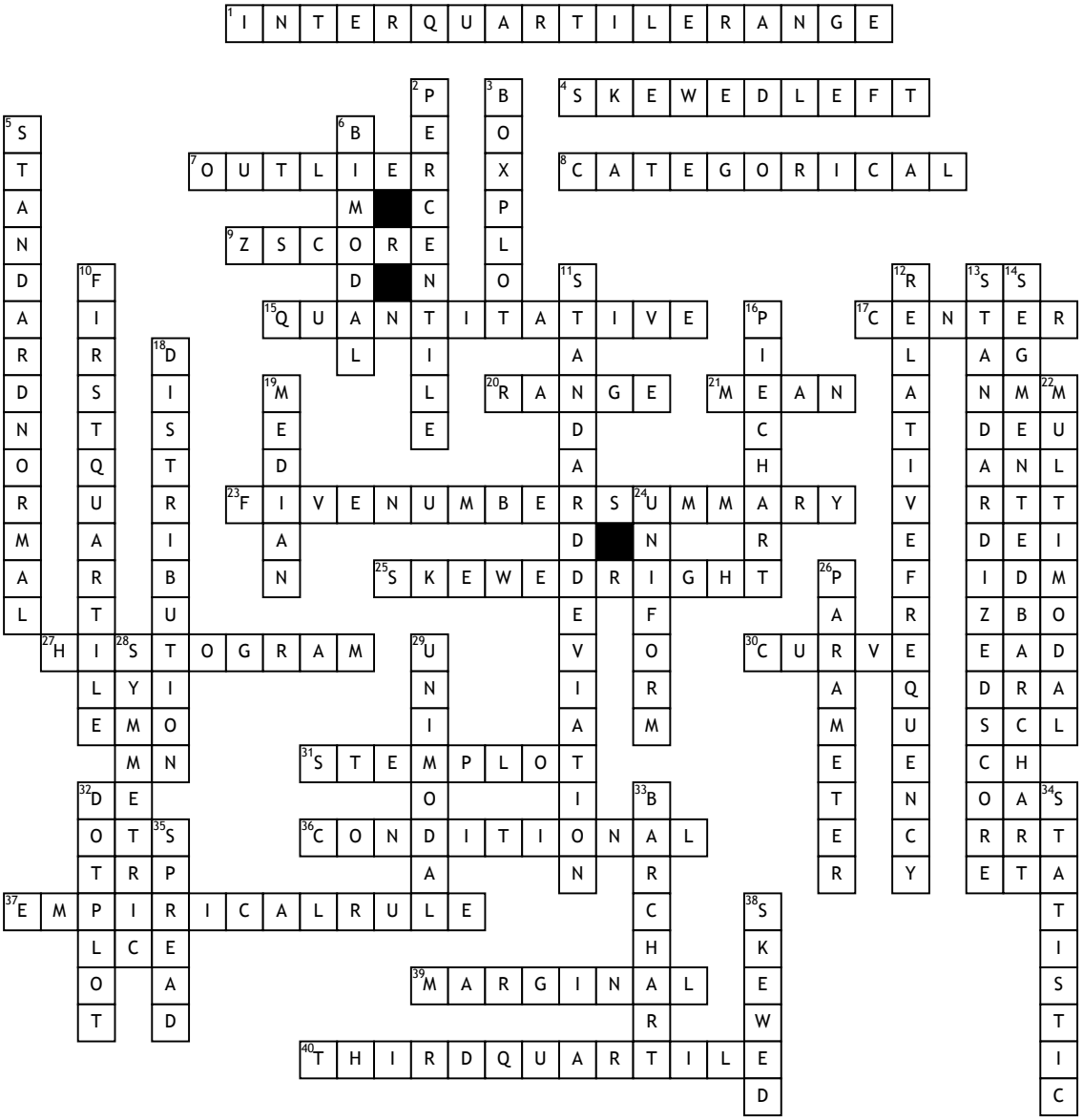
Name: _____ Date: _____

Exploring Data



Across

1. The difference between the first and third quartiles
4. Shape where the longer tail stretches to the left
7. Value more than 1.5 times the IQR below Q1 or above Q3
8. Variable that describes data using words or numerals as labels
9. Tells how many standard deviations a value is from the mean
15. Variable that describes data using numbers as numerical values
17. a value that summarizes the entire distribution with a single number, a "typical" value
20. Difference between the maximum and minimum value
21. Found by summing all the data values and dividing by the count
23. Minimum, 1st quartile, Median, 3rd quartile, Maximum
25. Shape where the longer tail stretches to the right
27. Uses adjacent bars to show the distribution of values in a quantitative variable, where each bar represents the number of values falling in an interval
30. Reveals single vs. multiple modes and symmetric vs. skewness
31. Type of display that shows quantitative data values in a way that shows the shape of the distribution in addition to individual data values
36. Distribution of a variable when considering only a smaller group of individuals
37. In a Normal Model, about 68% of the values fall within 1 standard deviation of the mean, about 95% within 2 standard deviations, and about 99.7% within 3 standard deviations
39. In a two-way table, the distribution of either variable alone
40. The value with a quarter of the data above it

Down

2. The number that falls above a given % of the data
3. Displays the 5-number summary as a central box with the whiskers that extend to the non-outlying data values
5. Type of Normal model with mean 0 and standard deviation 1
6. Distribution with two modes
10. The value with a quarter of the data below it
11. The square root of the variance
12. Table that lists the categories of a variable and gives the proportion of observations for each category
13. The value found by subtracting the mean and dividing by the standard deviation
14. Shows bars divided proportionally into segments corresponding to the percentage in each group
16. Shows how a "whole" divides into categories by showing a wedge of a circle whose area corresponds to the proportion in each category
18. The possible values of the variable and the relative frequency of each value
19. The middle value of a distribution with half the data above and half below it
22. Distributions with more than two modes
24. A distribution roughly flat in shape
26. Numerical attribute of a population
28. Shape where the two halves on either side of the center look approximately like mirror images of each other
29. Having one mode
32. Graphs a dot for each case against a single axis
33. Shows a bar representing the count of each category in a categorical variable
34. Numerical attribute of a set of data
35. A numerical summary of how tightly the values are clustered around the "center"
38. When a distribution is not symmetric and one tail stretches out farther than the other