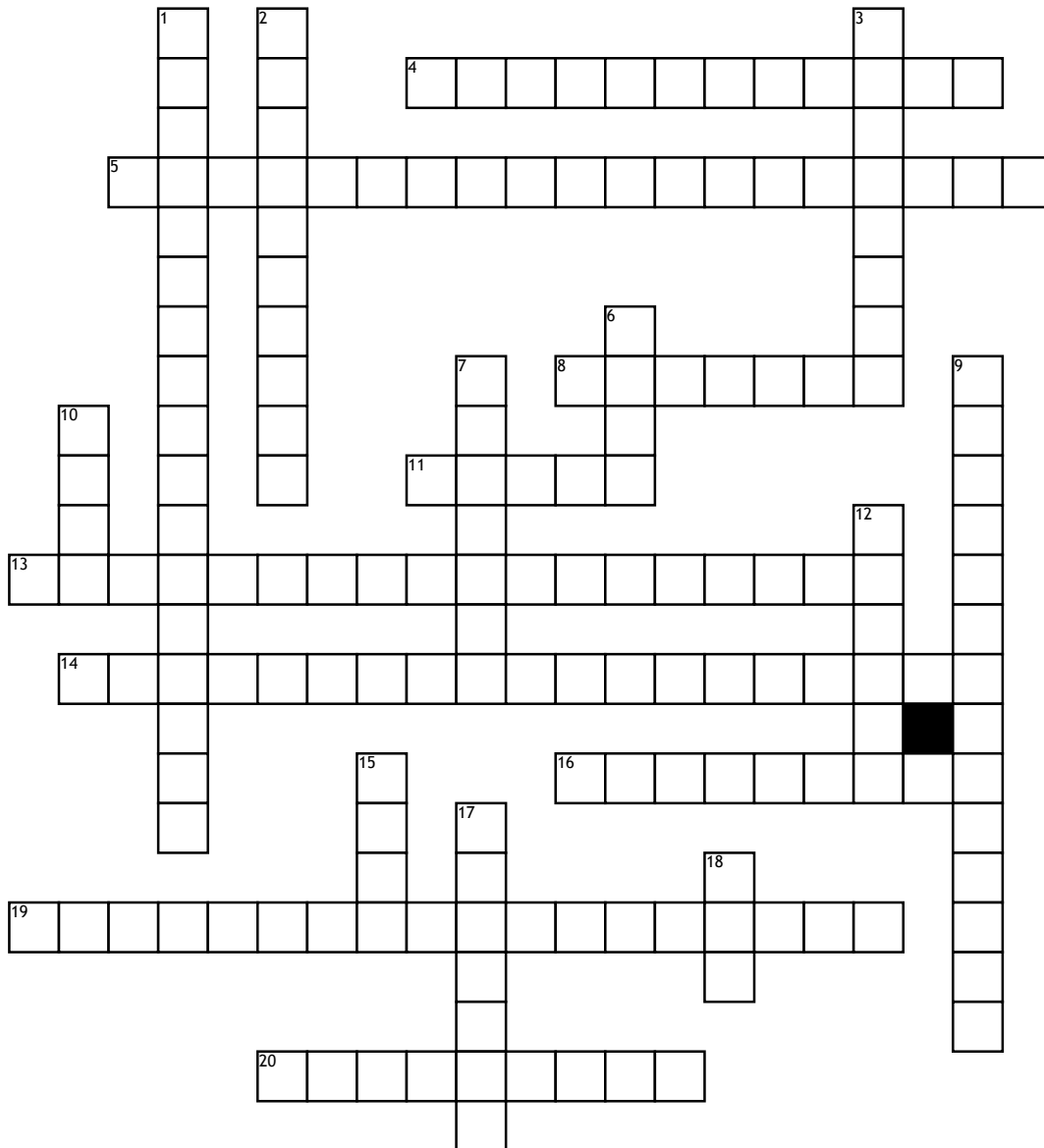


Key Terms



Across

4. how the data and numbers are spread out

5. the number of times that the event occurs during experimental trials, divided by the total number of trials conducted.

8. a graphical rendition of statistical data based on the minimum, first quartile, median, third quartile, and maximum.

11. the difference between the lowest and highest values

13. measure of variability, based on dividing a data set into quartiles.

14. is one that can be answered by collecting data and where there will be variability in that data.

16. the number of times that number shows up

19. divides the upper half of the data into two halves.

20. used for continuous data, where the bins represent ranges of data

Down

1. divides the bottom half of the data into two halves

2. the different ways data can be measured: interquartile range, mean absolute value (MAD), mean

3. graph that shows frequency of data along a number line.

6. appears the most time

7. how we collect, organize, analyze, and present data

9. a particular data value is the number of times the data value occurs

10. the average of the numbers; add all the numbers together and divide by how many numbers there are

12. the center of the data; when the data is organized from least to greatest, it is the middle number

15. specific information

17. type of graphic display used to compare frequency counts within categories or groups.

18. the average distance from the mean of each of the data values