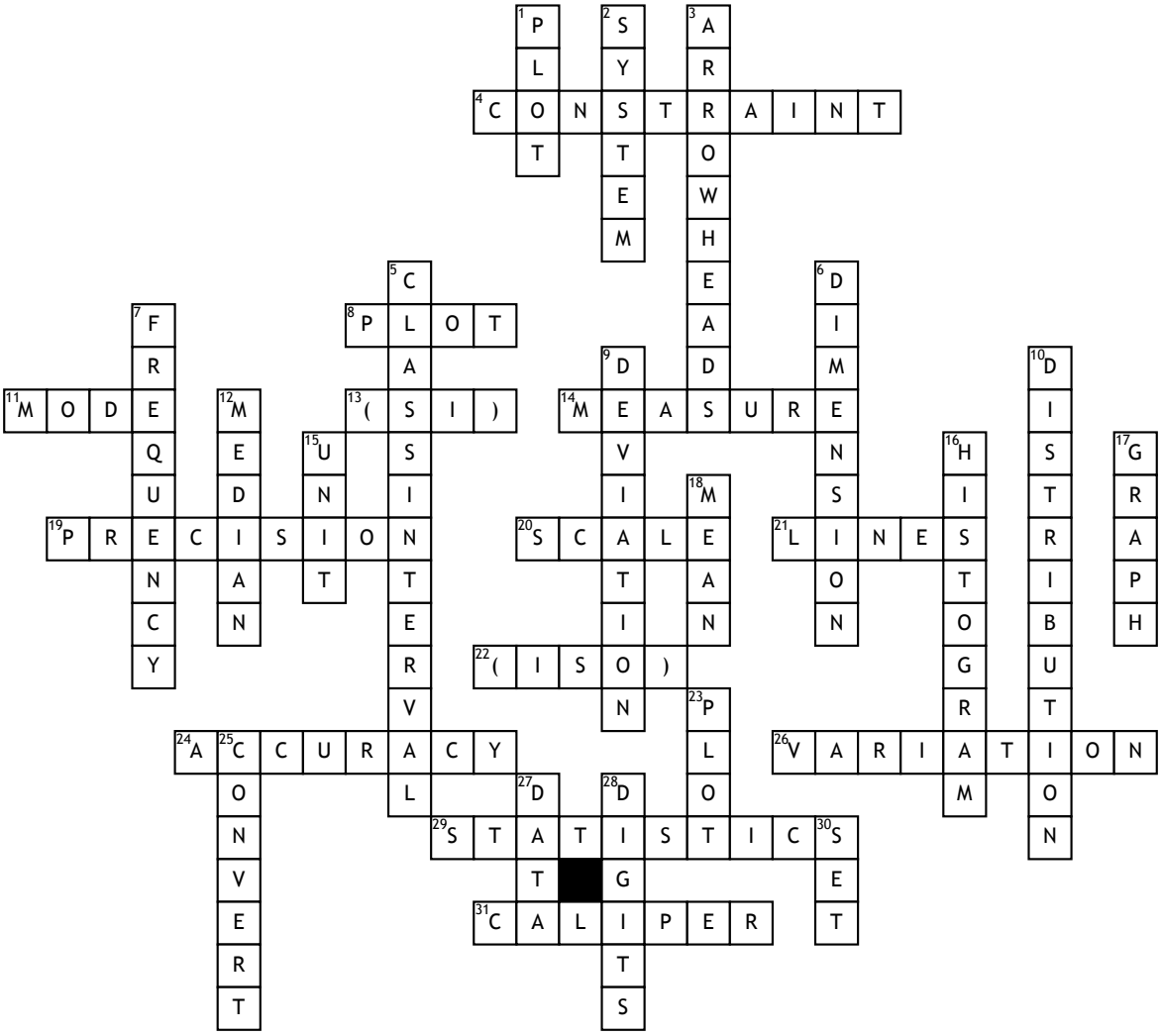
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# IED Unit 3 Measurement and Statistics



**Across**

**4.** A number value or algebraic equation that is used to control the size or location of a geometric figure. Numeric

**8.** A graph in the coordinate plane representing a set of bivariate data. Scatter

**11.** The value that occurs most frequently in a given data set.

**13.** An international system of units of measurement consisting of seven base units. International System of Units

**14.** To determine the size, amount, or degree of an object by comparison with a standard unit.

**19.** The degree to which repeated measurements show the same result.

**20.** 1. A straight-edged strip of rigid material marked at regular intervals and used to measure distances. 2. A proportion between two sets of dimensions used in developing accurate, larger or smaller prototypes, or models of design ideas.

**21.** A line which represents distance. Dimension

**22.** A non-governmental global organization whose principal activity is the development of technical standards through consensus. International Organization for Standardization

**24.** The degree of closeness of measurements of a quantity to the actual (or accepted) value.

**26.** A change or slight difference in condition, amount, or level.

**29.** Collection of methods for planning experiments, obtaining data, organizing, summarizing, presenting, analyzing, interpreting, and drawing conclusions based on data.

**31.** A measuring instrument having two adjustable jaws typically used to measure diameter or thickness.

**Down**

**1.** A method of visually displaying a distribution of data values where each data value is shown as a dot or mark above a number line. Also known as a dot plot. Line

**2.** System of measurement used in the United States. US Customary Measurement

**3.** Used to indicate the end of a dimension line or leader.

**5.** A group of values that is used to analyze the distribution of data.

**6.** A measurable extent, such as the three principal dimensions of an object as in width, height, and depth.

**7.** The rate at which something occurs over a particular period or in a given sample.

**9.** The distance of a value in a population (or sample) from the mean value of the population (or sample). Standard

**10.** A function that represents the distribution of variables as a symmetrical bell-shaped graph. Normal

**12.** A measure of center in a set of numerical data. The median of a list of values is the value appearing at the center of a sorted version of the list - or the mean of the two central values if the list contains an even number of values.

**15.** A standard quantity in terms of which other quantities may be expressed.

**16.** A graph of vertical bars representing the frequency distribution of a set of data.

**17.** A diagram showing the relation between variable quantities, typically of two variables measured along a pair of lines at right angles.

**18.** A measure of center in a set of numerical data, computed by adding the values in a list and then dividing by the number of values in the list.

**23.** See line plot. Dot

**25.** To change money, stocks, or units in which a quantity is expressed into others of a different kind.

**27.** Facts and statistics used for reference or analysis.

**28.** The digits in a decimal number that carry meaning contributing to the precision or accuracy of the quantity. Significant

**30.** A group of individual values or bits of information that are related in some way or have some common characteristic or attribute. Data