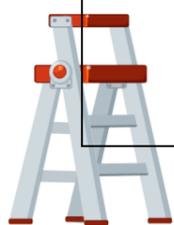
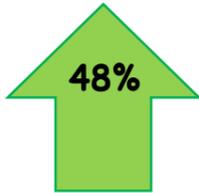
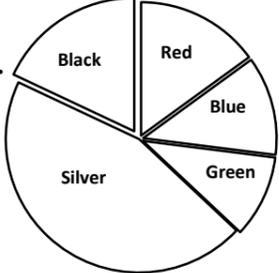


Percentage	I can ...	Prove it!																												
	I can draw and interpret box plots	1) The box plots below show the age of viewers watching 3 different films. a) What is the median age of viewer for each film? b) Which film had the largest age range of viewers? 																												
	I can calculate the mean from a grouped frequency table	1) Below are the scores in a mental arithmetic test. Calculate the mean score. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Score</th> <th>Frequency</th> <th>Midpoint</th> <th>fx</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1-5</td> <td>11</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>6-10</td> <td>12</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>11-15</td> <td>15</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>16-20</td> <td>9</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>21-25</td> <td>3</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Score	Frequency	Midpoint	fx	1-5	11			6-10	12			11-15	15			16-20	9			21-25	3			Total			
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	I can use inverse operations to complete complex pie charts with missing information.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Team</th> <th># of Fans</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Newcastle</td> <td>72</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Arsenal</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chelsea</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Spurs</td> <td>34</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Millwall</td> <td>50</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Using the information provided, complete the table and the pie chart above.</p>	Team	# of Fans	Newcastle	72	Arsenal		Chelsea		Spurs	34	Millwall	50																
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	17.3 I can present continuous data in a pie chart 17.4 I can compare interpret and compare grouped data graphs and charts	Use your frequency table for the Times Table Rockstar data below to draw an accurate pie chart. Write 3 sentences to describe the pie chart, try to use fractions pr percentages in your sentences.																												
	17.2 I can represent continuous data in a grouped frequency chart	Below are the Times Table Rockstar scores per question of 24 students. Design a continuous frequency table that Miss Boothman can use to record these: <i>0.80; 0.89; 1.01; 1.89; 0.79; 0.60; 1.06; 1.12; 1.23; 0.69; 0.72; 0.80; 1.32; 1.34; 0.92; 0.99; 1.11; 0.62; 1.09, 1.11, 1.20, 0.88</i>																												
	17.1 I can use inequalities to collect continuous grouped data 18.3 I can find the mean from a frequency table	The table below shows the number of siblings that a group of Year 8s have: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Number of siblings</th> <th>Frequency</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> a) How many students were asked? b) How many siblings are there?	Number of siblings	Frequency	0	5	1	4	2	7	3	2																		
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Percentage	I can ...	Prove it!
	<p>16.3 I can write an unbiased questionnaire with response boxes</p>	<p>1) Design a questionnaire to find out how much TV a Year 8 OASB student watches. 2) What is wrong with this questionnaire?</p> <p>"How old are you?"</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 10px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 10px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 10px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 10px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; margin: 0 10px;"></div> </div> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">Under 20 20 - 29 30 - 39 40 - 49 Over 50</p>
	<p>18.2 I can find the mode and median of simple data sets</p>	<p>1) Which of these could you not find a median for? a) Height b) Favourite colour c) Score in a test d) Favourite football team</p> <p>2) Find the mean, mode and median for these sets of numbers: a) 5,7,2,8,8 b) 2,12,6,3,2 c) 15,4,11,6,4 d) 20,30,35,15,15 e) 4,7,0,14,0,19,5</p>
	<p>18.1 I can find the mean of a set of data</p>	<p>1) Find the mean from these numbers: a) 5,3,4 b) 10, 11, 1, 7 c) 15, 8, 7, 10 d) 14, 2, 4, 1, 4 e) 7, 8, 5, 10, 4, 2</p> <p>1) Write down 3 possible lists of numbers if there are: a) 4 numbers with a mean of 6 b) 5 numbers with a mean of 8</p>
	<p>I can interpret and compare pie charts</p>	<p>1) Which is the most popular colour? 2) The total number of people asked was 100. Estimate the number of people who chose each colour</p> 





