

Organising and Comparing Data

Chapter 10: Elephants, Tigers, and Leopards · Topic 1

Key Concept

Organising data into tables allows us to easily compare categories, like comparing how many students prefer different sports.

We compare data by looking at which category has the highest or lowest count, or by calculating differences between categories.

For example, if 12 students like cricket and 7 like football, we can say cricket is 5 more popular ($12-7=5$).

Comparing organised data helps us draw conclusions and make decisions, like choosing the most popular activity for a class event.

Quick Revision Notes

- Organising data allows easy comparison.
- We compare data by highest, lowest, or differences.
- 12 students like cricket, 7 like football - cricket is 5 more popular.
- Comparing data helps draw conclusions.
- Data comparison supports decision-making.
- Differences between categories reveal popularity gaps.
- Well-organised data makes comparison easier.
- This skill applies to choosing activities or products.

Practice Questions

- 1 Compare two categories from a data set you collect.
- 2 Calculate the difference between two data categories.
- 3 Create a data table and compare its categories.
- 4 Discuss a decision that could be made using data comparison.
- 5 Compare your class's data on two different questions.
- 6 Explain how data comparison helped you draw a conclusion.