

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 "Why is it helpful to order data when finding averages?"	WORKSHEET
Choose the most appropriate average "Is it possible to have 3.9 people in a family? What would be a better average to use?"	<u>WORKSHEET</u>
Find the mean from an ungrouped frequency table (H) "How do you decide if the answer is reasonable?"	<u>WORKSHEET</u>
Find the mean from a grouped frequency table (H) "How do we find the midpoint of a class interval?"	<u>WORKSHEET</u>
Identify outliers "How do you identify which values are outliers?"	<u>WORKSHEET</u>
Compare distributions using averages and the range "Is it better to have a low or high range?"	<u>WORKSHEET</u>

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.