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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Features**  Keywords and other things I need to put in my writing | **Statistical Analysis**  ***I wonder…*** | **Structure**  What I have to write about. |
| I notice that in my random sample, the median (variable)(#) for A is this much more than/less than the median (variable)(#) for B.  *\*In context\* \*State values\**  This means that…  It is likely/unlikely that…  This makes sense because… |  | **Summary Statistics**  Compare the sample medians and quartiles. |
| *\*Show calculations\** Interpretation of this is your conclusion. |  | **Informal Confidence Interval**  Calculate. |
| The shape of the distribution of A (variable) in my random sample is similar/different to the distribution of B variable.  Right skew  Left skew  Normal  Clustered…  Bimodal  Uniform peak (samples need to be large enough to show these features)  *\*values\*\*context\**  *\*describe what that looks like\**  This means that…   The distributional shape of my random sample A (variable) might reflect that back in the population…  The distributional shape of my random sample B (variable) might reflect that back in the population…  This makes sense because… |  | **Shape**  Compare the shapes of the distributions. |

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| I notice that in my random sample, the middle 50% of A (variable) are more/less spread out than…  The interquartile range of A (#) is x times as wide as…   This means that in my random sample there is more/less/a similar amount of variation….  More predictable/ less predictable  This could be because… |  | | **Spread**  *Compare how spread out the data is in each group, focus on the middle 50%, link to the variability in population groups.* |
| I notice that in my random sample, the middle 50% of A (variable) is between # & #. This is shifted to the left of/to the right of…/overlaps…  *\*state values of quartiles/ overlapping values as evidence\**  This means that… |  | | **Shift / Overlap**  Discuss the relative position of the middle 50% of your sample data. |
| I am pretty sure that the population median (variable) for A (population) is somewhere between # and #.   Similarly, I am pretty sure that the population median (variable) for B (population) is somewhere between # and #  Since these informal confidence intervals overlap/ do not overlap\*, I am unable/able to make the call that the population median (variable) for A is bigger than the population median (variable) for B.  This means… |  | | **Conclusion** |
| My comments – what are we doing well? | | What do we need to improve? | |
| Teacher comments – what do we need to improve? | | What are we doing well? | |

\*If CIs do not overlap, discuss which CI is further up the scale, giving evidence for direction of conclusion