

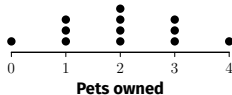
Start Tasks



Identify the three parts of a statistical paragraph.

1. What are the three essential parts of a statistical paragraph? Name each one and describe it in one sentence.

2. This dot plot shows the number of pets owned by 12 students.



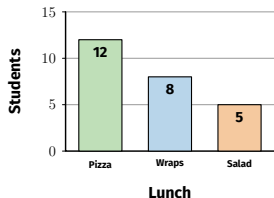
Write a statistical **statement** describing what this dot plot shows.

Start Tasks



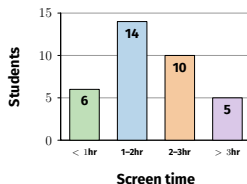
Write the evidence sentence, then the context sentence, from a data display.

3. This bar graph shows a survey of favourite school lunches.



Write an **evidence** sentence using the exact numbers shown.

4. This bar graph shows how many hours students spend on screens each day.



Write a **context** sentence explaining why this data matters to schools.

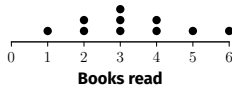
Start Tasks



Distinguish between statistical statements and personal opinions. Combine a statement with evidence.

5. Is “I like pizza” a statistical statement? Explain why or why not, and rewrite it as a genuine statistical statement.

6. This dot plot shows the number of books read in a month by 10 students.



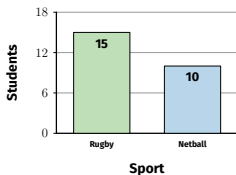
Write a statistical **statement** and an **evidence** sentence for this dot plot.

Start Tasks



Compare two possible statements against a data display, and know what evidence must include.

7. This bar graph shows a survey of weekend sport participation.



Stronger statement: A) “Lots of students play sport” or B) “15 of 25 play rugby, 10 play netball”? Explain.

8. What should the evidence sentence in a statistical paragraph always include? Why is a vague word like “many” or “most” on its own not enough?