UNIT 6 • DESCRIBING DATA Lesson 1: Summarizing, Representing, and Interpreting Data on a **Single Measurement Variable**

Pre-Assessment

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. Which dot plot represents the data set?

10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 15, 15, 15, 25, 25, 25, 25, 25, 30, 30, 30, 30, 40, 40, 45, 50



2. What is the median of the data set?

210, 340, 225, 330, 800, 288, 225

- a. 210 c. 288
- b. 330 d. 800

3. The speeds, in miles per hour, of six drivers are shown. What is the mean absolute deviation?

52,	, 61, 62, 68, 70, 73		
a.	5.5	c.	6.2
b.	6	d.	7



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- 5. Which data set could have an outlier?
 - a. 4, 5, 10, 13, 14, 22, 25, 28
 - b. 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 4, 4

- c. 7, 11, 13, 15, 18, 21, 29, 30
- d. 4, 42, 46, 50, 55, 56, 62, 68

UNIT 6 • DESCRIBING DATA Lesson 1: Summarizing, Representing, and Interpreting Data on a Single Measurement Variable

Assessment

Progress Assessment

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. What is the median of the data set used to create the box plot?



2. What is the interquartile range of the following data?

	56	59	58	51	54	53	53	51	50	57	54	49	43	48	59
a.	3.5								C	. 16					
b.	43								d	l. 7					

3. Which comparison is true of the following two data sets?



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- a. data set 1: {1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 6, 6, 6, 9}
- b. data set 2: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9}
- c. data set 3: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9}
- d. data set 4: {1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 6, 6, 6, 9}
- 5. Which value appears to be an outlier?





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8. Which comparison is true of the following two data sets?

					Data	Set 1					
62	69	53	64	68	51	53	59	64	68	72	63
					Data	Set 2					
75	72	73	76	64	69	68	59	68	73	70	61

- a. data set 1: greater mean; data set 1: greater absolute variation
- b. data set 1: greater mean; data set 2: greater absolute variation
- c. data set 2: greater mean; data set 1: greater absolute variation
- d. data set 2: greater mean; data set 2: greater absolute variation

continued

UNIT 6 • DESCRIBING DATA Lesson 1: Summarizing, Representing, and Interpreting Data on a Single Measurement Variable

Assessment

9. Which data set does the histogram represent?



a. data set 1: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8}

- b. data set 2: {1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 6, 6, 8}
- c. data set 3: {1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 6, 6, 6, 8}
- d. data set 4: {1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 6, 6, 6, 8}

10. Which value in the data set is an outlier?

23	26	29	28	26	23	29	19	15	19	18
9	26	29	26	28	27	26	32	31		
32							с.	15		
26							d.	9		
	23 9 32 26	23 26 9 26 32 26	23 26 29 9 26 29 32 26	23 26 29 28 9 26 29 26 32 26	23 26 29 28 26 9 26 29 26 28 32 26 26 28	23 26 29 28 26 23 9 26 29 26 28 27 32 26 26 28 27	23 26 29 28 26 23 29 9 26 29 26 28 27 26 32 26 26 28 27 26	23 26 29 28 26 23 29 19 9 26 29 26 28 27 26 32 32 c. 26 d.	23 26 29 28 26 23 29 19 15 9 26 29 26 28 27 26 32 31 32 c. 15 26 26 28 27 26 32 31	23 26 29 28 26 23 29 19 15 19 9 26 29 26 28 27 26 32 31 32 c. 15 15 15 26 28 27 26 32 31 32 c. 15 15 15 26



Name:

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Use the given data to complete the following problem.

11. The following tables list 10-day high temperature forecasts from two different sources for Portland, ME.

Forecast 1					
Day	Temperature (°F)				
1	92				
2	87				
3	73				
4	67				
5	62				
6	67				
7	76				
8	75				
9	73				
10	71				

Forecast 2					
Day	Temperature (°F)				
1	88				
2	87				
3	71				
4	65				
5	61				
6	65				
7	72				
8	72				
9	71				
10	70				

- a. Are there any outliers in either set?
- b. Calculate at least one measure of center for each forecast.
- c. Calculate at least one measure of spread for each forecast.
- d. Describe the similarities and differences in the forecasts using measures of center, shape, and spread. Include a visual representation of the data.

Assessment

Name: UNIT 6 • DESCRIBING DATA Lesson 2: Working with Two Variables

Assessment

Pre-Assessment

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. Ruby asks her classmates how many hours they sleep each night during the week, and separates the responses by gender in the following two-way frequency table. What is the joint frequency of males who sleep 8–10 hours?

Gender		Hours	of sleep	
	4–6	6-8	8–10	10–12
Male	5	14	8	2
Female	11	10	5	1

a.	5	c.	10
b.	8	d.	14

2. Anna asks her friends which book they prefer in a trilogy. She separates the responses by age. What is the marginal frequency of Book 1?

