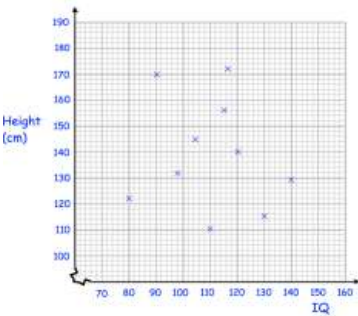
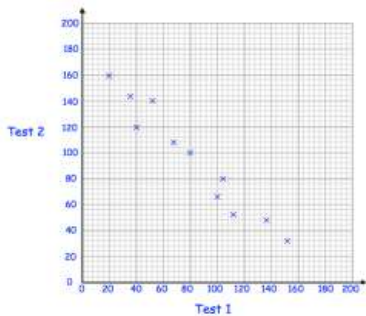


| Subject | Economics |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Context / relevance | Numeracy is an essential skill for learning Business/Economics. Numeracy in Business/Economics is essentially mathematical thinking; this is not just the use of numbers, but more how the use of mathematics can help us improve our understanding of how the world works. Business/Economics lessons provide many opportunities for developing your mathematical understanding and applying it to real-world situations. |
| Averages | Averages: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Find the range of the following data: 8, 4, 11, 9, 5, 13, 7 Find the mode of the following data: 5, 5, 6, 9, 2, 2, 3, 7, 2 Find the median of the following data: 3, 3, 5, 6, 6, 9, 11, 12 Find the mean of the following data: 5, 2, 11, 4, 8 |
| Scatter Graphs and Correlation | Scatter Graphs: What type of correlation does each scatter graph show? <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;">   </div> |
| Percentages | Percentages: Bryan buys a car costing £15000. He pays a deposit £6000. What is £6000 as a percentage of £15000? |
| Data Handling | Data Handling: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Feedback on survey (Agree/disagree): Is the data quantitative or qualitative? Give a reason. Mr Johnson writes down the Artist of his top 20 most played tracks on Spotify. This data is (circle the correct type for each): Discrete/Continuous Primary/Secondary Qualitative/Quantitative |