

Year 10 Statistics Learning Journey

Unit 3 – Summarising Data LJ1

Core knowledge	Reference number	
Averages – ‘Give an example of where you would use a mean average, a mode average and a median average’		
Averages From Frequency Tables - ‘Why does it help that a frequency table is written in order?’		
Averages From Grouped Data – ‘Why do we need to calculate the cumulative frequency to calculate the median?’		
Transforming Data - ‘How can this allow us to calculate averages more efficiently?’		
Geometric Mean and Weighted Mean – ‘Can you explain the formulas? They are not given in an exam!’		
Measures of Dispersion for Discrete Data - ‘Why do we use quartiles? Explain – what is the interquartile range?’		
Measures of Dispersion for Grouped Data - ‘For continuous data, why do we need to be precise when calculating?’		
LC Title	Completed	Dirt
Unit 3 LC1 – Summarising Data		
<p>Key Vocabulary</p> <p>Mean – The average value of all the data in a data set.</p> <p>Median – The middle value in an ordered list.</p> <p>Mode– The value that occurs most often.</p> <p>Average – a measure of central tendency. The mode, median and mean are all types of averages.</p> <p>Central Tendency – The tendency for the values of a random variable to cluster round its mean, mode or median.</p> <p>Modal Class – The class with the highest frequency.</p> <p>Estimated Mean - The mean calculated from grouped data.</p> <p>Range – The difference between the largest and smallest values in a data set.</p> <p>Dispersion – How the data is ‘spread out’.</p>		