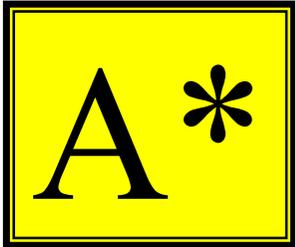
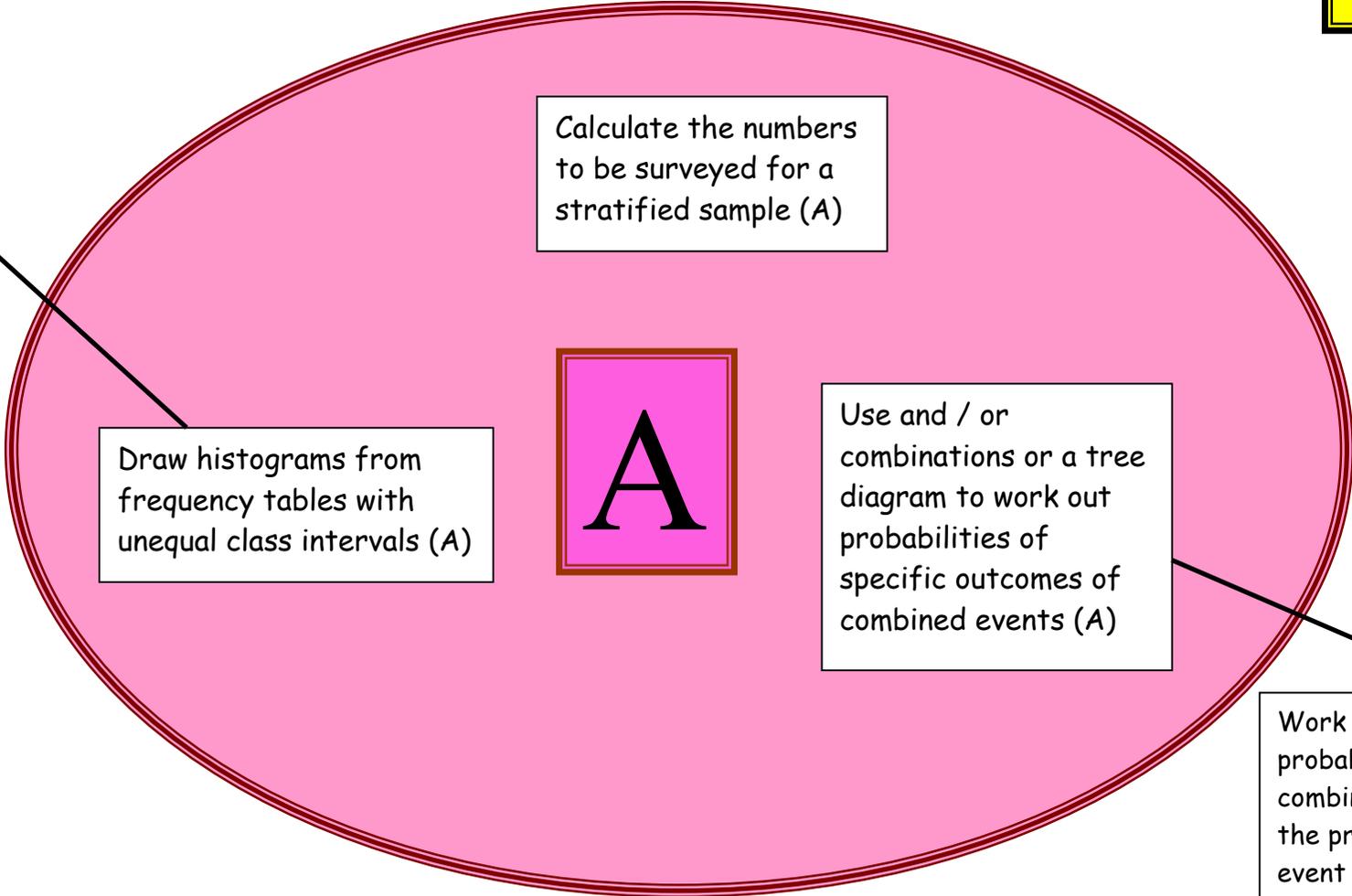