16.4 I can collect discrete data in a two way table

In a survey on the popularity of visiting France and Holland, a sample of 100 Danish adults were asked for their holiday destinations last summer. In June 6 people went to France, 18 went to Holland and 5 went elsewhere. In July 10 people went to France, 19 went to Holland and 2 went elsewhere. In August 15 people went to France, 15 people went to Holland and 10 went elsewhere.

a) Complete the two-way table below for the data above.

	FRANCE	HOLLAND	ELSEWHERE	TOTAL
JUNE				
JULY				
AUGUST				
TOTAL				



16.1 I can identify different types of data

16.5 I can collect discrete data in a bar chart

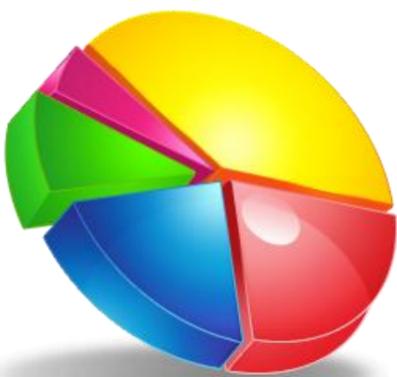
1) Draw a compound bar chart of the method of travel to school from the frequency table in 36%.

2) Give one example of continuous data and one example of discrete data. You must explain your answers.

* Can you collect data from 30 of your class mates to create your own compound bar chart and compare the two data displays?



Percentage	I can ...	Prove it!																																																					
	16.5 I can collect discrete data in a pictogram	<p>Look at the incomplete frequency table below; some pupils in a class were asked how they got to school. Here are the results:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Method of Travel</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Tally</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Frequency</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Walk</td> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Bike</td> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Car</td> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Bus</td> <td style="text-align: center;"> </td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: right;">TOTAL:</td> <td style="text-align: center;">30</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>1. Complete the frequency column. 2. Draw a pictogram to represent the information.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Use to represent two people.</p>	Method of Travel	Tally	Frequency	Walk			Bike			Car			Bus			TOTAL:		30																																			
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	16.2 I can collect data in a tally chart	<table style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tbody> <tr> <td>£10</td><td>£3</td><td>£12</td><td>£7</td><td>£5</td><td>£2</td><td>£5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>£6</td><td>£2</td><td>£15</td><td>£2</td><td>£3</td><td>£8</td><td>£20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>£15</td><td>£7</td><td>£3</td><td>£1</td><td>£17</td><td>£18</td><td>£4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>£11</td><td>£7</td><td>£9</td><td>£3</td><td>£12</td><td>£7</td><td>£8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>£10</td><td>£13</td><td>£12</td><td>£16</td><td>£6</td><td>£9</td><td>£19</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>a) Fill in the tally chart to show the above data.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Amount of money</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Tally</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Frequency</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">£1 to £4</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">£5 to £8</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">£9 to £12</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">£13 to £16</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">£17 to £20</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	£10	£3	£12	£7	£5	£2	£5	£6	£2	£15	£2	£3	£8	£20	£15	£7	£3	£1	£17	£18	£4	£11	£7	£9	£3	£12	£7	£8	£10	£13	£12	£16	£6	£9	£19	Amount of money	Tally	Frequency	£1 to £4			£5 to £8			£9 to £12			£13 to £16			£17 to £20		
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Key Words:

- Mean
- Median
- Mode
- Frequency
- Continuous
- Discrete
- Sample
- Tally
- Qualitative
- Quantitative
- Pictogram
- Two-way table

