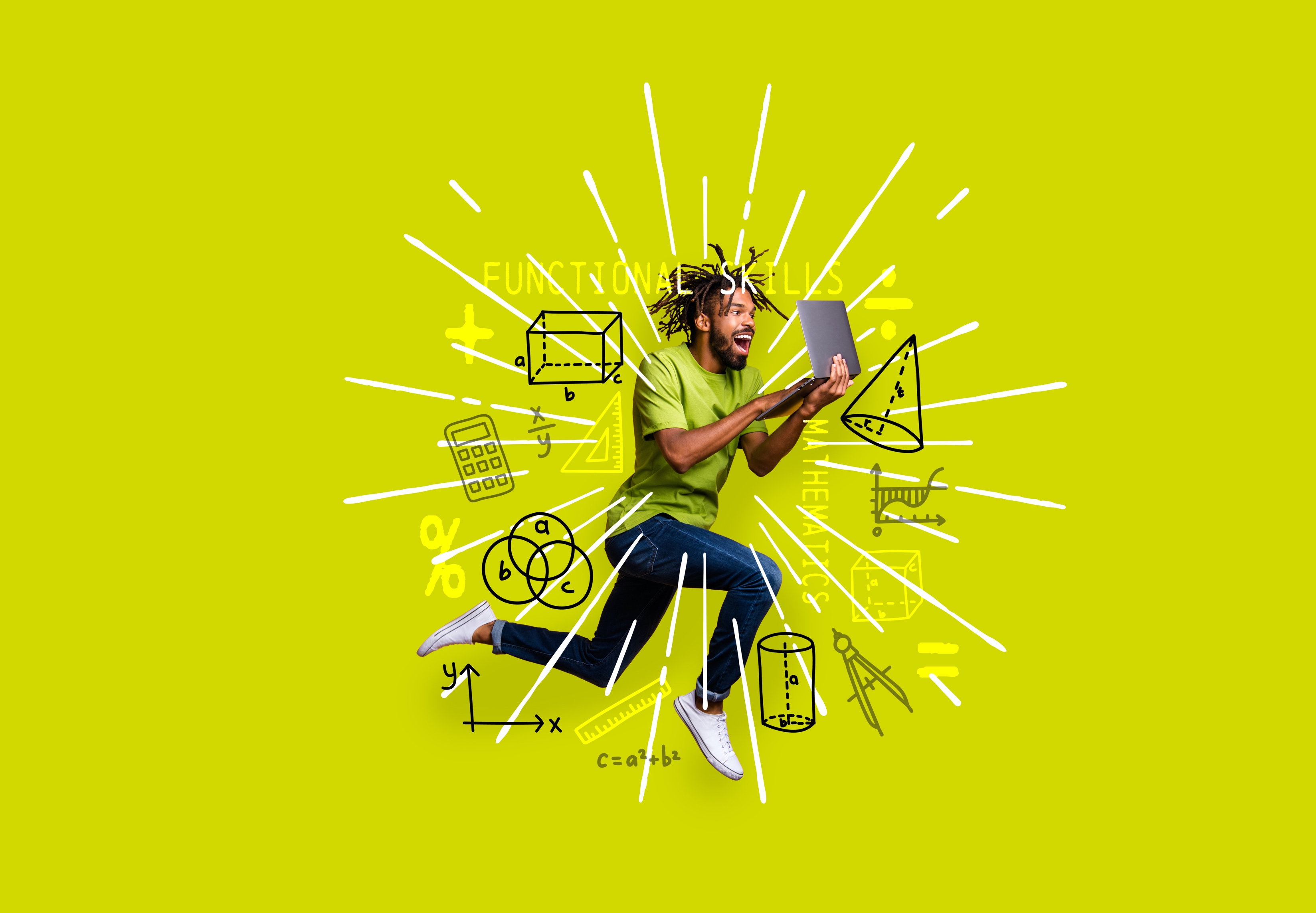
Logo

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**FUNCTIONAL SKILLS**

Maths Level 2



**Handling Information and Data**

Draw and interpret scatter diagrams and recognise positive and negative correlation.

**Scatter diagrams**

A scatter diagram is used to show how closely things are related. This relationship is known as ‘correlation’. It can be either positive or negative.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generatedNote: If two things are correlated, the points plotted on the diagram will be close to representing a straight line. If there is no correlation, the points plotted will be scattered all over the diagram.

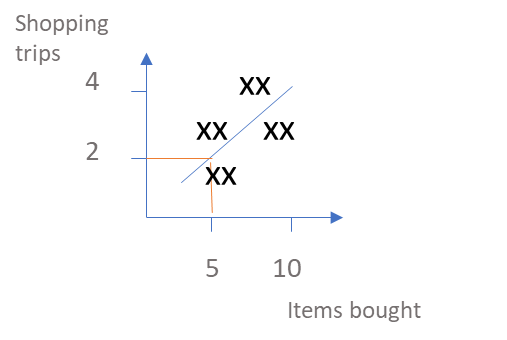
**Use a line of best fit to predict values**

A line of best fit is a line which identifies the correlation. The line will pass roughly through the middle of the plotted points with approximately the same number of points above as below.

Note: If you know one of the values, you can read from a line of best fit to predict the other value.

**Example:**

A picture containing text, clipart

Description automatically generated

The scatter diagram above shows a line of best fit; we can see from this that over 2 shopping trips, 5 items were bought.

**Correlation**

Where there is a relationship between two variables, we can say there is a correlation.