Data Handling

Moving from A to A*



Find the median, quartiles and interquartile range from a histogram (A*)

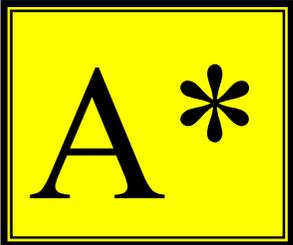


Calculate the numbers to be surveyed for a stratified sample (A)

Draw histograms from frequency tables with unequal class intervals (A)

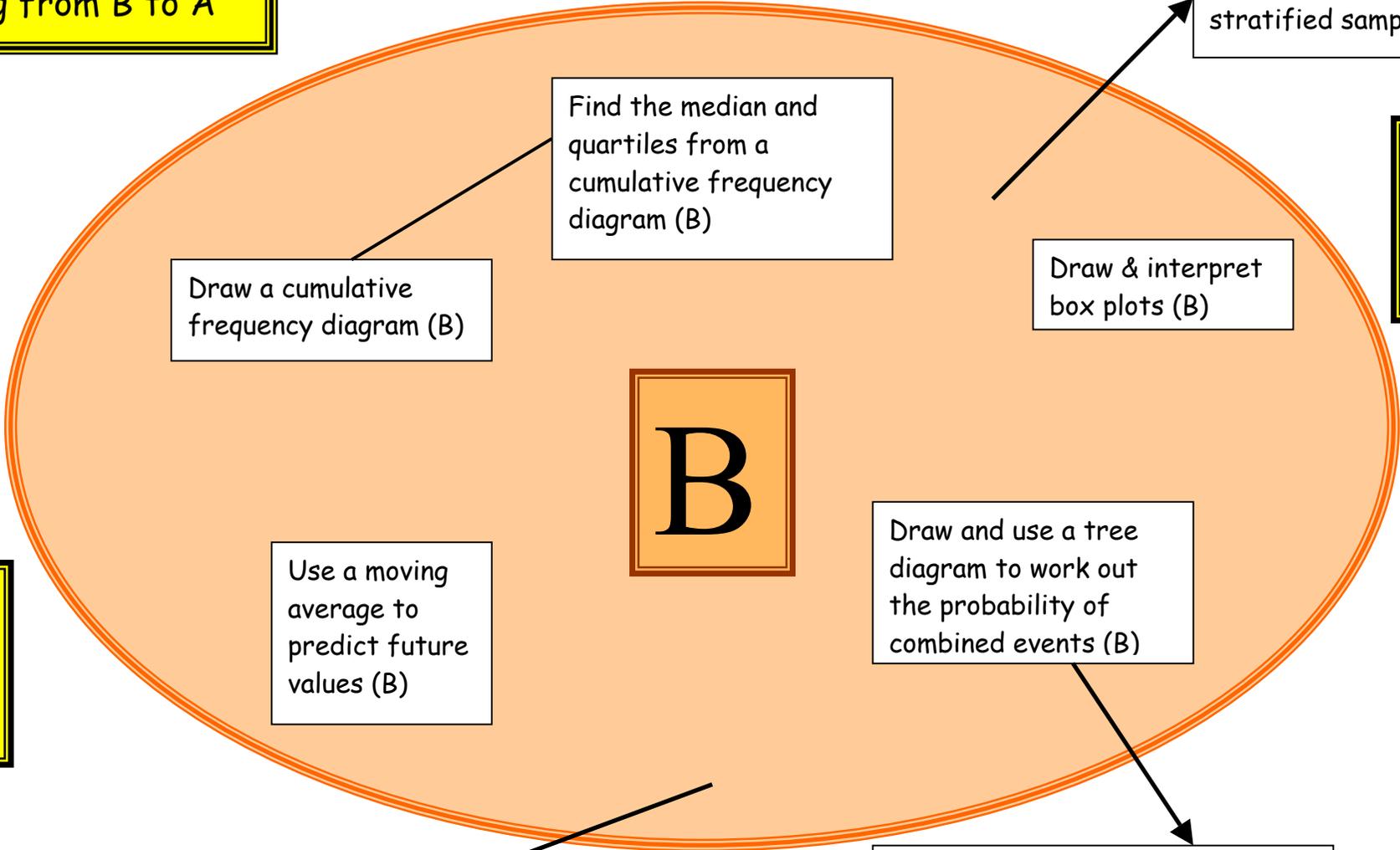
Use and / or combinations or a tree diagram to work out probabilities of specific outcomes of combined events (A)

