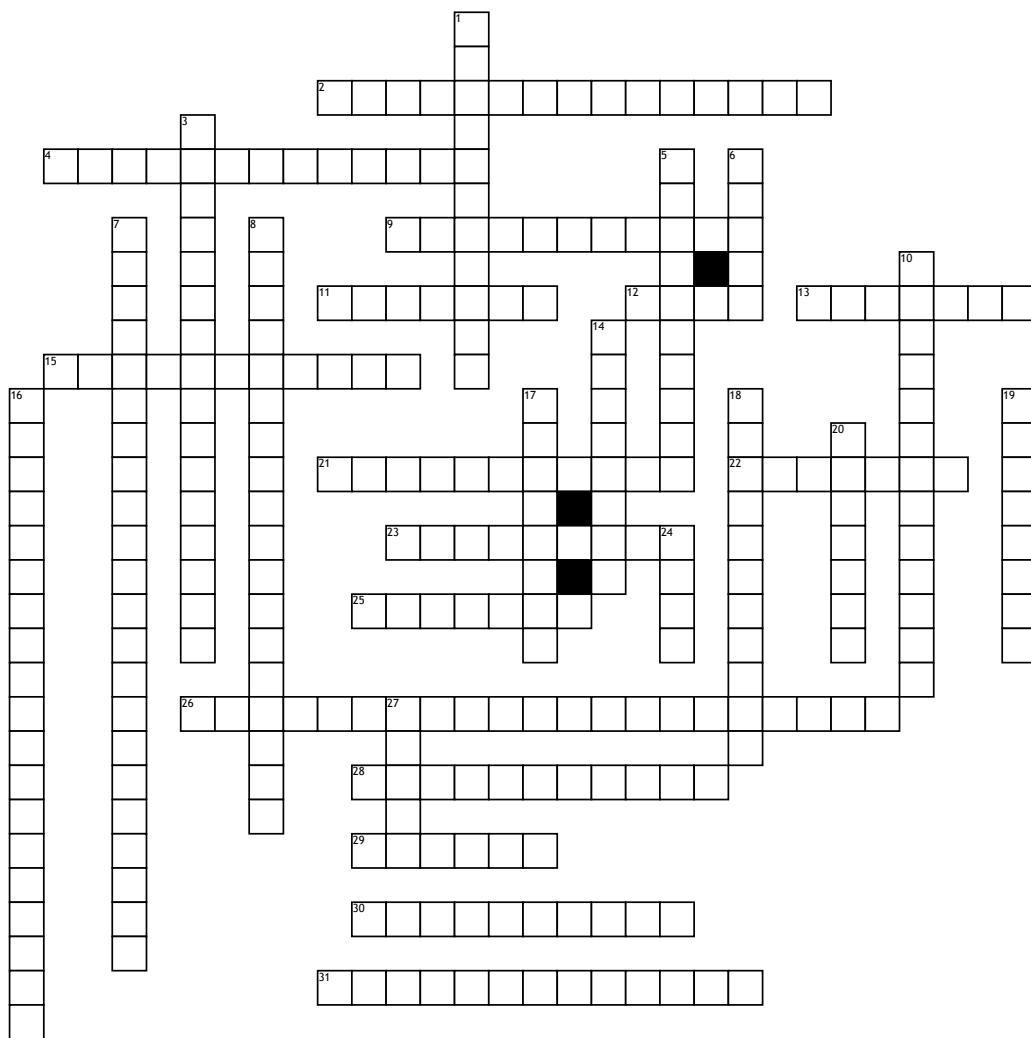


Name: _____

Date: _____

Algebra 1



Across

2. a table that divides responses into two categories
 4. trend line that shows the relationship between two sets of data
 9. measures the strength of the linear relationship between two quantitative variables
 11. graph consisting of points plotted on a simple scale
 12. the number that occurs most often in a set of numbers
 13. concise graph showing the five point summary
 15. data concentrated towards the lower range of the data
 21. measure of how likely an event will occur
 22. the largest number in a set of numbers
 23. displays continuous data in ordered columns
 25. data has two clear peaks

26. used to determine the variability of data

28. the measure of the difference in things with the mean as a reference

29. the middle number in a set of numbers that are listed in order

30. data concentrated towards the higher range of the data

31. the median of the lower half of a data set

Down

1. a graph of a set of ordered pairs

3. table values excluding the total row and total column

5. data is equally spread; no real peaks

6. the difference between the largest and smallest number in a set

7. denoted by r , a number from -1 to 1 that measures how well a line fits a set of data pairs (x,y)

8. the difference between the upper and lower quartiles

10. the median of the upper half of a data set

14. a value that is much smaller or larger than the rest of the values in the set

16. table values in the total row and total column

17. data has one clear peak

18. data concentrated towards the middle of the range of data

19. can be compared by examining the differences and similarities between measures of center, shape & spread

20. the smallest number in a set of numbers

24. the average values of numbers in a set

27. the spread of the data can be seen by looking at the _____ of the data graphically

Word Bank

dot plot
 mode
 median
 line of best fit
 outliers
 skewed left
 correlation

uniformity
 correlation coefficient
 maximum
 marginal frequencies
 mean
 data sets

box plot
 skewed right
 interquartile range
 unimodal
 upper quartile
 scatterplot

minimum
 mean absolute deviation
 symmetrical
 histogram
 two-way frequency
 variability

joint frequencies
 shape
 lower quartile
 range
 bimodal
 probability