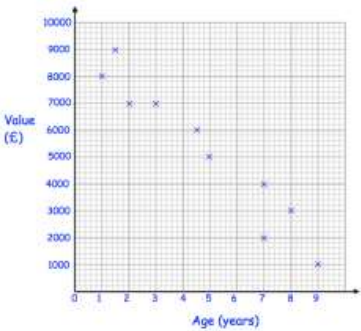
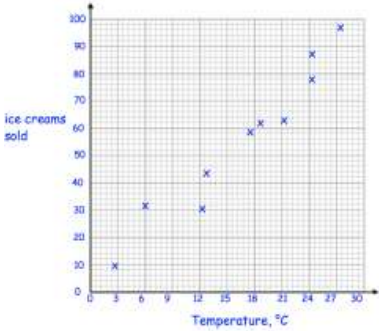


Subject	Geography
Context / relevance	<p>Numeracy is an essential skill for learning geography. Numeracy in Geography is essentially mathematical thinking; this is not just the use of numbers, but more how the use of mathematics can help us improve our understanding of how the world works. Geography lessons provide many opportunities for developing your mathematical understanding and applying it to real-world situations.</p>
Averages	<p><b>Averages:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Find the range of the following data: 3, 6, 6, 9, 12, 15, 17</li> <li>b) Find the mode of the following data: 2, 3, 4, 4, 4, 7, 10, 11</li> <li>c) Find the median of the following data: 4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 16, 17</li> <li>d) Find the mean of the following data: 3, 6, 4, 7</li> </ul>
Scatter Graphs and Correlation	<p><b>Scatter Graphs:</b></p> <p>What type of correlation does each scatter graph show?</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;">   </div>
Percentages	<p><b>Percentages:</b></p> <p>There are 1200 homes in a town. 360 of the homes have solar panels. Work out the percentage of the homes in the town that have solar panels.</p>
Data Handling	<p><b>Data Handling:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Average world temperatures by year: Is the data quantitative or qualitative? Give a reason.</li> <li>b) Max mows lawns. He records how many lawns he mows during a 3 week period: This data is (circle the correct type for each): Discrete/Continuous Primary/Secondary Qualitative/Quantitative</li> </ul>