Work out the probabilities of combined events when the probability of each event changes depending on the outcome of the previous event (A*)



Data Handling

Moving from B to A



Draw a cumulative frequency diagram (B)

Find the median and quartiles from a cumulative frequency diagram (B)

Draw & interpret box plots (B)

Calculate the numbers to be surveyed for a stratified sample (A)

A

B

Use a moving average to predict future values (B)

Draw and use a tree diagram to work out the probability of combined events (B)

A

Draw histograms from frequency tables with unequal class intervals (A)

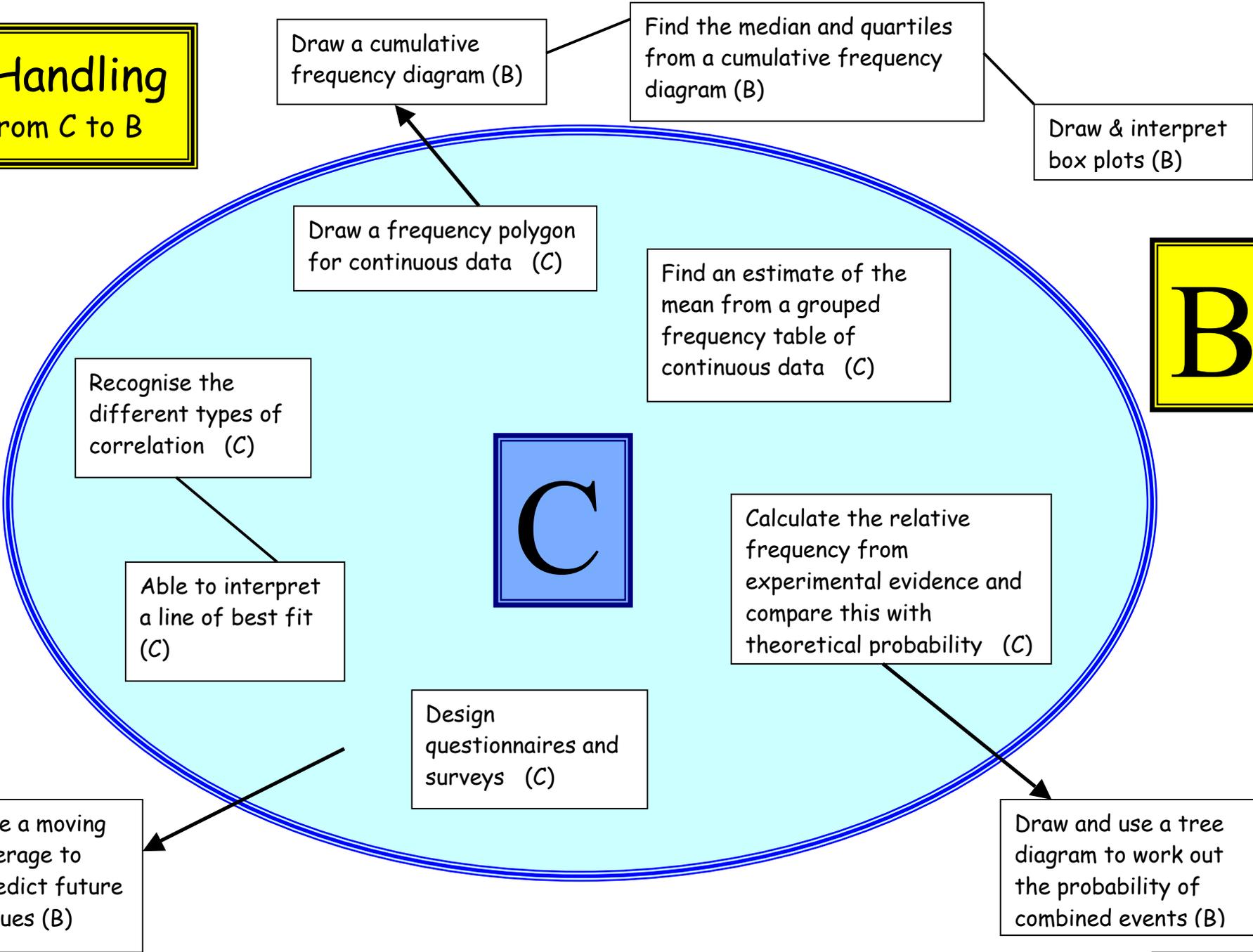
Use and / or combinations or a tree diagram to work out probabilities of specific outcomes of combined events (A)

