

#### **Data interpretation – table**

#### **Questions:**

1. Five homeroom classes are selling tickets for the fashion show which will be presented at your school. Below is a table that shows how many tickets each class have sold:

Class	Number of learners	Tickets sold
7A	38	125
7B	41	115
7C	35	110
7D	45	185
7E	42	162

- a) Which class sold the most tickets per learner? Explain.
- b) Your friend makes the following statement: It's not fair that there are classes with more learners; they are going to sell more tickets! Use your calculations in (a) and explain if this statement is valid.
- c) Choose a graph that will best show your arguments visually, and use this graph to illustrate and argue your case in (b).
- d) Which other measure can you use in your argument? (Show how you will use it)



#### Solution

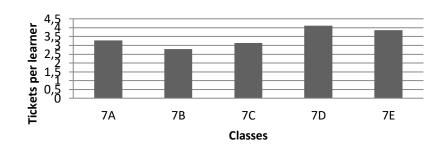
1. a)

Class	Number of learners	Tickets sold	Tickets per learner
7A	38	125	125 ÷ 38 = 3,29
7B	41	115	115 ÷ 41 = 2,80
<b>7</b> C	35	110	110 ÷ 35 = 3,14
7D	45	185	185 ÷ 45 = 4,11
7E	42	162	162 ÷ 42 = 3,86

- b) This statement is not valid because the criterion is "tickets sold per learner". If the criterion changed to "tickets sold per class" this would be an unfair competition because then the classes with more learners will be advantaged.
- c) Any of the graphs can be used for c) and d).

#### d) Bar Graph:

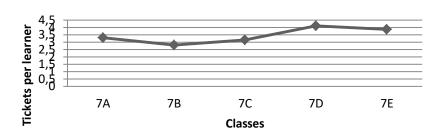
### **Ticket Sales per Learner**





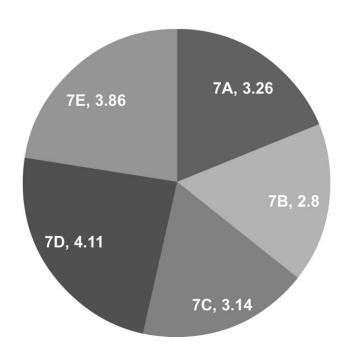
### **Line Graph**

# **Ticket Sales per Learner**



#### **Pie Chart**

# Ticket Sales per learner





Homeroom is the same as what is known as register classes or form class. The notion of per class (unit value) is a powerful tool in mathematics

#### **Appendix of Assignment Tools**

Unit value

Rate.

Bar Graph

Pie Chart

Line Graph