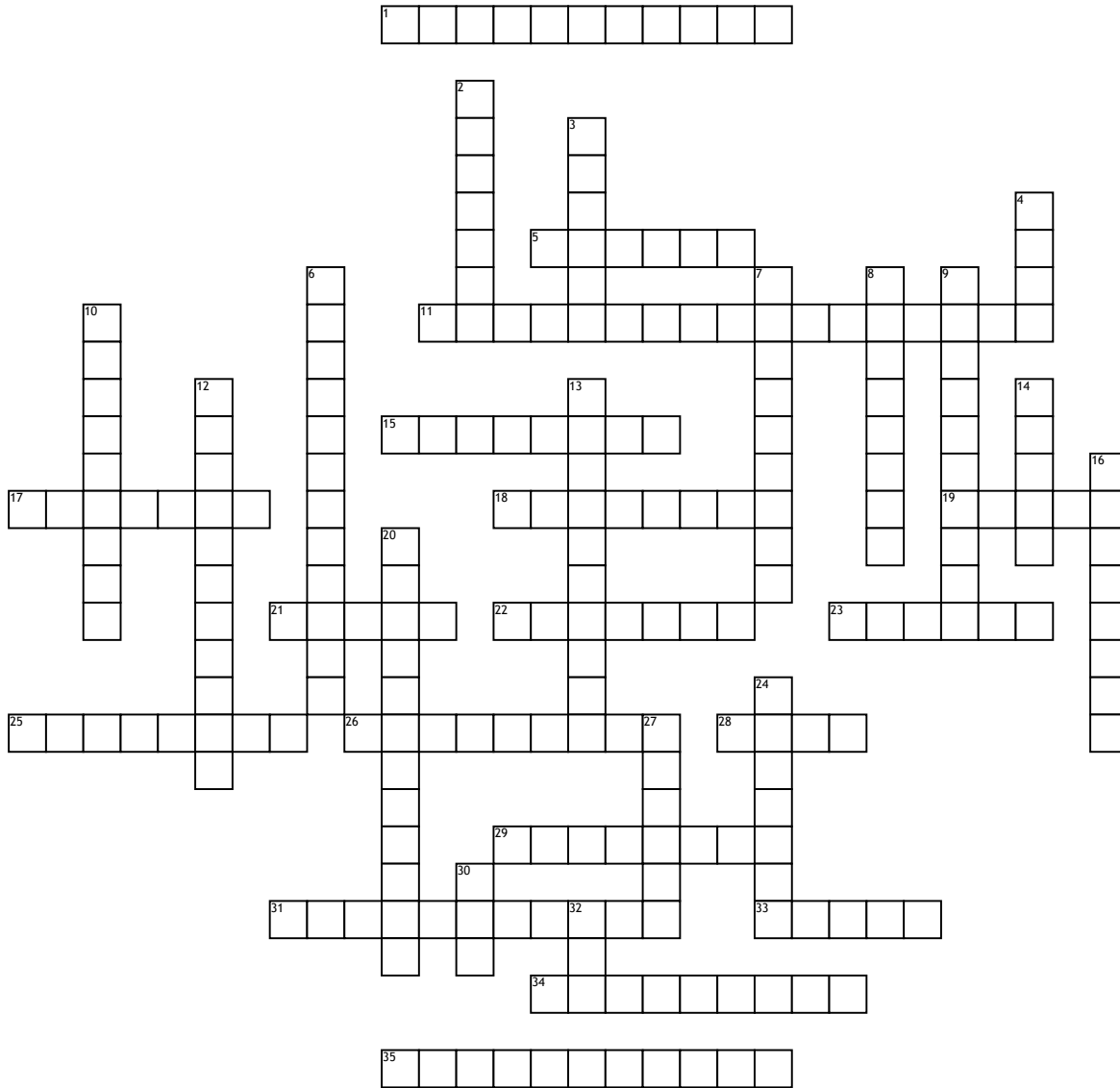


Unit 1 Vocabulary



Across

1. _____ distribution describes the relationship between two categories like female and opinion i.e. individuals who satisfy a certain condition (1.1)
5. A _____ table has two types of categorical data represented (1.1)
11. Measures the distance of values from their mean; represented by the symbol (1.3)
15. A _____ frequency table shows percents in each category (1.1)
17. An individual value that falls outside the overall pattern (1.2)
18. Used for smaller data sets, this graph shows us the shape of distribution using numeric values (1.2)
19. The capital Greek letter that represents "sum" (1.3)
21. The _____ quartile lies one quarter of the way up a list; the median of the small side of data (1.3)
22. A distribution is _____ if there are two clear peaks (1.2)
23. Describes the overall pattern of a quantitative variable (1.2)
25. A visual representation of categorical data that shows each category as a bar (1.1)
26. A graph that plots the counts or percents of values in equal-width classes (1.2)
28. The most common value in a set of data, shown by major peaks in a graph (1.2)

29. _____ distribution is found by using the row totals and column totals in a two-way table i.e. is found "in the margins" (1.1)

31. There is an _____ between two variables only if knowing one helps predict the other (1.1)

33. The _____ quartile lies three-quarters of the way up a list; the median of the larger side of data (1.3)

34. A type of table that displays counts in each category (1.1)

35. Objects described by data; can be person, animal, plant (1.1)

Down

2. A graph created by using the five-number summary; has whiskers (1.3)

3. A distribution is _____ to the left or right if one side has a much longer "tail" than the other (1.2)

4. Represented by "x-bar", the sum of observations divided by the number of observations (1.3)

6. A variable that takes number values to measure characteristics like height or salary (1.1)

7. A bar graph with segments (1.1)

8. The average squared deviation; represented by the symbol (1.3)

9. A bar graph that shows the relationship of two categories side-by-side (1.1)

10. A distribution is _____ if the right and left sides are almost mirror images of each other (1.2)

12. A variable that places an individual into a group or category like (1.1)

13. The _____ summary lists the minimum, Q1, median, Q3, maximum (1.3)

14. A measure of variability found by subtracting the smallest value from the largest value (1.3)

16. A characteristic of an individual i.e. "How do the individuals vary?" (1.1)

20. Tells us what value the variable takes and how often (1.1)

24. A graph in which each data value is shown as a dot on a number line (1.2)

27. The midpoint of a distribution; the second quartile (1.3)

30. A circle chart that shows distribution whose slices represent percentages of the categories (1.1)

32. Found by subtracting Q1 from Q3 (1.3)