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| **Unit 3: Interpreting and representing data** | | | | **Year 9 Road Map** | | | | | | |
| **In this unit you will learn about number. The aims are as follows:**  **LG1: Knowledge LG2: Application LG3: Skills** | | | | | | | | | | |
| **S/N** | **Level** | | **Learning Goals/Outcomes/Content** | | **Video Clips** | | R A G |  |  |
| **3a) Presentation and Interpretation of Data** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | S | Use suitable data collection techniques (data to be integer and decimal values); | | | 63 | |  |  |  |
| 2 | S | Design and use data-collection sheets for grouped, discrete and continuous data, use inequalities for grouped data, and introduce ≤ and ≥ signs; | | | 63 | |  |  |  |
| 3 | S | Interpret and discuss the data; Sort, classify and tabulate data, both discrete and continuous quantitative data, and qualitative data; | | | 63 | |  |  |  |
| 4 | S | Construct tables for time–series data; | | | 153 | |  |  |  |
| 5 | S | Extract data from lists and tables; | | |  | |  |  |  |
| 6 | S | Use correct notation for time, 12- and 24-hour clock; | | | 6a | |  |  |  |
| 7 | S | Work out time taken for a journey from a timetable; | | | 6b | |  |  |  |
| 8 | SCE | Design and use two-way tables for discrete and grouped data; | | | 61 | |  |  |  |
| 9 | SCE | Use information provided to complete a two-way table; | | | 61 | |  |  |  |
| 10 | S | Plotting coordinates in first quadrant and read graph scales in multiples; | | | A1a | |  |  |  |
| 11 | S | Produce: pictograms; composite bar charts; dual/comparative bar charts for categorical and ungrouped discrete data; bar-line charts; vertical line charts; line graphs; line graphs for time–series data; histograms with equal class intervals; | | | S1 | |  |  |  |
| 12 | S | Interpret data shown in pictograms; composite bar charts; dual/comparative bar charts; line graphs; line graphs for time–series data; histograms with equal class intervals; stem and leaf; | | |  | |  |  |  |
| 13 | S | Identify the mode from a bar chart; | | | S2a | |  |  |  |
| 14 | SC | Recognise simple patterns, characteristics, relationships in bar charts and line graphs. | | |  | |  |  |  |
| 15 | SCE | Know which charts to use for different types of data sets; | | |  | |  |  |  |
| 16 | C | Produce and interpret composite bar charts; | | |  | |  |  |  |
| 17 | C | Produce and interpret comparative and dual bar charts; | | |  | |  |  |  |
| 18 | SCE | Construct pie charts for categorical data and discrete/continuous numerical data; | | | S9 | |  |  |  |
| 19 | SCE | Interpret simple pie charts using simple fractions and percentages; ,  and multiples of 10% sections; | | | 128a | |  |  |  |
| 20 | CE | From a pie chart: | | |  | |  |  |  |
| 21 | CE | find the mode; | | |  | |  |  |  |
| 22 | CE | find the total frequency; | | |  | |  |  |  |
| 23 | CE | Understand that the frequency represented by corresponding sectors in two pie charts is dependent upon the total populations represented by each of the pie charts. | | |  | |  |  |  |
| 24 | CE | find the mode and the frequency represented by each sector; compare data from pie charts that represent different-sized samples; | | |  | |  |  |  |
| 25 | CE | Produce and interpret frequency polygons for grouped data: from frequency polygons, read off frequency values, compare distributions, calculate total population, mean, estimate greatest and least possible values (and range); | | | 65b | |  |  |  |
| 26 | CE | Produce frequency diagrams for grouped discrete data: read off frequency values, calculate total population, find greatest and least values; | | | 65a | |  |  |  |
| 27 | CE | Produce histograms with equal class intervals: | | | 205 | |  |  |  |
| 28 | CE | estimate the median from a histogram with equal class width or any other information, such as the number of people in a given interval; | | |  | |  |  |  |
| 29 | CE | Produce line graphs: read off frequency values, calculate total population, find greatest and least values; | | |  | |  |  |  |
| 30 | CE | Construct and interpret time–series graphs, comment on trends; | | | 143 | |  |  |  |
| 31 | CE | Recognise simple patterns, characteristics relationships in bar charts, line graphs and frequency polygons. | | |  | |  |  |  |
| 32 | SCE | Draw scatter graphs; | | | S8 | |  |  |  |
| 33 | SCE | Interpret points on a scatter graph; | | | 129 | |  |  |  |
| 34 | SCE | Identify outliers and ignore them on scatter graphs; | | |  | |  |  |  |
| 35 | CE | Draw the line of best fit on a scatter diagram by eye, and understand what it represents; | | |  | |  |  |  |
| 36 | CE | Use the line of best fit make predictions; interpolate and extrapolate apparent trends whilst knowing the dangers of so doing; | | |  | |  |  |  |
| 37 | CE | Distinguish between positive, negative and no correlation using lines of best fit; | | |  | |  |  |  |
| 38 | CE | Interpret scatter graphs in terms of the relationship between two variables; | | |  | |  |  |  |
| 39 | CE | Interpret correlation in terms of the problem; | | |  | |  |  |  |
| 40 | CE | Understand that correlation does not imply causality; | | |  | |  |  |  |
| 41 | CE | State how reliable their predictions are, i.e. not reliable if extrapolated. | | |  | |  |  |  |
| 42 | CE | Explain an isolated point on a scatter graph; | | |  | |  |  |  |
| **3b43) Averages and Range** | | | | | | | | | |
| 43 | CE | Calculate mean and range, find median and mode from small data set; | | | | 62 |  |  |  |
| 44 | SCE | Use a spreadsheet to calculate mean and range, and find median and mode; | | | |  |  |  |  |
| 45 | CE | Recognise the advantages and disadvantages between measures of average; | | | |  |  |  |  |
| 46 | SCE | Construct and interpret stem and leaf diagrams (including back-to-back diagrams): find the mode, median, range, as well as the greatest and least values from stem and leaf diagrams, and compare two distributions from stem and leaf diagrams (mode, median, range); | | | | 128b |  |  |  |
| 47 | SCE | Calculate the mean, mode, median and range from a frequency table (discrete data); | | | | 130a |  |  |  |
| 48 | SCE | Construct and interpret grouped frequency tables for continuous data: for grouped data, find the interval which contains the median and the modal class; | | | |  |  |  |  |
| 49 | CE | estimate the mean with grouped data; understand that the expression ‘estimate’ will be used where appropriate, when finding the mean of grouped data using mid-interval values. | | | | 130b |  |  |  |
| 50 | CE | Compare the mean and range of two distributions, or median or mode as appropriate; | | | |  |  |  |  |
| Student’s comments and questions | | | | | | | | | |