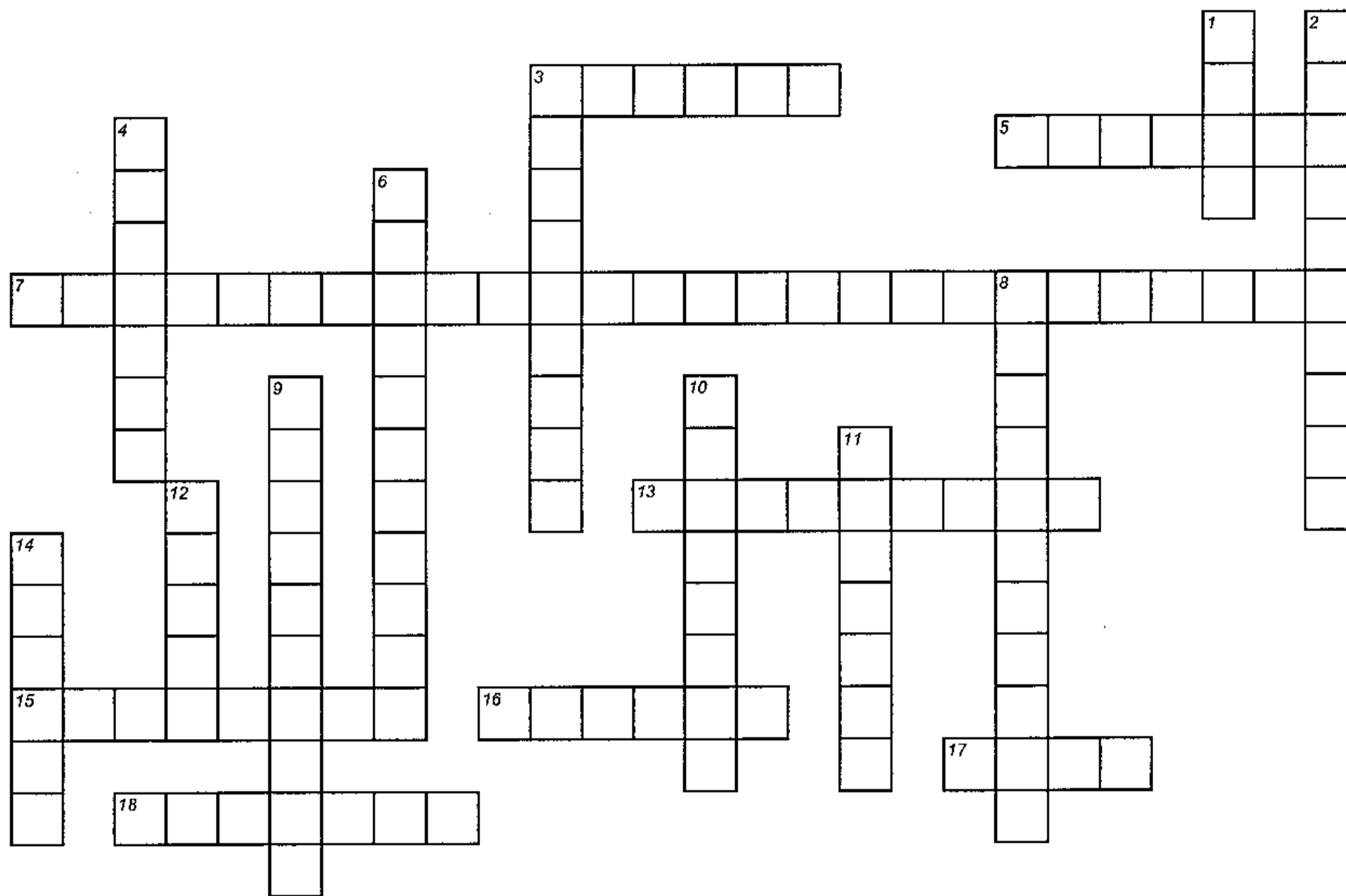


Chapter 4

Displaying Quantitative Data *Advanced Placement Statistics*



Stats: Modeling the World, Chapter 4

ACROSS

- 3 when a distribution is not symmetric and one tail stretches out farther than the other
- 5 distributions with two modes
- 7 uses adjacent bars to show the distribution of values in a quantitative variable, where each bar represents the proportion of values falling in an interval
- 13 uses adjacent bars to show the distribution of values in a quantitative variable, where each bar represents the number of values falling in an interval
- 15 used to display data that change over time
- 16 a numerical summary of how tightly the values are clustered around the "center"
- 17 the parts of a distribution that typically trail off on either side
- 18 a distribution roughly flat in shape

DOWN

- 1 a hump or high point in the shape of the distribution of a variable
- 2 distributions with more than two modes
- 3 shape where the two halves on either side of the center look approximately like mirror images of each other
- 4 an extreme value that doesn't appear to belong with the rest of the data
- 6 shape where the longer tail stretches to the right
- 8 type of display that shows quantitative data values in a way that shows the shape of the distribution in addition to individual data values
- 9 shape where the longer tail stretches to the left
- 10 having one mode
- 11 graphs a dot for each case against a single axis
- 12 reveals single vs. multiple modes and symmetry vs. skewness
- 14 a value that summarizes the entire distribution with a single number, a "typical" value