Your notes

GCSE PE: revision notes

Use of data

Contents

1. Types of data
2. Collecting data
3. Presenting and analysing data
4. Key terms
5. Quick questions
6. What to do next

Types of data

- **Quantitative data** is numerical, such as times, distances or heart rates. It is objective and easy to compare.
- **Qualitative data** is descriptive, such as opinions or feelings. It gives detail and reasons but is harder to compare.

Collecting data

- **Questionnaires** and surveys collect opinions from many people. Interviews give more detailed answers.
- Observation and fitness tests collect data on performance.
- Data is more reliable when collected in the same way each time, from a large enough sample.

Presenting and analysing data

- Tables organise data. **Bar charts** compare categories. **Line graphs** show changes over time.
- The x-axis usually shows the thing that changes on its own (such as time), and the y-axis shows what is measured (such as heart rate).
- Analyse by describing **trends** ("heart rate rises during exercise, then falls") and using figures from the data.
- Evaluate by saying what the data shows and its limits, such as a small sample or an unusual result.

Key terms

Quantitative data	Numerical data that can be measured.
Qualitative data	Descriptive data, such as opinions.
Questionnaire	A set of questions used to collect data.

© LycoLearn · lycolearn.co.uk · Free GCSE and KS3 revision

Trend	A general pattern in data over time.
Line graph	A graph that shows how something changes over time.
Bar chart	A chart that compares categories using bars.

Quick questions

Cover the answers and test yourself: remembering is what makes it stick.

1. What is quantitative data?
2. Which is an example of qualitative data?
3. Which graph best shows how heart rate changes during a game?
4. Which chart best compares the number of students who play four different sports?
5. What usually goes on the x-axis of a line graph showing heart rate during exercise?
6. What is a trend?
7. What is an advantage of quantitative data?
8. What is an advantage of qualitative data?

Answers

1. Numerical data that can be measured
2. A player saying they felt nervous
3. A line graph
4. A bar chart
5. Time
6. A general pattern in data
7. It is easy to compare
8. It gives detail and reasons

What to do next

Practise 10 questions on this topic

Try 4 exam questions, with mark schemes

Read the lesson, one step at a time

Free revision for GCSE and KS3 at lycolearn.co.uk. Some notes are for one exam board only, and say so in brackets.

Your notes