Math Terms: Collecting Useful Data Unit

A big part of data collection relates to the following:
• asking a clear and appropriate question
• using an appropriate sample
• collecting the data in a way that allows you to confidently draw conclusions from it

Word Box - drag and drop the math terms to the matching definition		
Distribution	Quantitative data	Primary data
Population	Qualitative data	Secondary data
Survey	Continuous data	Range
Sample	Discrete data	

_____: the entire group you want to learn about by collecting data; e.g., if you want to know how the students at a school would like to celebrate a special day, the population is all the students at that school

_____: non-numerical data, e.g., colours or names of groups

_____: numerical data, e.g., ages or measurements

_____: data that can have only certain fixed values; discrete data are usually counted rather than measured; e.g., the grade children are in at school is discrete, but the children's heights are not

_____: data you collect yourself

_____: a small group selected from a larger group (or population) for the purposes of collecting data about the larger group

_____: data collected and reported by someone else, e.g., data in a newspaper or online

_____: the difference between the greatest and least values in a set of data; e.g., for the data 3, 7, 19, 20, 45, the range is from 3 to 45, or 42

_____: how the data values in a set of data are arranged; e.g., a set of data can be clustered together or spread out

_____: the collection of data from a small group (a sample) to learn about a large group (a population)

_____: data with values that can be represented on a number line or a graph axis; continuous data are usually measured rather than counted; e.g., children's heights are continuous, but the grades children are in at school are not