C Powis
ASK - Kent

Data Handling
Moving from C to B

B

B



Data Handling

Moving from D to C

Draw a frequency polygon for continuous data (C)

Find an estimate of the mean from a grouped frequency table of continuous data (C)

Draw a frequency polygon for discrete data (D)

Find the mean from a frequency table of discrete data (D)

Draw an ordered stem and leaf diagram (D)

D

Calculate the probability on an event happening when you know the probability that the event doesn't happen and that the total probability of all possible outcomes is 1 (D)

C

Draw a line of best fit on a scatter diagram (D)

Able to predict the expected number of successes from a given number of trials if you know the probability of one success (D)

C

Recognise the different types of correlation (C)

Able to interpret a line of best fit (C)

Design questionnaires and surveys (C)

Calculate the relative frequency from experimental evidence and compare this with theoretical probability (C)

C Powis
ASK - Kent

Data Handling

Moving from E to D

Draw an ordered stem and leaf diagram (D)

D

Draw a line of best fit on a scatter diagram (D)

Read information from a stem & leaf diagram (E)

Find the mean and range from a stem & leaf diagram (E)

Draw a frequency polygon for discrete data (D)

E

Draw a pie chart (E)

List all the outcomes of two independent events (such as tossing a coin & throwing a dice) and calculate probabilities from lists or tables (E)

Find the mean from a frequency table of discrete data (D)

