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| **Topic/Skill** | **Definition/Tips** | **Example**  **Topic: Representing Data** |
| 1. Frequency Table | A record of **how often each value** in a set of data **occurs**. | Image result for math definition frequency table |
| 2. Bar Chart | Represents data as vertical blocks.  shows the **type** of data  shows the **frequency** for each type of data  Each bar should be the **same width**  There should be **gaps** between each bar  Remember to **label** each axis. | Image result for gcse bar charts |
| 3. Types of Bar Chart | **Compound/Composite** Bar Charts show data stacked on top of each other.  **Comparative/Dual** Bar Charts show data side by side. | Image result for compound bar charts  Image result for comparative bar charts |
| 4. Pie Chart | Used for showing **how data breaks down** **into** its constituent **parts**.  When drawing a pie chart, **divide 360° by the total frequency**. This will tell you how many degrees to use for the frequency of each category.  Remember to **label** the category that each sector in the pie chart represents. | Image result for pie chart gcse  If there are 40 people in a survey, then each person will be worth 360÷40=9° of the pie chart. |
| 5. Pictogram | Uses **pictures** or symbols to **show the value** of the data.  A pictogram must have a **key**. |  |
| 6. Line Graph | A graph that uses **points connected by straight lines** to show how data changes in values.  This can be used for **time series data**, which is a series of data points spaced over uniform time intervals in **time order**. | Line Graph |
| 7. Two Way Tables | A table that **organises data** around **two categories.**  Fill out the information step by step using the information given.  Make sure all the totals add up for all columns and rows. |  |

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| **Topic/Skill** | **Definition/Tips** | **Example**  **Topic: Summarising Data** |
| 1. Types of Data | **Qualitative** Data – **non-numerical** data  **Quantitative** Data – **numerical** data  **Continuous** Data – data that can take **any numerical value** within a given range.  **Discrete** Data – data that can take **only specific values** within a given range. | Qualitative Data – eye colour, gender etc.  Continuous Data – weight, voltage etc.  Discrete Data – number of children, shoe size etc. |
| 2. Grouped Data | Data that has been **bundled in to categories**.  Seen in grouped frequency tables, histograms, cumulative frequency etc. |  |
| 3. Primary /Secondary Data | **Primary** Data – **collected yourself** for a specific purpose.  **Secondary** Data – **collected by someone else** for another purpose. | Primary Data – data collected by a student for their own research project.  Secondary Data – Census data used to analyse link between education and earnings. |
| 4. Mean | **Add** up the values and **divide** by how many values there are. | The mean of 3, 4, 7, 6, 0, 4, 6 is |
| 5. Mean from a Table | 1. Find the midpoints (if necessary)  2. Multiply Frequency by values or midpoints  3. Add up these values  4. Divide this total by the Total Frequency  If **grouped** data is used, the answer will be an **estimate**. |  |
| 6. Median Value | The **middle** value.  Put the data in order and find the middle one.  If there are **two middle values**, find the number half way between them by **adding them together and dividing by 2**. | Find the median of: 4, 5, 2, 3, 6, 7, 6  Ordered: 2, 3, 4, **5**, 6, 6, 7  Median = 5 |
| 7. Median from a Table | Use the formula to find the position of the median.  is the total frequency. | If the total frequency is 15, the median will be the position |
| 8. Mode /Modal Value | **Most** frequent/common.  Can have more than one mode (called bi-modal or multi-modal) or no mode (if all values appear once) | Find the mode: 4, 5, 2, 3, 6, 4, 7, 8, 4  Mode = 4 |
| 9. Range | **Highest value subtract the Smallest value**  Range is a ‘measure of spread’. The smaller the range the more consistent the data. | Find the range: 3, 31, 26, 102, 37, 97.  Range = 102-3 = 99 |
| 10. Outlier | A value that ‘**lies outside**’ most of the other values in a set of data.  An outlier is **much smaller or much larger** than the other values in a set of data. | Image result for outlier maths |

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| **Topic/Skill** | **Definition/Tips**  **Topic: Scatter Graphs** | **Example** |
| 1. Correlation | Correlation between two sets of data means they are **connected** in some way. | There is correlation between temperature and the number of ice creams sold. |
| 2. Causality | When one variable **influences** another variable. | The more hours you work at a particular job (paid hourly), the higher your income from that job will be. |
| 3. Positive Correlation | As one value **increases** the other value **increases**. |  |
| 4. Negative Correlation | As one value **increases** the other value **decreases**. |  |
| 5. No Correlation | There is **no linear relationship** between the two. |  |
| 6. Strong Correlation | When two sets of data are **closely linked**. | Image result for strong weak correlation definition math |
| 7. Weak Correlation | When two sets of data have correlation, but are **not closely linked**. | Image result for strong weak correlation definition math |
| 8. Scatter Graph | A graph in which values of **two variables** are plotted along two axes to **compare** them and see if there is any **connection** between them. | Image result for scatter diagram |
| 9. Line of Best Fit | A **straight line** that **best represents the data** on a scatter graph. | Image result |
| 10. Outlier | A value that ‘lies outside’ most of the other values in a set of data.  An outlier is **much smaller or much larger** than the other values in a set of data. | Image result for outlier maths |