

Math III Unit 1 Vocabulary Quiz

- a. Sample
- b. Outlier
- c. Observational Study
- d. Population
- e. Positively Skewed Bell Curve
- f. Controlled Experiment
- g. Bimodal
- h. Bias
- i. Standard Deviation
- j. Interquartile Range
- k. Survey
- l. Normally Distributed Bell Curve
- m. Convenience Sample
- n. Quartiles
- o. Negative Skewed Bell Curve
- p. Range
- q. Median
- r. Self-Selected Sample
- s. Z-score
- t. Probability Distribution
- u. Variance
- v. Mode
- w. Random Sample
- x. Normal Distribution
- y. Systematic Sample
- z. Mean

- _____ 1. A frequency distribution that often occurs when there is a large number of values in a set of data, with three standard deviations that includes 99.7% of the data sets.
- _____ 2. Ask every member of the sample a set of questions.
- _____ 3. Is all the members of a set.
- _____ 4. The medians of the upper and lower halves of a data set.
- _____ 5. Order the population in some way, and then select from it at regular intervals.
- _____ 6. The data value in the middle of a data set.
- _____ 7. Measure or observe members of a sample in such a way that they are not affected by the study.

Name: _____

ID: E

- _____ 8. Is part of a population.
- _____ 9. The difference between the maximum and minimum values of a data set.
- _____ 10. The square root of the variance.
- _____ 11. The sum of a data set divided by the number of data points.
- _____ 12. The distribution for a curve that is high at the left and has a tail to the right.
- _____ 13. A data point that does not appear to belong to the rest of the set.
- _____ 14. Select only members of the population who volunteer for the sample.
- _____ 15. A function that maps the sample space to the probability of the outcomes in the sample space for a particular random variable.
- _____ 16. Select any members of the population who are conveniently and readily available.
- _____ 17. The distribution for a curve that is symmetrical.
- _____ 18. The number of deviations that a data value is from the mean.
- _____ 19. All members of the population are equally likely to be chosen.
- _____ 20. The mean of the squares of the deviations from the arithmetic mean.
- _____ 21. A data set with two modes.
- _____ 22. Is a systematic error introduced by the sampling method.
- _____ 23. The data value(s) that occurs most often.
- _____ 24. The distribution for a curve that is high at the right and has a tail to the left.
- _____ 25. Divide the sample into two groups. You impose a treatment on one group but not on the other (control) group. Then you compare the effect on the treated group to the control group.
- _____ 26. The difference between Q3 and Q1.

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Answer Section

1. X
2. K
3. F
4. N
5. Y
6. Q
7. C
8. A
9. P
10. I
11. Z
12. E
13. B
14. R
15. T
16. M
17. L
18. S
19. W
20. U
21. G
22. H
23. V
24. O
25. F
26. J