

Name _____

Date _____

Unit 6 · Collecting data — glossary

All 22 key words, with a worked example for each.

Term	Meaning	Example
data	Information that has been collected.	<i>Heights of 30 learners.</i>
statistical question	A question answered by collecting data that varies.	<i>Which sport is most popular in Year 7?</i>
prediction	What you expect the data to show, written before collecting it.	<i>I predict most learners walk to school.</i>
primary data	Data you collect yourself.	<i>Measuring your class.</i>
secondary data	Data somebody else collected.	<i>Figures from a website.</i>
categorical data	Data that is a word or a label.	<i>Eye colour.</i>
discrete data	Numerical data you count.	<i>Number of pets.</i>
continuous data	Numerical data you measure.	<i>Height in centimetres.</i>
tally chart	A chart for counting in fives as data arrives.	$\square \square = 12.$
frequency	How many times a value or category occurs.	<i>12 learners have a dog.</i>
frequency table	A table of categories and their frequencies.	<i>It usually ends with a Total row.</i>
class interval	A group measurements are sorted into.	$150 \leq h < 160.$
grouped data	Data sorted into class intervals.	<i>Used for continuous data.</i>
population	Every member of the group being studied.	<i>All 800 learners.</i>
sample	The part of the population you collect data from.	<i>40 of the 800.</i>
census	A survey of the whole population.	<i>Asking all 800.</i>
sample size	How many members are in the sample.	<i>A sample size of 40.</i>
random sample	Every member has an equal chance of being chosen.	<i>Names drawn from a hat.</i>

Term	Meaning	Example
systematic sample	Chosen by a fixed rule.	<i>Every 10th name.</i>
convenience sample	Whoever is easiest to reach.	<i>Your own friends.</i>
bias	When some members are more likely to be chosen than others.	<i>Surveying sport at a football club.</i>
representative	Reflecting the population fairly.	<i>A random sample usually is.</i>