

4/1 Comparing Data Lesson Check-In **Answer Key**

(1) A statistical measure of CENTER is all of the following except: *

A. mean

B. median

C. range

D. mode

Mean, Median and Mode are measures of center.

Range is a measure of spread.

(2) A statistical measure of SPREAD is all of the following except: *

A. range

B. interquartile range

C. mean absolute deviation

D. upper quartile

Range, Interquartile Range and Mean Absolute

Deviation are measures of spread.

Upper Quartile is the middle of the upper half of a data set.

(3)

Two science classes took the same quiz. The scores of 5 randomly selected students from each class are listed below:

Sample of Class X: 65, 70, 70, 75, 80

Sample of Class Y: 60, 65, 80, 95, 100

Sample	Median (middle)	Range (hi – lo)
Class X	70	15
Class Y	80	40

Calculate the **MEDIAN** and **RANGE** for each set of scores.

Based on the samples, which statement below is *FALSE*?

A. Class Y typically outperforms Class X.

TRUE (Y has a higher median)

B. The scores in Class Y have a greater spread than the scores in class X.

TRUE (Y has a larger range)

C. Class Y has a greater range of scores than Class X.

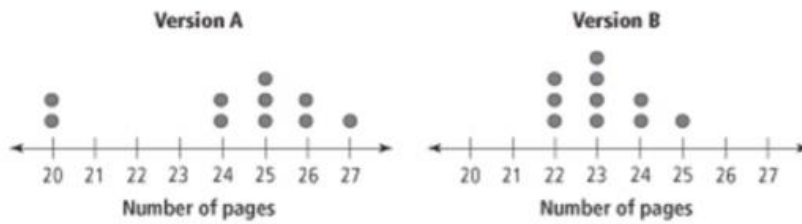
TRUE (Y has a larger range)

D. The scores in Class Y are more consistent than the scores in Class X.

FALSE (X has a smaller range)

(4)

A book publisher is testing two versions of a new book. A random sample of 10 people are given 30 minutes to read each version. The data below displays the results.



Book	Range (hi - lo)
Version A	7
Version B	3

Which conclusion can be drawn by comparing the data sets?

- A. The range of pages in both versions is 3. **FALSE (A has a range of 7)**
- B. In Version B, the number of pages read is more consistent.**
TRUE (B has a smaller range)
- C. In Version B, the number of pages read is wider spread. **FALSE (B has a smaller range)**
- D. The mean is a good measure to represent the center of Version A's data.
FALSE (A has outliers which affect the mean)