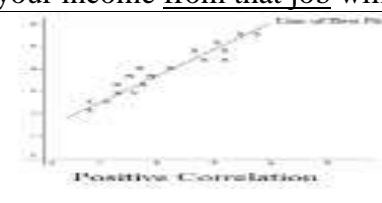
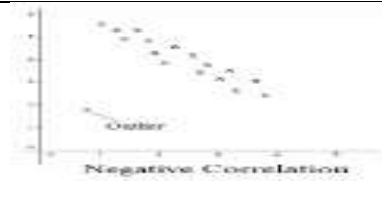
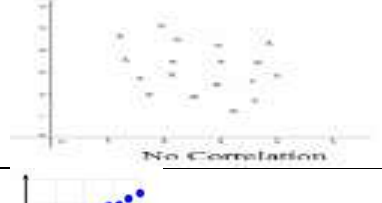
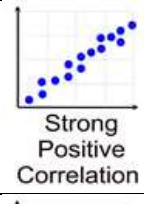
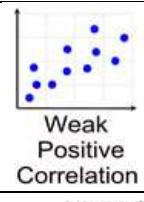
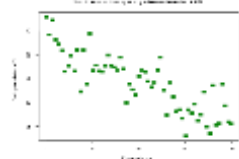
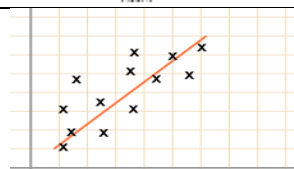


**Core Knowledge****Topic: Scatter Graphs**

Topic/Skill	Definition/Tips	Example
1. Correlation	Correlation between two sets of data means they are <b>connected</b> in some way.	There is correlation between temperature and the number of ice creams sold.
2. Causality	When one variable <b>influences</b> another variable.	The more hours you work at a particular job (paid hourly), the higher your income <u>from that job</u> will be.
3. Positive Correlation	As one value <b>increases</b> the other value <b>increases</b> .	
4. Negative Correlation	As one value <b>increases</b> the other value <b>decreases</b> .	
5. No Correlation	There is <b>no linear relationship</b> between the two.	
6. Strong Correlation	When two sets of data are <b>closely linked</b> .	
7. Weak Correlation	When two sets of data have correlation, but are <b>not closely linked</b> .	
8. Scatter Graph	A graph in which values of <b>two variables</b> are plotted along two axes to <b>compare</b> them and see if there is any <b>connection</b> between them.	
9. Line of Best Fit	A <b>straight line</b> that <b>best represents the data</b> on a scatter graph.	
10. Outlier	A value that 'lies outside' most of the other values in a set of data. An outlier is <b>much smaller or much larger</b> than the other values in a set of data.	