis of pupils' first and second choices and calculations	Ensuring that the chosen destination relates to the context	Description of method: clarity and completeness
Salasta some of the	Uses some of the data given for analysis of choice, for example counts only first choices or performs some calculations on the cost of the trip	The result of analysis of some of the data is used to select a destination	Describes the decision, or calculations made but this is incomplete and/or contains errors
Selects some of the data given	Pupil A	Pupil A	Pupil A
data given	Uses some of the data given for analysis. Calculates the cost of a trip	The result of analysis of some of the data is used to select a destination Calculations on the cost of the trip are made, but with some inaccuracies	Describes the decision made and cost of the trip but with some errors
Pupils A and B	Pupil B	Pupil B	Pupil B
Produces summary data on first and second choices	Takes both first and second choices into account, but does not weight them. Calculates cost per pupil accurately	Interprets and evaluates the summary data and makes a reasoned decision about which trip, but does not take everything into account	Describes their decision making process and methods but lacks clarity
Pupil C	Pupil C	Pupil C	Pupil C
Produces summary data on first and second choices	Uses a weighting system based upon both first and second choices. Calculates cost per pupil accurately	Interprets and evaluates the summary data and makes a reasoned decision about which trip; takes everything into account	Clearly describes their decision making process and their methods
Pupil D	Pupil D	Pupil D	Pupil D

Sample responses

Pupil A



Comments

Pupil A correctly counts the number of first choices for each venue.

- How might you take into account the second choices?
 How would this affect your decision?
- What would be the entrance cost for 30 pupils to go to the zoo?
- Can you calculate the total cost for 30 pupils to go to the zoo including the coach?
- How does the cost of going to the other places compare with the cost of going to the zoo?

Pupil B

Comments

Pupil B correctly calculates the total cost of the entrance fee and travel for the three venues, but calculates the cost per person incorrectly. She selects the Space Science based on her calculations.

- Please explain how you worked out the cost of visiting the zoo?
- About how much per person will this be?
- How popular is the Space Science Show compared with the other places?

Pupil C

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1) ZOO-12 -5
                        30 pupils
 Space Show-10-11 bx 3b - 200 Prison-M.
Prison museum-8-14 bx 30-Space Show
                       6 × 10 - Space Show.
                        6x36 = 210
                        6 x 30 = 180
                        6 x 10 = 60
 So I think that they should go to the
  Space Science snow because It is cheaper
  to go there 21 people said either in
  the I or second choice, therefore it is
  a good decision, however it is £10
  to get in the snow which is more
  expensive what than the others.
2, each person needs £10 to get in.
6200 pounds us paid by the sensor but 16 15 $10 to get in for each person
& $60 to get where so its, 30 x 10=300
                                  +60=360
                              So children
                            have to pay
                           the extra £160
                    £160 - 30 = (children) = 5.333
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Comments

Pupil C counts the number of first and second choices for each trip, but does not attempt to weight first choice. She calculates the cost of travel for each trip and chooses Space Science Show because travel is cheapest. Then she correctly calculates the cost per person.

- How does the total number of first and second choices for the Space Science Show compare with the choices for the Growlets Zoo and Prison Museum?
- You have added the number of first and second choices. You have not taken into account whether these were mainly first or mainly second choices. How reasonable is this approach?
- Could you have made a case for either of the other two trips?

Pupil D

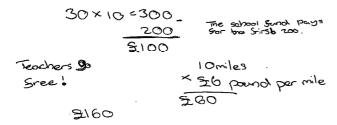


First choice 7 paints } Tolly

7.00	M HIM WH MINI	29
Prison	mmmm m	30
spoce Show	M WHIM WHI	31

i) I made a tally and Sor there Sirsh choice they got 2 point and there second choice the got 1 points attached the result I got is the space show was most popular.

2) 30 people - 310 entree per person



Pupils pay-5-35 coach

Comments

Pupil D counts the number of first and second choices for each venue and weights them. He correctly chooses the Space Science Show and then correctly calculates the cost of travel and entry and the cost per person. His work is clear and easy to follow.

- How accurately is it reasonable to give the cost per pupil?
- Can you think how someone might make a case for one of the other trips?
- You have given a reasonable weighting of 2 points for first choice and 1 point for second choice. Would your decision have been the same if you had given different weightings e.g. of 3 points and 2 points?