

1. Exploring One-Variable Data

Starter Quiz · 课前小测

AP Statistics

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. In a data set of 200 students' commute times, the individuals are...

- ☐ the commute times
- ☐ the 200 students
- ☐ the average
- ☐ the survey

2. Eye color is a _____ variable.

- ☐ quantitative
- ☐ categorical
- ☐ continuous
- ☐ discrete

3. Of 120 students, 30 prefer maths. What is the relative frequency (as a decimal)?

4. In a bar chart, the height of each bar represents...

- ☐ the category name
- ☐ the frequency or relative frequency
- ☐ the mean
- ☐ the range

5. A histogram's bars touch because the scale is continuous.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

6. A distribution with a long tail stretching to the left is...

- ☐ skewed right
- ☐ skewed left
- ☐ symmetric
- ☐ uniform

7. Find the median of 4, 5, 6, 7, 100.

8. The length of the box in a boxplot represents the...

- ☐ range
- ☐ IQR
- ☐ mean
- ☐ standard deviation

9. A complete comparison of two groups addresses **which** features?

- ☐ shape
- ☐ center
- ☐ spread
- ☐ unusual features

Tick every correct option.

10. Bar chart bars are separated, unlike a histogram's touching bars.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

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Answers · 答案

AP Statistics

1. **the 200 students**

Individuals are the cases (students); commute time is the variable.

2. **categorical**

It records a label/group $\rightarrow$ categorical.

3. **0.25**

$30/120 = 0.25$.

4. **the frequency or relative frequency**

Bar height = count (or proportion) in that category.

5. **True**

Touching bars distinguish it from a categorical bar chart.

6. **skewed left**

Skew is named for the tail direction $\rightarrow$ left.

7. **6**

The middle value of the sorted data is 6.

8. **IQR**

Box from Q_1 to $Q_3 = \text{IQR}$.

9. **shape; center; spread; unusual features**

Shape, center, spread, and unusual features for both groups.

10. **True**

Categorical bars are separated; quantitative histogram bars touch.