D

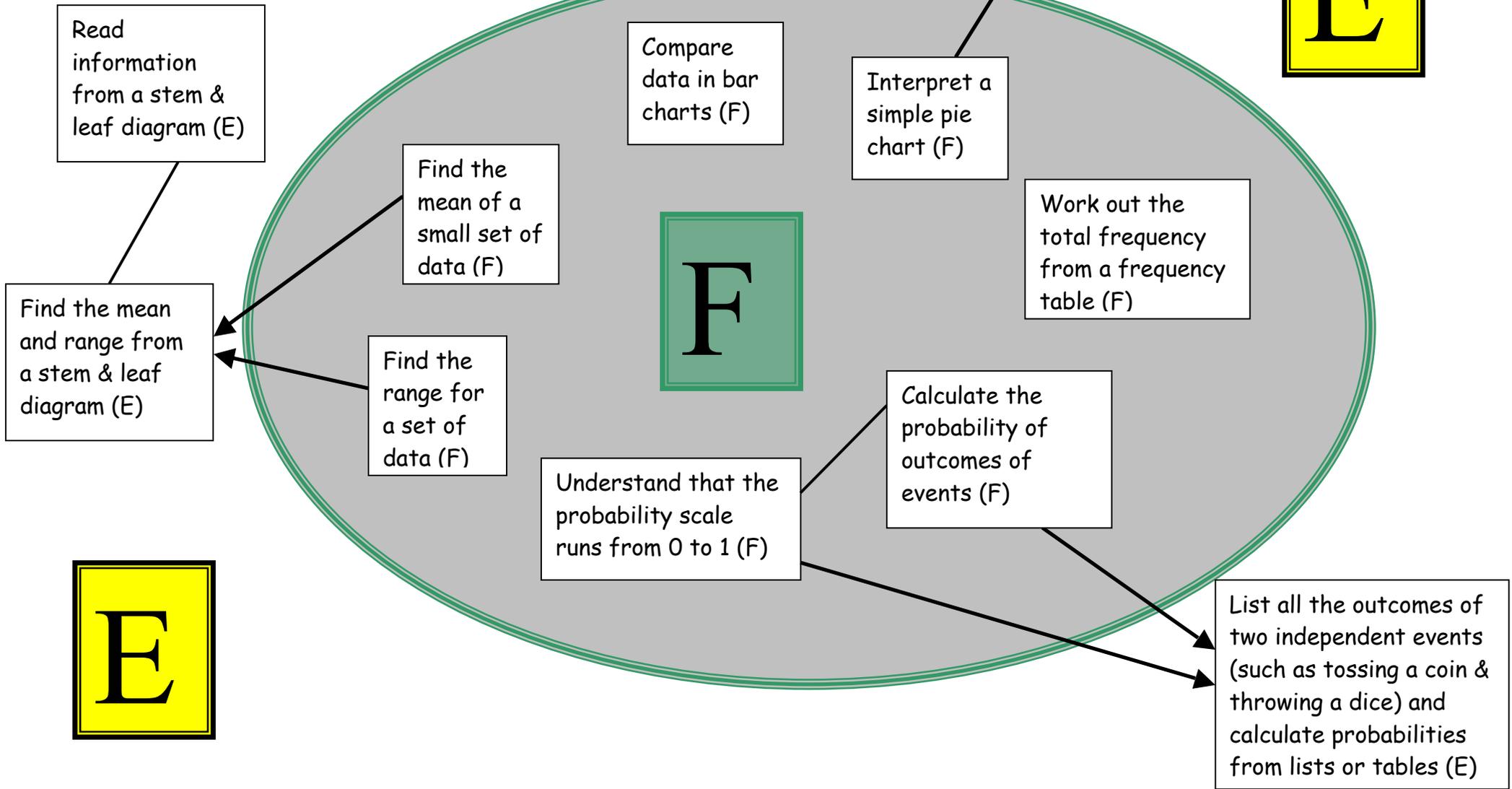
Able to predict the expected number of successes from a given number of trials if you know the probability of one success (D)

Calculate the probability on an event happening when you know the probability that the event doesn't happen and that the total probability of all possible outcomes is 1 (D)

Based on info in 'GCSE Maths 2 tier Foundation' - Collins

Data Handling

Moving from F to E



Data Handling
Moving from G to F

F

Find the mean of a small set of data (F)

Find the mode and median of a list of data (G)

Find the range for a set of data (F)

F

G

Read information from bar charts, dual bar charts and pictograms (G)

Compare data in bar charts (F)

Interpret a simple pie chart (F)

Understand basic terms used to describe probability such as 'certain', 'impossible', 'likely' etc (G)

Understand that the probability scale runs from 0 to 1 (F)

Calculate the probability of outcomes of events (F)

Work out the total frequency from a frequency table (F)