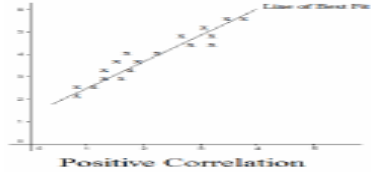
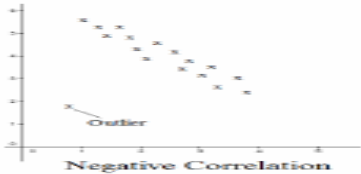
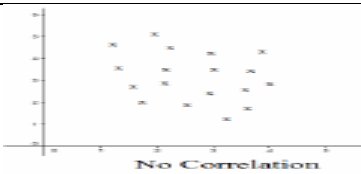

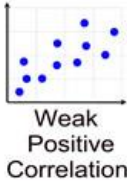
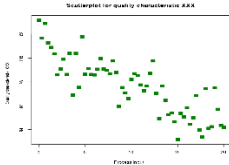
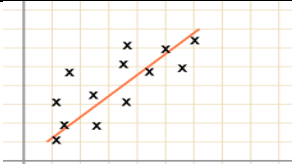
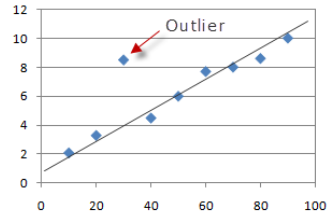


Topic/Skill	Definition/Tips	Example
1. Correlation	Correlation between two sets of data means they are connected in some way.	There is correlation between temperature and the number of ice creams sold.
2. Causality	When one variable influences another variable.	The more hours you work at a particular job (paid hourly), the higher your income <u>from that job</u> will be.
3. Positive Correlation	As one value increases the other value increases .	 A scatter plot with a grid. The x-axis is labeled from 0 to 6, and the y-axis from 0 to 40. Data points are plotted as small black dots, showing a clear upward trend. A straight line of best fit is drawn through the points, starting near (0, 5) and ending near (6, 35). The text 'Line of Best Fit' is written at the top right, and 'Positive Correlation' is written at the bottom.
4. Negative Correlation	As one value increases the other value decreases .	 A scatter plot with a grid. The x-axis is labeled from 0 to 6, and the y-axis from 0 to 40. Data points are plotted as small black dots, showing a clear downward trend. One point at approximately (1, 38) is significantly higher than the rest and is labeled 'Outlier' with an arrow. A line of best fit is drawn through the main cluster of points. The text 'Negative Correlation' is written at the bottom.
5. No Correlation	There is no linear relationship between the two.	 A scatter plot with a grid. The x-axis is labeled from 0 to 6, and the y-axis from 0 to 40. Data points are plotted as small black dots scattered randomly across the plot area, showing no clear trend. The text 'No Correlation' is written at the bottom.
6. Strong Correlation	When two sets of data are closely linked .	 A scatter plot with a grid. The x-axis is labeled from 0 to 6, and the y-axis from 0 to 40. Data points are plotted as blue dots, showing a very tight upward trend. A line of best fit is drawn through the points. The text 'Strong Positive Correlation' is written at the bottom.
7. Weak Correlation	When two sets of data have correlation, but are not closely linked .	 A scatter plot with a grid. The x-axis is labeled from 0 to 6, and the y-axis from 0 to 40. Data points are plotted as blue dots, showing a slight upward trend but with more spread than the strong correlation graph. A line of best fit is drawn through the points. The text 'Weak Positive Correlation' is written at the bottom.
8. Scatter Graph	A graph in which values of two variables are plotted along two axes to compare them and see if there is any connection between them.	 A scatter plot with a grid. The x-axis is labeled 'Production' and the y-axis is labeled 'Quality (0-20)'. Data points are plotted as green dots, showing a downward trend. The text 'Scatterplot for quality characteristics AXA' is written at the top.
9. Line of Best Fit	A straight line that best represents the data on a scatter graph.	 A scatter plot with a grid. The x-axis is labeled from 0 to 6, and the y-axis from 0 to 40. Data points are plotted as small black dots, showing a clear upward trend. A straight line of best fit is drawn through the points. The text 'Line of Best Fit' is written at the top right.
10. Outlier	A value that 'lies outside' most of the other values in a set of data. An outlier is much smaller or much larger than the other values in a set of data.	 A scatter plot with a grid. The x-axis is labeled from 0 to 100, and the y-axis from 0 to 12. Data points are plotted as blue dots, showing a clear upward trend. One point at approximately (30, 9) is significantly higher than the rest and is labeled 'Outlier' with an arrow. A line of best fit is drawn through the main cluster of points.