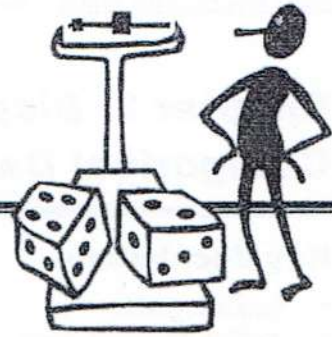


## Chapter 1: Stats Starts Here

### Chapter 2: Data



#### Key Vocabulary:

- |               |                     |                |
|---------------|---------------------|----------------|
| ▪ Statistics  | ▪ subject           |                |
| ▪ data, datum | ▪ participant       |                |
| ▪ variation   | ▪ experimental unit |                |
| ▪ individual  | ▪ observation       | ▪ categorical  |
| ▪ respondent  | ▪ variable          | ▪ quantitative |

#### Calculator Skills:

- |                        |                   |                   |
|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| ▪ enter data in a list | ▪ delete a datum  | ▪ recreate a list |
| ▪ change a datum       | ▪ name a new list | ▪ copy a list     |
|                        | ▪ clear a list    |                   |
|                        | ▪ delete a list   |                   |

1. Name three things you learned about *Statistics* in Chapter 1.
  - 
  - 
  -
2. The authors claim that this book is very different from a typical mathematics textbook. Would you agree or disagree, based on what you read in Chapter 1? Explain.
3. According to the authors, what are the “three simple steps to doing *Statistics* right?”
4. What do the authors refer to as the “W’s of data?”
5. Why must data be in context (the W’s)?
6. Explain the difference between a *categorical variable* and a *quantitative variable*. Give an example of each.

## Chapter 3: Displaying and Describing Categorical Data



### Key Vocabulary:

- frequency table
- relative frequency table
- distribution
- bar chart
- pie chart
- contingency table
- marginal distribution
- conditional distribution
- independent
- segmented bar chart
- Simpson's Paradox

1. According to the authors, what are the three rules of data analysis?
2. Explain the difference between a frequency table and a relative frequency table.
3. When is it appropriate to use a bar chart?
4. When is it appropriate to use a pie chart?
5. When is it appropriate to use a contingency table?
6. What does a marginal distribution show?
7. When is it appropriate to look at a conditional distribution?
8. What does it mean for two variables to be independent?
9. How does a segmented bar chart compare to a pie chart?
10. Explain what is meant by Simpson's Paradox.