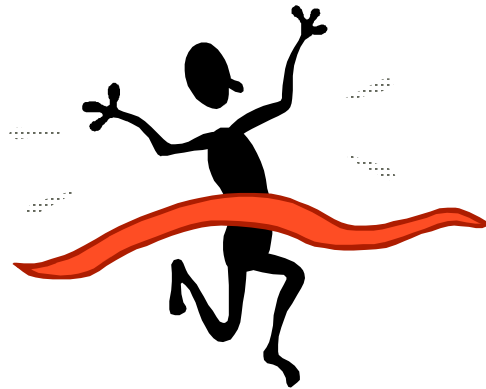


Tell it like it is!

Writing conclusions from a sample dataset.



One of the most important aspects of statistics is writing your conclusion. It can be compared to reading the last chapter in a book or writing your final paragraph in an essay.

Most data you work with will come from a sample of the population rather than the whole population.

Part A. Complete the conclusion by filling in the missing gaps:

From this particular 1_____, the 2_____ suggests that there are 3_____ more girls than boys in the CensusAtSchool 4_____. The 5_____ indicates that 6_____ had the most respondents while 7_____ and 8_____ had the least. From this data, it can be seen that the 9_____ age of a student was 12. If another sample of 200 students was taken, we could expect the age to be around 10_____ years old. Travelling to school by 11_____ appears to be the most popular method. If another sample was taken, it is likely that the most popular method of travelling to school would most likely be 12_____. The data also showed that cell phone ownership is high for students with the data showing that 13_____ of the 14_____ owning a cell phone. This 15_____ that more students own a cell phones than don't own a cell phone.

- 1 **population/sample**
- 2 **table of data/ graph**
- 3 **slightly / a lot**
- 4 **population /sample**
- 5 **histogram / bar graph**
- 6 **Auckland / North Island**
- 7 **Southland / Canterbury**
- 8 **West Cost / Gisborne**
- 9 **mean / median**
- 10 **9 -11 / 11 – 13**
- 11 **motor car / Train**
- 12 **motor car / walking**
- 13 **36% /64%**
- 14 **sample / population**
- 15 **proves / suggests**

Part B. Write your own conclusion:
