## Year 8 Maths Learning Journey

## Summer term 5

Reasoning with data: Measures of location

| Core knowledge | Reference |
| :--- | :---: |
| Understand and use the mean, median and mode <br> "Why is it helpful to order data when finding averages?" | WORKSHEET |
| Choose the most appropriate average <br> "Is it possible to have 3.9 people in a family? What would be a better average <br> to use?" | WORKSHEET |
| Find the mean from an ungrouped frequency table (H) <br> "How do you decide if the answer is reasonable?" | WORKSHEET |
| Find the mean from a grouped frequency table (H) <br> "How do we find the midpoint of a class interval?" | $\underline{\text { WORKSHEET }}$ |
| Identify outliers <br> "How do you identify which values are outliers?" | WORKSHEET |
| Compare distributions using averages and the range <br> "Is it better to have a low or high range?" | WORKSHEET |

## Learning Checkpoints

| LC Title | Completed | Dirt |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Measures of location |  |  |

## Key Vocabulary:

Average: calculated "central" value of a set of numbers
Estimate: To arrive at a rough or approximate answer by calculating with suitable approximations for terms

Frequency: The number of times an event occurs; or the number of individuals
Mean (average): The mean is the average of the numbers. It is easy to calculate: add up all the numbers, then divide by how many numbers there are

Median: The middle of a sorted list of numbers.
Midpoint: The middle of. The point halfway along.
Modal value: value that occurs most often.
Mode (average): the value that occurs most often
Outlier: In statistical samples, an outlier is an exceptional trial result that lies beyond where most of the results are clustered.

Range: The difference between the greatest value and the least value in a set of numerical data.

