

### What should I already know?

- I can use the symbols more than, less than and equal to, to compare values.
- I can use 2Calculate to collect data and produce a variety of graphs.
- I can use the advanced mode of 2Calculate to learn about cell references.

### What will I know at the end of the unit?

- I can format cells as currency, percentage, decimal to different decimal places or fraction.
- I know how to use the formula wizard to calculate averages.
- I can combine tools to make spreadsheet activities such as timed times tables tests.
- I can use a spreadsheet to model a real-life situation.
- I know how to add a formula to a cell to automatically make a calculation in that cell.

### Key Questions & Images

**How would you add a formula so that the cell shows the percentage score for a test?**

Click on the cell where you want the percentage score to be displayed then click the formula wizard button. Click on the cell that contains the score. Choose the ÷ operation then click on the cell that shows what the test was out of. Click OK. Click on the answer cell and then the format cell button. Choose % as the format.

**Which tools would you use to create a timed times tables test in 2Calculate?**

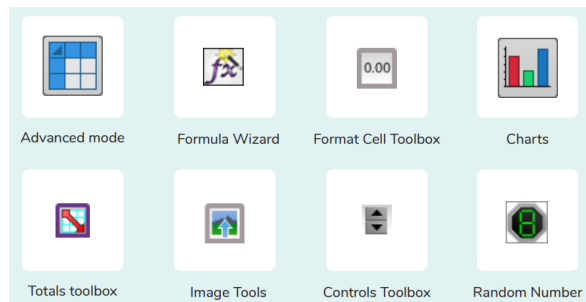
You could use the random tool, the spin tool, the equal tool and the timer tool.

**Give an example of the data that could be best represented by a line graph.**

Data where both axes will contain continuous data so that you can see trends in the data. Such as ages and heights, time and temperature, years and costs.

**Explain what a spreadsheet model of a real-life situation is and what it can be used for?**

It represents the data of a situation for example budgeting for a party, working out how big a field needs to be for a certain number of animals, working out how to spend your pocket money over time.



### Key Vocabulary & Resources

**Data**

A collection of information, especially facts or numbers, obtained by observation, questions or measurement to be analysed and used to help decision-making.

**Decimal place**

The position of a digit to the right of a decimal point. In 2Calculate, the number of decimal places to be displayed can be chosen.

**Equals tool**

Tests whether the entered calculation in the cells to the left of the tool has the correct answer in the cell to the right of the tool.

**Format Cell**

The way that data is displayed in a cell. For example using units such as £ or \$.

**Formula Wizard**

Use the formula wizard or type into the formula bar to create a formula in a cell, this will calculate the value for the cells based upon the value of other cells in the spreadsheet.

**Line graph**

A line graph is used to display information which can change over time. For example, temperature at different times of the day.

**Percentage**

'per' 'cent' means number of parts per hundred.

**Place value**

This is the value of each digit within a number. For example 354, the 3 = 3 hundreds, the 5 = 5 tens and the 4 = 4 ones.

**Random Number Tool**

This tool, when clicked, will generate a random number.

**Timer**

When placed in the spreadsheet, clicking the timer adds 1 to the value of the cell to its right every second until it is clicked again.

**Spin Tool**

This tool changes a number to the right of it by one each time an arrow is pressed.

**Row**

Boxes running horizontally in a spreadsheet.

**Average**

A number expressing the typical value in a set of data. Also known as the mean. It is calculated by dividing the sum of the values in the set by their number.

**Spreadsheet**

A computer program that represents data in cells in a grid of rows and columns. Any cell in the grid may contain either data or a formula that describes the value to be inserted based on the values in other cells.

**Formula**

A group of letters, numbers, or other symbols which represents a scientific or mathematical rule. The plural of formula is formulae.

**Column**

Boxes running vertically in a spreadsheet.

**Budget**

The amount of money available to spend on a project.

**Chart**

A diagram that represents data. Charts include graphs and other diagrams such as pie charts or flowcharts.

