

Name _____

Date _____

Maths vocabulary — worksheet

40 tasks in five styles, covering every key word in Unit 1.

A · Unscramble the term — Rearrange the letters to make the term that matches the definition.

1 tada

Information that has been collected.

Example: Heights of 30 learners.

2 yrfqeeucn

How many times a value or category occurs.

Example: 12 learners have a dog.

3 laspme

The part of the population you collect data from.

Example: 40 of the 800.

4 oopupalitn

Every member of the group being studied.

Example: All 800 learners.

5 uecsns

A survey of the whole population.

Example: Asking all 800.

6 aibs

When some members are more likely to be chosen than others.

Example: Surveying sport at a football club.

7 yatll

A key word from this unit.

Example: See the glossary.

8 tidcsere

A key word from this unit.

Example: See the glossary.

B · Fill in the gaps — Use a word from the box to complete each sentence.

- 9 Data that is a word or a label is called ____ data.
Word box: ☐
-
- 10 Numerical data that you count is called ____ data.
Word box: ☐
-
- 11 Numerical data that you measure is called ____ data.
Word box: ☐
-
- 12 Every member of the group being studied is the _____.
Word box: ☐
-
- 13 The part of the population you actually ask is the _____.
Word box: ☐
-
- 14 A survey of the whole population is called a _____.
Word box: ☐
-
- 15 When some members are more likely to be chosen than others, the sample has _____.
Word box: ☐
-
- 16 How many times a category occurs is its _____.
Word box: ☐
-

C · Choose the correct ending — Pick the reason that correctly finishes each sentence.

- 17 Height is continuous data because ...
☐ it is always a large number
☐ it is measured, so any value in a range is possible
☐ it is written in centimetres
- 18 Class intervals must not overlap because ...
☐ it looks untidy
☐ a value would then belong to two groups at once
☐ the total would be too large
- 19 A larger sample is usually more reliable because ...
☐ it takes longer
☐ one unusual answer has less effect on the result
☐ it removes bias
- 20 Surveying sport at a football club is biased because ...
☐ football is popular
☐ the people who can be chosen already like football
☐ the sample is too small

- 21 A prediction is written before collecting data because ...
- ☐ it saves time
 - ☐ it gives you something the data can test
 - ☐ it makes the result correct
- 22 “Don't you agree football is best?” is a poor survey question because ...
- ☐ it is too short
 - ☐ it leads people towards one answer
 - ☐ football is not a sport

D · Match the definition — Type the term that matches each definition.

- 23 Which term means: *Data you collect yourself.*
-
- 24 Which term means: *Data somebody else collected.*
-
- 25 Which term means: *Data that is a word or a label.*
-
- 26 Which term means: *Numerical data you count.*
-
- 27 Which term means: *Numerical data you measure.*
-
- 28 Which term means: *A chart for counting in fives as data arrives.*
-
- 29 Which term means: *How many times a value or category occurs.*
-
- 30 Which term means: *A group measurements are sorted into.*
-
- 31 Which term means: *Every member of the group being studied.*
-
- 32 Which term means: *The part of the population you collect data from.*
-
- 33 Which term means: *A survey of the whole population.*
-
- 34 Which term means: *When some members are more likely to be chosen than others.*
-

E · Reading statistics — What the instruction words are asking for.

- 35 A question says “record your results in a frequency table”. What must your table contain?
- ☐ Only a tally
 - ☐ A category column and a frequency column
 - ☐ A chart
 - ☐ A prediction

- 36** A question says “comment on the reliability of the result”. What should you write about?
- ☐ How neat the table is
 - ☐ The sample size and how the sample was chosen
 - ☐ How long it took
 - ☐ The colour of the chart
- 37** What does “estimate” mean in a statistics question?
- ☐ Guess
 - ☐ Work out a value from a sample, knowing it is not exact
 - ☐ Round to the nearest 10
 - ☐ Measure precisely
- 38** A question asks you to “justify” your sampling method. What is wanted?
- ☐ The method only
 - ☐ A reason why that method gives a fair sample
 - ☐ A drawing
 - ☐ The sample size only
- 39** What does “representative” mean?
- ☐ Large
 - ☐ Reflecting the population fairly
 - ☐ Chosen by a teacher
 - ☐ Written down
- 40** In “How does height vary in Year 7?”, which word makes it a statistical question?
- ☐ height
 - ☐ vary
 - ☐ Year
 - ☐ How