

Generic Script

Speaker 1: Greetings and welcome to EduPod - The all things education podcast. Today we are going to be examining some math topics. My name is _____ and I will help guide you through today's lesson on central tendency.

(Pause)

Speaker 1: We will discuss median, mode, and mean in today's podcast. So let's dive right in. Why is central tendency so important? There are plenty of times when knowing the average or middle is important information. The average cost of items is valuable knowledge when shopping just like knowing which score occurred the most. Central tendency can provide valued knowledge about a wide range of data.

(Pause)

Speaker 1: The median of a set of data is defined as the middle number. But be careful, in order to find the true middle of the numbers you must first order them from least to greatest. Sometimes there is no ONE middle number in a set of data, instead there are two numbers that represent the middle number. Since the definition of median requires just ONE number to represent the median, you must find the average of the two numbers.

(Pause)

Speaker 1: Take a moment and write these numbers down. Seven, five, eight, four, seven, three, six. Pause this podcast and see if you can find the median. Resume the podcast when you are ready to hear what I came up with.

(Pause)

Speaker 1: So you are ready to hear the median for the following set of data; seven, five, eight, four, seven, three, six. I calculated it to be five. If you did not get five please try again and resume the podcast when you are ready to move on.

(Pause)

Speaker 1: The mode is the MOST fun to figure out, MOSTly because it is so easy to calculate. Within a set of data, the mode is the number which occurs the MOST often. So for our previous example; seven, five, eight, four, seven, three, six, there is a number which occurs more often than the others. Which number is it? Pause this podcast until you have figured out which number represents the mode.

(Pause)

Speaker 1: I assume you are ready to hear the mode for the set of data. Well for the set of data; seven, five, eight, four, seven, three, six, the mode is SEVEN. If you did not get seven please try again and resume the podcast when you are ready to move on.

(Pause)

Speaker 1: Now let's tackle the mean. This calculation requires more computations but it is one of the more accurate representations of data. We will use the same set of data as before; seven, five, eight, four, seven, three, six. First, add up all the values in the data set. You may want to use a calculator for larger sets of data. Now add up the number of pieces of data, in our case we have seven numbers in our data set. Take the sum of the data and divide by how many numbers were in the data set. The quotient of that calculation is the mean. Pause the podcast and calculate the mean. Resume the podcast when you are ready to hear what I got for the mean.

(Pause)

Speaker 1: I assume you are ready to hear the mode for the set of data. For the sum of the data I calculated 40. There were 7 pieces of data. 40 divided by 7 equals about 5.7. The mean for our set of data is 5.7.

(Pause)

Speaker 1: Thanks for tuning in to EduPod - The all things education podcast where today we have covered how to calculate central tendency. This has been _____, tune in next week when we will cover some of the basics of how a bill becomes a law.