



**Mentor Guru**

**Class 1 Maths Magic**

## **Chapter 9: Data Handling Notes**

### **Data Means to the Children**

Well, the data means information, and learning how to handle different types of data is started from these chapters. So, from here children will learn how to use the data and how to even change the data. As you will see in the chapter there is different figures and shapes are given and using these shapes and figure an entire picture is being drawn.

While it might seem like a simple chapter, Data Handling, in Class 1 is crucial because it sets the stage for more advanced mathematical concepts and applications later on. It's also worth noting that the foundational skills cultivated in this chapter like observation, classification, and comparison are not just mathematical skills. They're essential life skills that can benefit students in myriad ways throughout their educational journey and beyond.

This is how you can use the data given in form of shapes and make your own pictures. For example, Car, make it with circle rectangles and squares. Complete the chapter and you will understand how to prepare one.

Teaching Data Handling to a Class 1 CBSE student requires a practical, hands-on approach, focusing on tangible, everyday examples. Here's a simple way to introduce the concept to young students. Start with items they are familiar with, like fruits, toys, or coloured balls. Spread these objects on a table and ask the students to classify and group them based on common characteristics (e.g., by colour, type, size).

These children are friends. Count the number of letters in each name-word.

Names	Number of letters
Salma	5
Joseph	6
Arun	4
Chintu	6
Geeta	5
Ravi	4
Ahmad	5
Raju	4



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Once they've grouped the items, help them represent this data visually. Draw simple bar graphs on a piece of paper or on a blackboard, using the groups they've created. For example, if they've grouped fruits, draw an apple for each apple, a banana for each banana, etc., in columns. Emphasize the concept of 'more than' and 'less than' by comparing the lengths of these columns.

Ask the class simple questions that they can answer. For instance, "What's your favourite colour?" or "What's your favourite fruit?" Tally their responses on the board. Use these tallies to create another simple bar graph to visually

represent the data. Create a small story. For instance, "In a garden, there were 5 parrots, 3 crows, and 20 small birds." Ask students to represent this story using drawings or objects.

Observe above table and answer the question given below:

1. How many names have four letters?

Ans. Three

2. How many names have five letters?

Ans. Three

3. How many names have six letters?

Ans. Two

4. How many times S comes in all the names taken together?

Ans. Two

5. How many times A comes in all the names taken together?

Ans. Six



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