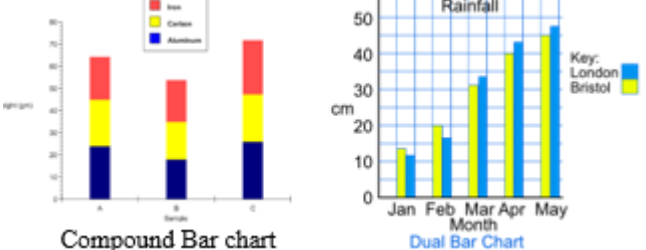
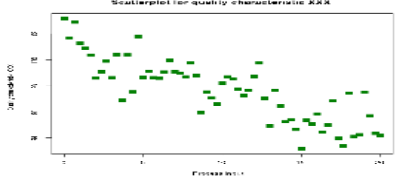
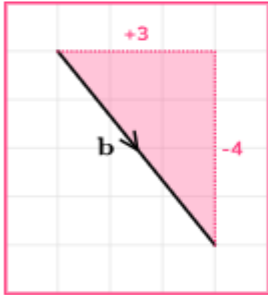


	Topic	Information	Examples	Sparx clip														
1	Collecting and presenting data	<p>Compound/Composite Bar Charts show data stacked on top of each other.</p> <p>Comparative/Dual Bar Charts show data side by side.</p>	 <p>The Compound Bar chart shows three categories with stacked bars in blue, yellow, and red. The Dual Bar Chart shows rainfall in cm for London (blue) and Bristol (yellow) from January to May.</p>	U526, U456, U260, U291, U557, U193, U172, U909, U322, U520, U717.														
2	Scatter graphs	<p>A graph in which values of two variables are plotted along two axes to compare them and see if there is any connection between them.</p>	 <p>The scatterplot shows a series of green data points with a clear downward trend, indicating a negative correlation.</p>	U789, U315, U199, U277, U128.														
3	Grouped data	<p>A grouped frequency table (grouped frequency distribution) is a way of organising a large set of data into more manageable groups.</p> <p>The groups that we organise the numerical data into are called class intervals. They can have the same or different class widths and must not overlap.</p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="1182 802 1637 1038"> <thead> <tr> <th>Width, mm</th> <th>Frequency</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>$0 \leq x < 5$</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$5 \leq x < 10$</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$10 \leq x < 15$</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$15 \leq x < 20$</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$20 \leq x < 25$</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$25 \leq x < 30$</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Width, mm	Frequency	$0 \leq x < 5$	2	$5 \leq x < 10$	6	$10 \leq x < 15$	9	$15 \leq x < 20$	12	$20 \leq x < 25$	7	$25 \leq x < 30$	4	U981, U569, U312, U877, U840.
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4	Column vectors	<p>A column vector is a way of writing a vector which gives information about the vector. It is split into a horizontal component and a vertical component.</p> <p>There is a horizontal component, also known as the x component. This is the top number in the column vector and tells us how many spaces to the right or left to move. If the number is positive, the direction is to the right. If the number is negative, the direction is to the left.</p> <p>There is a vertical component, also known as the y component. This is the bottom number in the column vector and tells us how many spaces up or down to move. If the number is positive, the direction is upwards. If the number is negative, the direction is downwards.</p>	<p>Vector b can be written as the column vector $\begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -4 \end{pmatrix}$</p> 	U632, U903, U564, U660.														