A		Preferred book	
Age	Book 1	Book 2	Book 3
14 years old	8	5	19
15 years old	10	12	7
16 years old	16	0	11

a.	17			c.	34

b. 29 d. 37



Assessment

UNIT 6 • DESCRIBING DATA Lesson 2: Working with Two Variables

3. Which function could be used to approximate the data in the following scatter plot?



4. Which function best fits the data in the following scatter plot?





UNIT 6 • DESCRIBING DATA Lesson 2: Working with Two Variables



5. Which function could be used to estimate the data in the following scatter plot?

Name: UNIT 6 • DESCRIBING DATA Lesson 2: Working with Two Variables

Assessment

Progress Assessment

a.

b.

Circle the letter of the best answer.

1. Vince asks baseball players how many years they have played baseball. He separates the responses by school grade and records them in the following table. What is the joint frequency of ninth graders who have played for 4 years?

	C la	Years playing baseball							
	Grade	4	5	6	7	8			
	8th grade	9	7	4	1	1			
	9th grade	6	8	5	3	2			
	10th grade	2	4	10	8	3			
	11th grade	1	0	7	14	5			
	12th grade	0	1	2	9	10			
				2					
1				c. 6					
2				d. 9					

2. Grace asks her friends which car they prefer. She separates the responses by gender and lists them in the following table. What is the marginal frequency of males?

Condon	Preferred car					
Gender	Car 1	Car 2	Car 3			
Male	14	13	10			
Female	8	15	12			

a.	14	c.	35
b.	22	d.	37





3. Which equation could be used to approximate the data in the scatter plot?

4. Which equation could be used to approximate the data in the scatter plot?





UNIT 6 • DESCRIBING DATA Lesson 2: Working with Two Variables

Assessment



5. Which equation could be used to approximate the data in the scatter plot?

6. Ms. Ward records the field trip preferences of students, separated by age, in the following table. What is the joint frequency of 14-year-olds who prefer the movie theater?

4 ~~~	Field trip preference			
Age	Water park	Movie theater	Sports game	
14 years old	8	19	5	
15 years old	3	5	20	
16 years old	2	15	3	

a.	8	c.	15
b.	5	d.	19



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b. 0.15

Assessment

7. Dylan records whether people prefer to drink coffee, tea, water, or orange juice in the morning. He separates the responses by which of three eastern United States regions they live in: the Northeast, the Mid-Atlantic, or the South. What is the conditional frequency of people from the Northeast who prefer coffee, relative to the total number of respondents?

Region	Preferred morning drink			
	Coffee	Tea	Water	Orange juice
Northeast	28	24	10	2
Mid-Atlantic	20	31	7	9
South	15	29	6	12
a. 0.10	c. 0.33			

d. 0.44

8. Which equation could be used to approximate the data in the scatter plot?



continued

UNIT 6 • DESCRIBING DATA Lesson 2: Working with Two Variables

Assessment



9. Which equation could be used to approximate the data in the scatter plot?

10. Which equation could be used to approximate the data in the scatter plot?



continued

Assessment

Read the given information, then follow the directions to complete problem 11.

11. The following table represents the height above the ground of a finch in flight as time passes.

Time (seconds)	Height (meters)
0	1.5
1	2
2	1.5
3	2
4	3
5	5
6	9

a. Create a scatter plot of the data.

- b. What function model would best fit the data? Explain.
- c. Which function is a better fit for the data: $y = (x 3)^2 + 2$ or $y = 2^{x-3} + 1$? Use a graph to support your answer.

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UNIT 6 • DESCRIBING DATA Lesson 3: Interpreting Linear Models

Assessment

Pre-Assessment

Circle the letter of the best answer.

- 1. Sam tracks the growth of a plant, and records its height in centimeters each week. He determines that the equation y = 2.3x + 16 can be used to estimate the plant's height for any week. Which statement is true based on Sam's equation?
 - a. The plant grows approximately 16 centimeters each week.
 - b. The starting height of the plant is approximately 16 centimeters.
 - c. The starting height of the plant is approximately 2.3 centimeters.
 - d. The plant did not grow during the time Sam tracked its height.
- 2. Isabella makes deposits to her savings account each month, and she also earns interest. She records the amount of money in her savings account each month, and finds that the equation y = 218x + 100 can be used to estimate the dollars in her savings account for any month. Which statement is true based on Isabella's equation?
 - a. She started her account with approximately \$218.
 - b. The amount of money in her account increases by approximately \$100 each month.
 - c. The amount of money in her account increases by approximately \$218 each month.
 - d. Isabella takes approximately \$218 out of her account each month.



UNIT 6 • DESCRIBING DATA Lesson 3: Interpreting Linear Models

3. What is the correlation coefficient, *r*, of the data in the table? Use technology to calculate *r*.

y

35

14

67

27

x

3

1

6

2

		2	15
		2	13
		8	35
		7	76
		4	52
		4	51
		6	57
		2	18
a.	0.598		c. 7.321
b.	0.773		d. 38.33

- 4. A data set has a correlation coefficient of -0.916. Which statement about the data set is true?
 - a. The data has a strong positive linear correlation.
 - b. The data has a weak positive linear correlation.
 - c. The data has a weak negative linear correlation.
 - d. The data has a strong negative linear correlation.
- 5. Event *x* and event *y* have a strong negative linear correlation. Which statement do you know is true about events *x* and *y*?
 - a. If *x* increases, *y* decreases.
 - b. If *x* increases, *y* increases.
 - c. If *x* increases, it is unknown how *y* will change.
 - d. Event *x* is responsible for the change in *y*.

