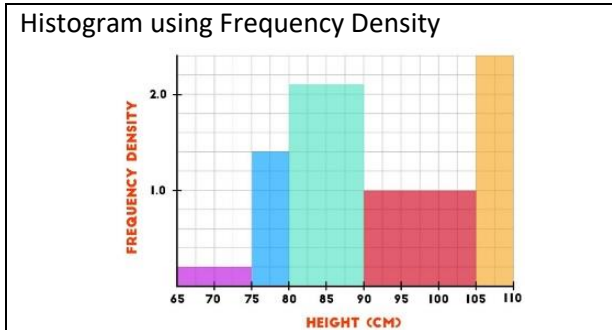
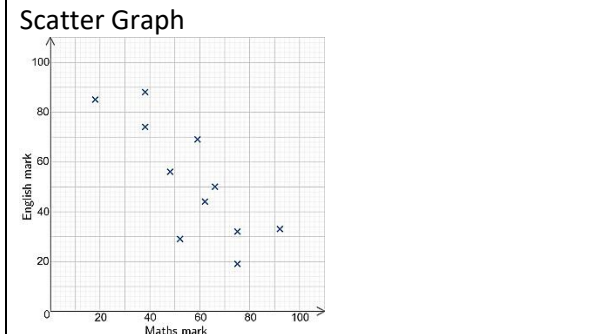
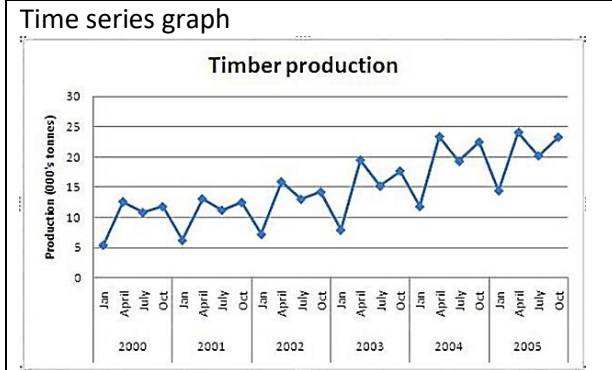


Key Vocabulary

Data	Information that we can analyse.
Categorical Data	Data that is sorted in to categories or groups. E.g. "What's your favourite colour?", "How old are you?".
Discrete data	Numerical data that can be counted.
Continuous data	Numerical data that can be measured. It has an infinite number of possible values within.
Pictogram	A way of showing data using images to represent numbers.
Frequency	How often something happened or how many items there are.
Frequency Table	A table that lists items and shows the number of times the items occur.
Bar Chart	A graph with equal width bars that shows the frequencies of items or groups.
Pie Chart	A method for showing data as parts of a circle.
Time series	A set of data that shows how something is changing over time. E.g. how the temperature changes during the day.
Scatter Graph	A graph of plotted points that show the relationship between two sets of data.

Key facts / Diagrams



Common misconceptions

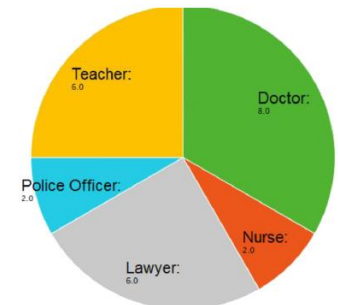
- Some pupils may label the bar of a histogram rather than the boundaries of the bars
- Some pupils may leave gaps between the bars in a histogram
- Some pupils may misuse the inequality symbols when working with a grouped frequency table

Worked examples

24 children were asked what they wanted to be in the future.

Future job	Frequency
Doctor	8
Nurse	2
Lawyer	6
Police officer	2
Teacher	6

Start by working out the angle needed for each section. E.g. 8/24 wanted to be a doctor. This is $1/3$. $1/3$ of $360 = 120^\circ$.
Nurse $2/24 \times 360 = 30^\circ$.



Measure around 120° for the section for doctor. Label this section.

Turn the protractor around and measure on 30° for nurse.

Keep going for all the sections, making sure you get back to where you started.