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| Unit 6: Statistics |
| Vocabulary Term | What does it mean? Definition | What does it look like?Picture/Example |
| Histogram | A bar graph used to display numerical data grouped in equal intervals. |  |
| Dot plot | A graph in which each value is shown as a dot above a number line |  |
| Box-and-whisker plot (or “box plot”) | A graph that uses a number line to show how data is distributed. It shows the maximum and minimum values of the data, along with the upper and lower quartiles and the median. |  |
| Interquartile range (IQR) | The range between the upper and lower quartiles on a box plot. This represents the middle 50% of the data. |  |
| Maximum value | The largest number in a set of data, and the endpoint of one whisker on a box plot. |  |
| Minimum value | The smallest number in a set of data, and the endpoint of one whisker on a box plot. |  |
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| Vocabulary Term | What does it mean? Definition | What does it look like?Picture/Example |
| Median | The middle number when a set of data is arranged in order. |  |
| Mean  | The “average” of a set of data, found by adding all pieces of data and dividing by the number of data. |  |
| Mode | The number that occurs the most in a set of data. |  |
| Outlier | A value that is far away from most other values in a data set. |  |
| Range | The difference between the highest and lowest values in a set of data. |  |
| Measures of center | A number that describes the middle of the data. |  |
| Measures of spread (or variation) | A number that describes how spread out the data is. (how much the data varies) |  |



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