Making sense of numerical data

The **RANGE** for a set of numerical data, is the numerical difference between the smallest and the greatest values found in that data.

The **MEAN** (average) value for a set of numerical data is found by adding together all the separate values of data, and dividing this total by the number of pieces of data there are.

The **MODE** for a set of numerical data, is the most frequently occurring value; the piece of data found most often.

Data generation: throw dodecahedron dice (or normal dice) for student shoe size.

Shoe sizes

Student 1	Student 2	Student 3	Student 4	Student 5	Student 6	Student 7	Student 8	Student 9	Student 10

Range =
Mean =
Mode =

Data generation: Throw dodecahedron dice (or 2 x normal dice + 2) for your fitness rating.

Fitness Rating (1 = poor, 12 = super fit)

Student 1	Student 2	Student 3	Student 4	Student 5	Student 6	Student 7	Student 8	Student 9	Student 10

Range =
Mean =
Mode =

Data generation: Throw dodecahedron (or 2 x normal dice + 2) dice for your concentration level.

Concentration level (0 = poor, 12 = excellent)

Student 1	Student 2	Student 3	Student 4	Student 5	Student 6	Student 7	Student 8	Student 9	Student 10

Range =
Mean =
Mode =

Data generation: Throw two dodecahedron dice (or 2 x normal dice) for your bank balance (multiply values shown, then multiply this value by 10)

Bank Balance

Student 1	Student 2	Student 3	Student 4	Student 5	Student 6	Student 7	Student 8	Student 9	Student 10

Range =
Mean =
Mode =

What can we deduce about our group?
Size of feet, Fitness, Concentration levels, Financial Status (Enter data into Spreadsheet 'RangeMeanMode')