## Year 10 Statistics Learning Journey

## Unit 2 – Processing and Representing Data LJ2

Core knowledge	Reference number	
Population Pyramids – 'When comparing two populations, why do we use general statements rather than individual figures?'		
Choropleth Maps - 'Would black represent the most or least dense area?'		
Histograms and Frequency Polygons – 'Is it possible to draw a frequency polygon without first drawing a histogram?'		
Cumulative Frequency Charts - 'How can we use a Cumulative Frequency Diagram to estimate or predict values?'		
Shapes Of Distributions – 'By inspection, how can you tell if a distribution has a negative or positive skew?'		
Histograms of Unequal Class Width - 'What is the formula for calculating Frequency Density?'		
Misleading Diagrams - 'List 3 reasons which could make a diagram misleading and then explain why'		
Choosing The Right Format - 'Why is it important to analyse the type of data before choosing which format to display it?'		
LC Title	Completed	Dirt
Unit 2 LC2 – Processing and Representing Data		
	1	

Key Vocabulary

Population Pyramids – Show the age groups in a population, usually divided by gender.

**Choropleth Maps** – Used to classify regions of a geographical area. Regions are shaded with an increasing depth of colour. A key is used to show what each shade represents.

**Histogram** – Represents continuous data, as the data is continuous, there is no gap between the bars. **Frequency Polygon** – Joins the mid-points of grouped data or histogram bars with straight line segments.

**Cumulative Frequency** – Cumulative frequency is a *'running total'* of frequencies.

**Shape Of Distribution** – The shape formed by bars in a histogram or by a frequency polygon. Can be *symmetrical, positive skew or negative skew.* 

**Misleading Diagrams** – Graphs and charts can be drawn deliberately to mislead or may be unintentionally misleading.

**Format** – Data can be displayed in different formats, some show trends well, some show proportions well and some show exact data values.