Name: _____   Date: _____

Raw Facts, Real Decisions: 6th Grade Data Literacy Quiz

Learners distinguish between reliable evidence and digital noise by analyzing real-world scenarios involving local sports stats and school cafeteria trends.

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1. A local track team wants to know the average speed of 6th graders. Which source would provide the most reliable data for this specific goal?

    A.   A blog post about Olympic runners from 2012

    B.   A social media poll asking people what their favorite sport is

    C.   Results from the school's official physical fitness testing records

    D.   A fictional story about a student who runs very fast

2. Data literacy only involves numbers and math calculations.

    A.   True

    B.   False

3. When a student organizes their science fair digital photos into a folder named 'Experiment_Photos_March', they are practicing data _____.

    A.   Management

    B.   Invention

    C.   Creation

    D.   Deletion

4. You see a chart showing that ice cream sales and shark attacks both go up in July. What is the most logical way to use this data?

    A.   Conclude that eating ice cream causes shark attacks

    B.   Conclude that sharks are attracted to ice cream shops

    C.   Stop selling ice cream to save lives at the beach

    D.   Recognize that both are likely related to warmer summer weather

5. Checking to see if a website ending in '.gov' or '.edu' provides more trustworthy information is a way of _____ data.

    A.   Ignoring

    B.   Evaluating

    C.   Deleting

    D.   Hiding

6. A dataset with many missing entries or 'null' values is considered high-quality data.

    A.   True

    B.   False

7. Which of these is an example of 'finding data' for a project about local bird migrations?

    A.   Drawing a picture of a bird from memory

    B.   Looking up bird sighting logs on the National Audubon Society website

    C.   Writing a poem about how birds fly

    D.   Naming a pet bird 'Bluey'

8. If a school cafeteria uses a bar graph of sandwich sales to decide what to cook next week, they are _____ data to solve a problem.

    A.   Using

    B.   Losing

    C.   Guessing

    D.   Encrypting

9. Labeling digital files clearly is a part of responsible data management.

    A.   True

    B.   False

10. Why would a researcher look at data from 1,000 students instead of just 5 students when studying sleep habits?

    A.   Because smaller groups are always more accurate

    B.   Because they want to finish the project faster

    C.   A larger sample size provides a more accurate picture of the whole group

    D.   Numbers larger than 100 are easier to add