**Two types of correlation:**

**Positive correlation**: As one variable increases, the other variable also increases.

**Negative correlation:** As one variable increases, the other variable decreases.

A picture containing text, clipart

Description automatically generatedIf the plotted points are randomly spread, we can say there is no correlation.

**Example Questions**

**Question 1**

What is the correlation shown in each of the graphs below?

**A.**

**B.**

**C.**

Write your answer in the boxes below:

**Graph A**

**Graph B**

**Graph C**

**Example Questions**

**Question 2**

Draw a scatter diagram and plot the data.

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You have been presented with information and asked to draw   
a scatter diagram to present the data given.

The table on the right shows the age and value of 7 ebikes.

Draw a scatter diagram to present this data.

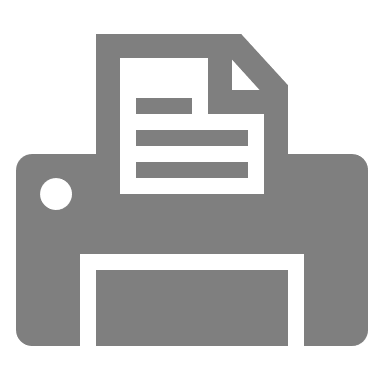
1. Start by drawing your axes and label them.   
   Ensure your axes show ‘age’ and ‘value’.
2. Ensure your scale is accurate e.g.,   
   ‘age’ goes up to at least 6, ‘value’ goes up to at least £4800.
3. Add a title.
4. Plot your data.
5. Draw a line of best fit to predict the value of an ebike with an age of 4.5 years.

Always check your plotted data is accurate as it is very easy to mis-position or miss one completely.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Age (Years)** | **Value (£)** |
| 1 | 4800 |
| 2 | 3500 |
| 3.5 | 2500 |
| 4 | 2000 |
| 5 | 1700 |
|  |  |
| 5.5 | 1500 |
| 6 | 1200 |

**Question 2a**

Draw a scatter diagram and plot the data.

**Recommendation**

Print this page to complete the scatter diagram by hand using pen, pencil, ruler.

**Question 2b**

What correlation does the scatter diagram show regarding the prices of e-bikes and the age of the e-bikes?

Write your answer in the box below:

**A yellow calculator with a grey sticker

Description automatically generatedExam question**

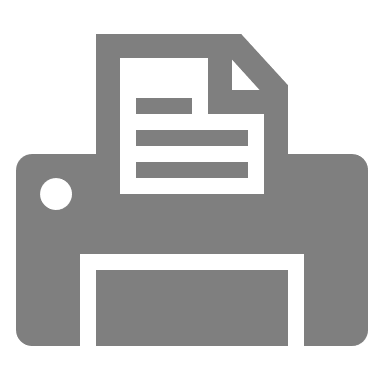
**(Use of a calculator is not permitted)**

**Question 1a**

The following data table gives the monthly rent for ten houses and their distances from the city centre.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Distance from city centre (km)** | **8** | **9** | **7** | **5** | **3** | **1** | **5** | **6** | **6** | **9** |
| **Monthly Rent (£)** | **400** | **400** | **460** | **800** | **750** | **900** | **450** | **640** | **550** | **310** |

Draw a scatter diagram to represent this data. (4 marks)

****

**Recommendation**

Print this page to complete the scatter diagram by hand using pen, pencil, ruler.

**A yellow calculator with a grey sticker

Description automatically generatedExam question**

**(Use of a calculator is not permitted)**

**Question 1b**

Estimate the monthly rent for a house that is 4 km from the city centre.

Write your answer in the box below:

*(1 mark)*

**Question 1c**

For a house with a monthly rent of £500, estimate its distance from   
the city centre.

Write your answer in the box below:

*(1 mark)*

**Question 1d**

What correlation does the scatter diagram show regarding the   
cost of monthly rent and distance from the city centre?

Write your answer in the box below:

*(1 mark)*

**Summary**

A scatter diagram is used to show how closely things are related. This relationship is known as ‘correlation’. It can be either positive or negative.

If two things are correlated, the points plotted on the diagram will be close to representing a straight line.

There are **2** types of correlation:

**Positive correlation**: As one variable increases, the other variable also increases.

**Negative correlation**: As one variable increases, the other variable goes decreases.

A picture containing text, clipart

Description automatically generatedIf the plotted points are scattered all over the diagram,   
we can say there is no correlation.

**Your functional skills exam**

Your functional skills exams will consist of 2 papers.   
These papers will take place over the following time periods:

* Calculator paper – 40 minutes
* Non-calculator – 1 hour 50 minutes

Further information on the format that your test will take can be obtained from your training provider.

**Hints and tips**

* Find out what format your exam will be in. It may be paper-based   
  or on-screen.
* Plan what you are going to revise in advance. Don’t leave it until the last minute.
* Do as many past papers as you can so you are prepared for the day. If possible, try to complete the past papers following the same format as the actual exam.
* Find a quiet place to study and revise. It helps to sit at a table or a desk, don’t revise in bed.
* Don’t stay up all night revising the night before your exam. It’s important to have a good rest so you feel refreshed and ready to go.
* Read the question 3 times. The first time to ensure you understand what is being asked, the second time to get an understanding of what you need to do, and a third time to figure out exactly what maths techniques you should be applying.
* If you are struggling with a question, skip it and come back to it later. Try not to sit getting worked up about a difficult question, it will only waste exam time. Move on and come back to it after you have answered the other questions.
* Take note of the number of marks available. This will give you an indication of how much working out you must show. For example, 1 mark will need an answer only and more marks will need you to show your working out.
* When you’ve finished the exam, go back and check your answers. If you still have time remaining, use it to check your answers and when you have checked your answers check them again.