

Handling Data
To use and interpret single averages including the range
Find the averages from single frequency tables
Find averages from a grouped frequency table
Draw and interpret two way tables
Draw and interpret frequency trees
MINI REVIEW
Draw and interpret pie charts
Draw and interpret bar charts / dual / composite
Problem solving with the mean and reverse mean problems
OPEN BOOK ASSESSMENT

DEFINITION

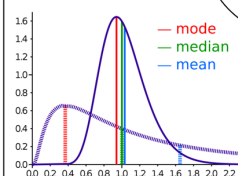
A measure of the central tendency or typical value of a set of data.

CHARACTERISTICS

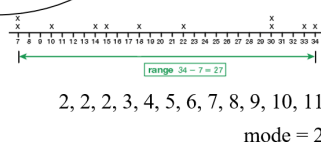
- Should be a value that is representative of the data, not one of the extremes.
- The mode, median and mean can be used as measures of average.

Average

EXAMPLES



NON-EXAMPLES



DEFINITION

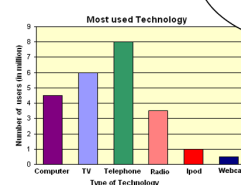
A chart that uses the heights of rectangles to represent the frequency of qualitative data

CHARACTERISTICS

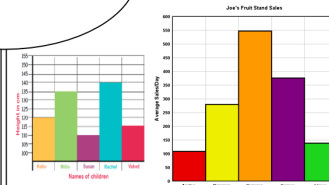
- Each rectangle should be of equal width
- The rectangles should be separated by gaps of equal width
- The frequency axis should start from 0
- Each axis should have a title

Bar Chart

EXAMPLES



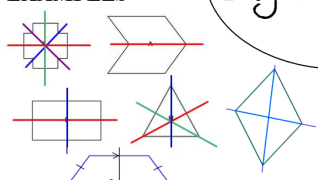
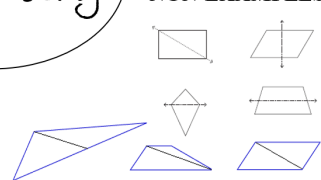
NON-EXAMPLES



Ratio and Proportion
Simplify ratio including 1:n and n:1
Use ratio with fractions
Use ratio to share amounts out
Find a missing value given one part of the ratio
Direct proportion including the unitary method
MINI REVIEW
Inverse proportion
Receipes
OPEN BOOK ASSESSMENT

DEFINITION A way of comparing two or more numbers or amounts by division.	CHARACTERISTICS • Write using a “:” symbol, say “to” • Equivalent to a fraction. • Unchanged when both quantities are multiplied by same factor.	DEFINITION Two quantities are said to be in proportion if there is a constant multiplicative relationship between the two quantities.	CHARACTERISTICS • Two measures or quantities • A constant multiplicative relationship between them (often called the ‘exchange rate’ or ‘conversion factor’) • Maintains a constant ratio when scaled																																										
EXAMPLES 2:3 7:9 5:4:12 2 parts sugar to 3 parts flour Twice as many girls as boys 1:1.345 4.2103:1 £1 = \$1.20 35p per 100g 43 miles per gallon	NON-EXAMPLES One teabag per person and one extra “for the pot”. There are six more girls than boys in the class. £6 per day + £2 service charge	EXAMPLES <table><tr><th>Hours</th><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><th>Miles</th><td>1.5</td><td>3</td><td>4.5</td><td>6</td><td>7.5</td></tr></table> <table><tr><th>Hours (h)</th><th>Money earned (\$)</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>5.50</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>11.00</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>16.50</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>22.00</td></tr></table> £1 = \$1.50 75 heartbeats per minute. 1m = 100cm	Hours	1	2	3	4	5	Miles	1.5	3	4.5	6	7.5	Hours (h)	Money earned (\$)	1	5.50	2	11.00	3	16.50	4	22.00	NON-EXAMPLES <table><tr><th>Time (min.)</th><th>Distance (ft.)</th></tr><tr><td>0</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>22</td></tr></table> <table><tr><th>Number of Apples</th><th>Total Cost</th></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>\$2.50</td></tr><tr><td>20</td><td>\$5.00</td></tr><tr><td>30</td><td>\$7.50</td></tr><tr><td>40</td><td>\$9.50</td></tr></table> $F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32$	Time (min.)	Distance (ft.)	0	4	2	10	4	16	6	22	Number of Apples	Total Cost	10	\$2.50	20	\$5.00	30	\$7.50	40	\$9.50
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Transformations
To understand line symmetry
To understand rotational symmetry
Use and interpret translation of a shape
Use and interpret reflection of a shape
Enlarge a shape with, or without a centre.
Describe an enlargement
MINI REVIEW
Describe a single transformation
OPEN BOOK ASSESSMENT

DEFINITION The symmetry that a figure has if it can be divided by a line into two parts that are mirror images.	CHARACTERISTICS • The line of symmetry divides the shape into two equal pieces • When the shape is folded along the line, the two pieces must overlap completely and perfectly	DEFINITION In geometry, a transformation that moves all points the same fixed distance.	CHARACTERISTICS • Shapes move or “slide” a distance horizontally and/or vertically. • On a rectangular grid, often described using a column vector
EXAMPLES 	Line Symmetry	NON-EXAMPLES 	NON-EXAMPLES 