

Collecting, Representing and Interpreting Data

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Collecting and Representing Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • can collect and represent categorical data (order between categories is irrelevant - boys and girls) • can collect and represent ordinal data (order between categories matters - small, medium, large) • can identify numerical data (proper number scale) which is discrete (whole numbers) and continuous (not restricted by whole numbers) • can represent data on a pictograph where the symbol represents between 2 - 20 units; can justify unit choice • can represent data where the vertical axis is labeled in 2, 5, 10, 20 units and can justify unit choice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • can collect and represent bivariate (observing more than one variable) categorical and ordinal data • can collect and represent discrete numerical data (data represented by whole numbers) • can collect and represent grouped discrete numerical data • can represent data on a pictograph where the symbol represents between 2 - 100 units; can justify unit choice • can represent data where the vertical axis is labeled in 2, 5, 10, 20, 100 units and can justify unit choice • can represent data on a line, bar or pie graph and can justify choice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • can collect and represent continuous numerical data (not restricted by whole numbers) • can collect and represent grouped continuous numerical data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • can collect and represent grouped univariate continuous data in a histogram where the intervals are of equal width • can collect and represent grouped bivariate data in a histogram where the intervals are of equal width
Interpreting Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • can make generalisations when summarising data (most, least, more, less, equal) • can generate questions based on investigation of data • can make predictions when interpreting data • can use their data to solve a problem or draw a conclusion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • can make specific generalisations when summarising data by using fractions or decimals or percentages • can draw inferences when interpreting data • can interpret data for the mode (most common item) and the range (difference between the greatest and least) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • can draw inferences when interpreting data and can justify thinking • can make predictions when interpreting data and can justify thinking • can find the median (middle) and mean (sum) when interpreting data • can compare and contrast the presentation of data in different graphs/charts and select the most effective vehicle with justification 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • can analyse data for bias / validity/or reliability • can outline possible implications of data and can justify thinking • can generalise results to a larger population and can justify thinking