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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 skewLeft skewNormalClustered…BimodalUniformpeak(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 predictableThis 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