

**Key Learning:**

Data can be represented, compared and analyzed. In order to represent, compare, and analyze, attention must be given to methods of collection, sampling, representing and analyzing; and tools are needed to establish a basis for comparison (mean, quartiles, common scale, histogram, box plot, scatterplot etc.)

**Unit Essential Question:** What affects how I compare data?

<b>Concept:</b> Patterns in Data	<b>Concept:</b> Comparing Representations	<b>Concept:</b> Correlating Data
<b>Lesson Essential Questions:</b> How do graphs allow me to analyze relationships?  What are the questions that I should ask when analyzing a graphic representation of data?	<b>Lesson Essential Questions:</b> How do I decide if data is described and represented accurately?  How do we “mathematically” describe variability and distribution of a data set?	<b>Lesson Essential Questions:</b> How do I describe the relationships between two variables mathematically?
<b>Vocabulary:</b> Mean, Scatter plot, data point, outliers, clusters, per capita	<b>Vocabulary:</b> Median, mode, box plot, minimum, 1 <sup>st</sup> quartile (Q1), 3 <sup>rd</sup> quartile (Q3), maximum	<b>Vocabulary:</b> Cause and effect, slope, line of best fit,
<b>Additional Information &amp; Resources:</b> MP2 – Reason abstractly and quantitatively.		