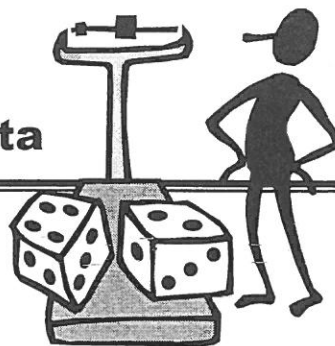


Chapter 4: Displaying Quantitative Data



Key Vocabulary:

- distribution
- histogram
- relative frequency histogram
- stem-and-leaf display
- dotplot
- shape
- center
- spread
- mode
- unimodal
- bimodal
- multimodal
- uniform
- symmetric
- tail
- skewed
- outliers
- gaps
- time plot
- re-expressing data

Calculator Skills:

- display a histogram
- SortA (

1. What is meant by a *distribution*?
2. Explain the difference between a *histogram* and a *relative frequency histogram*.
3. In what ways are *histograms* similar to *stem-and-leaf displays*?
4. Name some advantages and disadvantages of *stem-and-leaf displays*.
5. When is it more appropriate to use a *histogram* rather than a *stem-and-leaf display*?
6. Name some advantages and disadvantages of *dotplots*.
7. When describing a *distribution*, what three things should you always mention?
8. What should you look for when describing the *shape* of a *distribution*?
9. In general, what is meant by the *center* of a *distribution*?

10. In general, what is meant by the *spread* of a *distribution*?
11. When is it appropriate to use a *time plot* to display quantitative data?
12. What is meant by *re-expressing* or *transforming* data? What is the purpose of *re-expressing* or *transforming* data?

