

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate response. Good Luck!

1. _____ The mean of a sample.
2. _____ The variability in y explained by variability in x.
3. _____ Average distance to the mean.
4. _____ The Normal Model percentiles from Left to Right.
5. _____ A distribution in which most of the data is in the low values is known as this.
6. _____ Outlier “fences” for boxplots.
7. _____ Numerical characteristic of a population.
8. _____ Predicting beyond the data in a scatterplot.
9. _____ Modeling real-life scenarios with Random Number generation.
10. _____ The number of standard deviations a data value is from the mean.
11. _____ Formula for a linear model.
12. _____ The difference between an actual value and a value predicted by a linear model.
13. _____ The mean of a population.
14. _____ The five things you should always mention when describing association in a scatterplot.
15. _____ The middle 50% of the data.
16. _____ The number that falls above a certain percentage of the data.
17. _____ Min, Q1, median, Q3, Max.

18. _____ Adding a constant to each value in a data set.
19. _____ Numerical characteristic of a sample.
20. _____ This is used to see whether or not a scatterplot is
"straight enough."
21. _____ Formula for the slope of a regression line.
22. _____ Sampling an entire population.
23. _____ Calculator function used to find percentages in
the Normal Model.
24. _____ The Empirical Rule.
25. _____ This value determines strength and direction of a
linear relationship.