Year 9 Maths lesson Plan

# 22/09/2014 Statistics

1. Roll
2. Collect DI
3. Aim: data category and how to analyse data
4. Ask the number of siblings in your family.
5. Write down your favorite fruit.
6. Ask the number of pets you have in your family.
7. Write down the colour of your parent’s car.
8. Now we have four sets of data. What is the difference between them?
9. One is qualitative and the other one is quantitative.
10. Two types of quantitative data: discrete and continuous. One can be counted and one can be measured.
11. What is your height? 170 cm? It can mean that you have been 169.9cm, 169,991cm, or 170.01cm and something like that. In a practical sense, our measurements are limited to the accuracy of our measuring devices. If I want to know the number of students in our class, we have 18 or 19. We cannot have 19.1 or 19.5 students. The way we use to distinguish discrete and continuous data is whether we count or measure them.
12. We can subdivide qualitative data into categorical and ordinal. For categorical data, there is no sense of order. For example, we cannot order the colours of vehicles. When it comes ordinal data, one typical example from the questionnaire is "Is your general health poor, reasonable, good, or excellent”
13. Student activity: mymathsonline (Data probability- collecting data –types of data- part 2)
14. Student activity: page 442 q1, q2, q3, q5
15. Mymathsonline-primary and secondary data. (part 3, part 4 and part 5)
16. Example: Textbook page 440 the two tables. ( How can we analyse or study data)?

Question, is NSW the most dangerous state?

Important things to consider: the whole population and the fact that not everyone is driving.

The death per 100 000 gives a more accurate pictures than the raw figures.

1. Student activity: q4, q6, q7 , q8 and q9.
2. Conclusion

http://www.onlinemathlearning.com/statistics-games.html.