Review Goal: Students will be able to use last last's vocabulary terms to classify and distinguish data types and measurements

Review Goal: Students will be able to determine three different measures of central tendency from a given list.

New Goal: Students will use the definitions of central tendency to answer questions about data within a list.

New Goal: Students will be able to state whether data is Positively Skewed, Negatively Skewed or Symmetric

Directions: Use statement 1 and statement 2 to the answer questions 1-4 about types of data and types of data measurements.

Statement 1: Juanita describes her dad as taller than her brother, but he is shorter than her uncle.

Statement 2: Bill gives his height as 6'5 1/2" and his wife's height as 5'8"

- 1. Statement 1 uses \_\_\_\_\_\_\_data to describe height. (Qualitative or Quantitative)
- 2. Statement 2 uses \_\_\_\_\_\_\_data to describe height. (Qualitative or Quantitative)
- 3. Statement 1 uses \_\_\_\_\_\_data measurement to describe height. (Nominal , Ordinal, Interval, Ratio )
- Statement 2 uses \_\_\_\_\_\_data measurement to describe height. (Nominal, Ordinal, Interval, Ratio)

Directions: Use the following passage to answer questions 5-8

Mr. Hickman gives a survey to all of his current students about their past experiences in mathematics. He then randomly selects 40 of these surveys and finds that 25% of the surveys have students recording that they have struggled in mathematics in the past.

- 5. State the population \_\_\_\_\_\_
- 6. State the parameter \_\_\_\_\_\_
- 7. State the sample \_\_\_\_\_\_
- 8. State the statistic

Directions: Determine the specific type of data or data measurement present in each statement

- 9. The number of times you have replaced your tires on the car you drive (discrete or continuous)
- 10. The air pressure that you inflate your tires to (discrete or continuous)
- 11. The color of your car (Nominal, Ordinal, Interval, Ratio)

Directions: Use the following data sets to answer the following questions #12-23

Data Set 1: {2,4,4,9,12,13} Data Set 2 {3,3,3,4,5,7,8} Data Set 3 {8,8,8,9,9,9,10,10,10,15}

Data Set 4 {4,4,4,5,6,7,8,8,9,9,10,10,11,11,12} Data Set 5 {2,5,7,9,12,13,18,19,29,72,100} Data List 6 (1,2,2,3,3,3,4,4,5)

12. Determine each of the following for data list 1 Mode	Median	_Mean
13. Determine each of the following for data list 2 Mode	Median	_Mean
14. Determine each of the following for data list 3 Mode	Median	_Mean
15. Determine each of the following for data list 4 Mode	Median	_Mean
16. Determine each of the following for data list 5 Mode	Median	_Mean
17. Determine each of the following for data list 6 Mode	Median	_Mean

## SKEWNESS AND SYMMETRY

- A data set is said to be positively skewed IF the mean is greater than the median
- A data set is said to be negatively skewed IF the mean is less than the median
- A data set is said to be symmetric IF mean, mode, and median are equal. (typically the data set will have exactly one mode)

18. Which data lists are positively skewed?\_\_\_\_\_

19. Which data lists are negatively skewed?\_\_\_\_\_

20. Which data lists are symmetric?\_\_\_\_\_

21. Which data lists had a median that was one of the numbers in the list?

- 22. Which data lists had no mode?\_\_\_\_\_\_
- 23. Which data lists had multiple modes?\_\_\_\_\_

Directions: Use the following numbers in data list 7 {1,2,4,5,6,7,7,8,9,10} to answer the questions 24 and 25

24. What number can you add to the data list 7 to get a mean of 6?

25. Assuming that you start with the original data list 7, what number can you add to the list to get a median of 6?

Exit Survey for 8-22-16