


Subject	Year	Month	
Mathematics	7	June	

Topic:

MEASURING AND PRESENTING DATA 6 LESSONS

Content (Intent)

<p>Prior Learning</p> <p>KEY STAGE 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the meaning of ‘average’ as a typicality (or location) • Construct and interpret a pictogram • Know how to tally • Construct and interpret a line graph and single bar charts • Understand pie charts • Know that there are 360° about a point 	<p>Future Learning</p> <p>Y8</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Averages from a table - Bar charts & histograms - Pie charts
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<p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calculate and understand the range as a measure of spread (or consistency) • Find the mode of set of data • Find the median of a set of data • Calculate the mean of a set of data • Interpret and construct frequency tables • Construct and interpret bar charts, vertical line charts and comparative bar charts • Construct and interpret pie charts • Apply the knowledge of averages and range on the diagrams and charts 	<p>For teaching purposes</p> <p>Possible Questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show me a set of data with a mean (mode, median, range) of 5. • Always / Sometimes / Never: The mean is different than the mode for a set of data • Convince me that a set of data could have more than one mode. • Kenny says ‘If two pie charts have the same section then the amount of data the section represents is the same in each pie chart.’ Do you agree with Kenny? Explain your answer. <p>Misconceptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorrect use of brackets (on paper and calc) e.g. $2 + 3 + 4 + 5 \div 4 = 10.25$. • Range is NOT a type of average • Median with ODD amount of data versus EVEN amount of data • may forget to write the data in order before finding median. • may think that each square on the grid used represents one unit • may not leave (equal) gaps between the bars of a bar chart
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Pedagogical notes (implementation)	How will understanding be assessed & recorded (Impact)
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<p>FIRST TIME TALKING MEAN, MEDIAN, MODE. Spend a lesson on each.</p> <p>Mean The word ‘average’ is often used synonymously with the mean, but it is only one type of average. <i>use brackets: e.g. $(2 + 3 + 4 + 5) \div 4 = 14 \div 4 = 3.5$</i></p> <p>Bar chart Equal gaps, equal widths</p>	<p>End of Year Assessment in June/July</p> <hr/> <p>How can parents help at home?</p> <hr/> <p>MathsWatch clips (Qualification KS3) S1a, S1b, S2a, S2b, S3, S4, S5, S6, S7</p>
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Further reading/discussion

<p>Reading / Enrichment</p> <p>KM: Maths to Infinity: Averages KM: Maths to Infinity: Averages, Charts and Tables KM: Stick on the MathsHD4: Averages NRICH: M, M and M NRICH: The Wisdom of the Crowd KM: Constructing pie charts NRICH: Picturing the World NRICH: Charting Success</p>	<p>Literacy</p> <p>Average, Spread, Consistency Mean, Median, Mode Range, Maximum, minimum Measure, Data</p> <p>Frequency, tally, Table, Frequency table Bar chart, Bar-line graph, Vertical line chart Multiple bar chart, comparative bar chat, dual bar chart</p> <p>Scale, Graph, Axis, axes Pie chart, Sector, Angle</p>	<p>Numeracy Links</p>	<p>Careers Links</p> <p>Statistician Actuary Data Analyst Biomatrixian Mudlogger</p>
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