

Comparing two data sets

CURRICULUM ALIGNMENT

DAT.DAT.3

pose questions of interest and collect, display and critically analyse data in a range of ways for a range of purposes and communicate the findings.

INTERACTIVES [Bar Chart Builder · display, explore](#)

WHAT THIS LESSON TEACHES

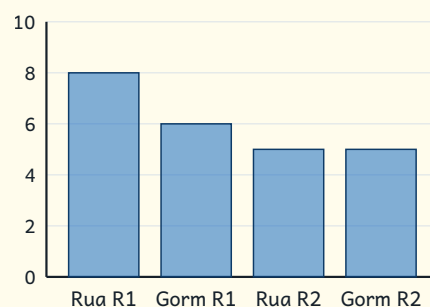
Comparing two data sets means putting them side by side to see where they match and where they differ. On one chart each thing has two bars, one for each group, so you compare their heights.

- Rang Rua chose pizza 12 times and Rang Gorm chose it 9 times, so Rang Rua is higher by 3.
- Both classes chose apples 8 times, so those two bars are the same height.

MODEL THIS ON THE BOARD

COMPARING TWO TEAMS' QUIZ SCORES

- 1 Both charts use the same scale. Rua scored 8 in Round 1 and Gorm scored 6.
- 2 Rua's bar is higher: 8 is more than 6, so Rua won Round 1 by $8 - 6 = 2$.
- 3 In Round 2 both teams scored 5, so those bars are the same height.



DISCUSSION STARTER

REFLECT What changed most between the two data sets, and what stayed about the same?

ANSWER KEY

Scaffold: visual check on the page

Q1: Rang Rua by 3

Q2: Board games down 4; card games up 4

a) Always : Equal heights on the same scale mean equal counts.

b) Sometimes : Sometimes one is taller and sometimes the bars are equal.

c) Always : 15 is more than 11, so the first bar reaches higher on the same scale.

d) Sometimes : It depends on the numbers; sometimes the totals are equal or the other class is bigger.

EXTENSION SHEET · STRETCH ANSWERS

S1: 11

S2: 10

S3: 4

S4: 5

S5: 6

Investigation: Sunny day, wet day — open-ended; scan pupils' working for valid solution paths rather than a single answer.