



The Sutton Academy

# Knowledge Rich Curriculum Plan

Year 11 Higher+ Data and Statistics

Lesson/Learning Sequence	Intended Knowledge: <i>Students will know that...</i>	Tiered Vocabulary	Steps to Success	Prior Knowledge: <i>In order to know this...</i>	Feedback
To learn how to solve problems involving cumulative frequency and box plots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Students will know how to draw a cumulative frequency table given the cumulative frequency</li> <li>Students will know how to calculate cumulative frequency and draw the resulting curve</li> <li>Students will know how to estimate values from a cumulative frequency curve</li> <li>Students will know how to estimate the median, quartiles and interquartile range from a cumulative frequency curve</li> <li>Students will know how to construct a box plot from their cumulative frequency curve</li> <li>Students will know how to solve problems involving cumulative frequency curves and box plots</li> </ul>	<p><b>Cumulative</b> - increasing or increased in quantity, degree, or force by successive additions</p> <p><b>Box Plot</b> – a statistical diagram used for graphically demonstrating the locality, spread and skewness groups of numerical data</p> <p><b>Median</b> – the middle piece of data when the data is ordered from smallest to largest</p> <p><b>Lower Quartile</b> – the median of the lower half of a data set.</p> <p><b>Upper Quartile</b> – the median of the upper half of a data set.</p> <p><b>Range</b> – the difference between the largest value in the data set and the smallest value in the data set</p> <p><b>Interquartile Range</b> – the difference between the upper quartile and the lower quartile</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Students should already know how to draw a box plot</li> <li>Students should already know how to calculate cumulative frequency and draw a cumulative frequency curve</li> </ul>	
To learn how to solve problems involving cumulative frequency and box plots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Students will know how to draw a cumulative frequency table given the cumulative frequency</li> <li>Students will know how to calculate cumulative frequency and draw the resulting curve</li> <li>Students will know how to estimate values from a cumulative frequency curve</li> <li>Students will know how to estimate the median, quartiles and interquartile range from a cumulative frequency curve</li> <li>Students will know how to construct a box plot from their cumulative frequency curve</li> <li>Students will know how to solve problems involving cumulative frequency curves and box plots</li> <li></li> </ul>	<p><b>Cumulative</b> - increasing or increased in quantity, degree, or force by successive additions</p> <p><b>Box Plot</b> – a statistical diagram used for graphically demonstrating the locality, spread and skewness groups of numerical data</p> <p><b>Median</b> – the middle piece of data when the data is ordered from smallest to largest</p> <p><b>Lower Quartile</b> – the median of the lower half of a data set.</p> <p><b>Upper Quartile</b> – the median of the upper half of a data set.</p> <p><b>Range</b> – the difference between the largest value in the data set and the smallest value in the data set</p> <p><b>Interquartile Range</b> – the difference between the upper quartile and the lower quartile</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Students should already know how to draw a box plot</li> <li>Students should already know how to calculate cumulative frequency and draw a cumulative frequency curve</li> </ul>	

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To learn how to draw histograms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Students will know that histograms show frequency density</li> <li>Students will know that <math>\text{frequency density} = \frac{\text{frequency}}{\text{class width}}</math></li> <li>Students will know how to draw a histogram for grouped data</li> </ul>	<p><b>Histogram</b> – a graphical representation of discrete or continuous data where the area of a bar in a histogram is equal to the frequency</p> <p><b>Frequency Density</b> – the frequency per unit for the data in each class</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Students will need to know how to draw a bar chart</li> </ul>	
To learn how to interpret histograms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Students will know how to calculate frequency from a histogram and complete a grouped frequency table from a histogram.</li> <li>Students will know how to complete a partial histogram given a partially completed frequency table and vice versa</li> <li>Students will know how to estimate how many students are above/below/between values within a group/groups</li> <li>Students will know how to solve exam style problems involving histograms</li> <li>Students will know how to estimate the mean from a histogram with unequal class width.</li> <li>Students will know how to determine the median from a histogram</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Students will need to know how to calculate the median from a table</li> <li>Students will need to know how to draw a histogram</li> </ul>	