Assessment

Progress Assessment

Circle the letter of the best answer.

- 1. Coach Thomas records her athletes' performances at recent softball games. She uses the information to find an equation to represent the number of times a player should reach first base for any number of at bats. Her equation is y = 0.27x + 0.04, where *x* represents the number of times at bat, and *y* represents the number of times reaching first base. Which statement is true based on the equation?
 - a. For each at bat, there is a 27% chance that a player will get on first base.
 - b. For each at bat, there is a 4% chance that a player will get on first base.
 - c. For each at bat, there is a 2.7% chance that a player will get on first base.
 - d. For each at bat, there is a 0.4% chance that a player will get on first base.
- 2. Ella planted tulips around her house. Each day, she tracks the number of blossoming buds. For the 10 days that she tracks the tulips, she finds that the equation y = 2x + 3 estimates the number of blossoming buds on any of the days from 1 to 10. Which statement is true based on this equation?
 - a. Approximately 3 buds blossom each day.
 - b. Approximately 2 buds blossom each day.
 - c. The day Ella started tracking blossoming buds, there were approximately 2 blossoming buds.
 - d. Approximately $\frac{2}{3}$ buds blossom each day.



UNIT 6 • DESCRIBING DATA Lesson 3: Interpreting Linear Models

Assessment

	x	у
	20	103
	23	116
	20	61
	21	105
	25	127
	23	93
	26	105
	27	108
	23	118
	26	105
	26	81
	27	108
a. <i>r</i> = 0.103		c. $r = 0.321$
b. $r = 0.253$		d. $r = 2.156$

3. What is the correlation coefficient, *r*, of the data in the table? Use technology to calculate *r*.

- 4. A data set has a correlation coefficient of 0.013. Which statement about the data is true?
 - a. The data has little or no linear correlation.
 - b. The data has a strong positive linear correlation.
 - c. The data has a weak negative linear correlation.
 - d. The data has a strong negative linear correlation.



UNIT 6 • DESCRIBING DATA Lesson 3: Interpreting Linear Models

	x	у
	68	219
	78	192
	78	235
	60	220
	78	240
	65	224
	74	228
	60	212
	67	208
	68	203
	75	191
	61	234
a. <i>r</i> = 0.00337		c. $r = -0.580$
b. $r = -0.058$		d. $r = -0.134$

5. What is the correlation coefficient, *r*, of the data in the table? Use technology to calculate *r*.

- 6. Anya is studying a textbook. Each day, she works through a few pages of the book. After reading a couple of pages, she began tracking how long it is taking her to work through the textbook, and finds that the equation y = 14x + 2 approximates the total pages studied after any number of days. Which statement is true based on this equation?
 - a. Anya studies approximately 2 pages each day.
 - b. Anya studies approximately 7 pages each day.
 - c. Anya studies approximately 14 pages each day.
 - d. Anya studies approximately 12 pages each day.
- 7. Jordan has a loan at a bank and makes monthly payments. He pays different amounts each month, but he can approximate the total amount he owes the bank using the equation y = -150x + 1250, where *y* is the total amount owed and *x* is the number of months in the loan repayment. Which statement is true based on the equation?
 - a. He started with a total loan of \$150.
 - b. He started with a total loan of \$1,100.
 - c. He pays approximately \$1,250 each month.
 - d. He pays approximately \$150 each month.



Assessment

UNIT 6 • DESCRIBING DATA Lesson 3: Interpreting Linear Models

a. r = -0.846

b. r = 0.716

x	y
15	119
18	73
14	113
14	116
13	135
11	119
13	122
15	92
10	146
12	125
12	125
12	115
	c. $r = -7.462$

8. What is the correlation coefficient, *r*, of the data in the table? Use technology to calculate *r*.

9. A data set has a correlation coefficient of -0.892. Which statement about the data set is true?

d. *r* = 116.67

- a. The data has a strong positive linear correlation.
- b. The data has a weak positive linear correlation.
- c. The data has a strong negative linear correlation.
- d. The data has a weak negative linear correlation.
- 10. Which statement describes a causal relationship?
 - a. When event *x* increases, event *y* decreases.
 - b. Event *x* and event *y* have a linear correlation.
 - c. When event *x* increases, event *y* increases.
 - d. Event *x* is responsible for a change in event *y*.



Read the scenario and use the table to complete problem 11.

Harris observes small birds that migrate to his yard. He tracks the number of birds by noting how many ounces of birdseed are eaten each day, and records his data in a table.

Day	Ounces eaten
1	4
2	5
3	6
4	12
5	11
6	10
7	18
8	12
9	26
10	22

11. Create a scatter plot of the data. Find the correlation coefficient, *r*, and use the shape of the graph and the correlation coefficient to describe the relationship between the day and the bird population.