



- A. 1. a)                      2. b)                      3. d)                      4. b)                      5. a)
- B. 1. F                        2. T                        3. T                        4. T                        5. F
- C. 1. Pattern                2. Organising            3. Filtering               4. Conclusion            5. Sorting
- D. 1. Symmetry            2. Charts                3. Time series            4. Machine Learning
5. Decision making
- E. 1. Recognising repeated actions or events means noticing things that happen over and over again in a certain way. For example, you might notice that every time it rains, your shoes get wet or that you feel more energetic after a good night's sleep.
2. Observations mean looking at data to find patterns, trends or key details without making guesses. A conclusion is what you figure out or decide after looking at your observations.
3. Statistical analysis involves using statistics to identify relationships and similarities within large datasets and machine learning algorithms are trained on data to detect patterns and similarities.
4. Routines: We follow patterns each morning, such as waking up, brushing our teeth, getting dressed and having breakfast.
5. The methods involved in making clear observations from data are as follows:
- Identify key findings: Look for the most important numbers, trends or relationships in the data.
  - Look for repeating patterns: Check if there are any repeated themes or groupings.
  - Note irregularities: Pay attention to anything that stands out as unusual or unexpected in your data.

