Statistics and probability

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Word	Example
qualitative /ˈkwɒlɪteɪtɪv/	A **qualitative** test tells you what is there, not how much.
discrete /dɪˈskriːt/	The number of children is **discrete**: you can count it.
continuous /kənˈtɪnjuːəs/	The beta particles have a **continuous** range of energies. β
two-way table /tuː weɪ ˈteɪbl/	A **two-way table** shows counts for two categorical variables.
histogram /ˈhɪstəgræm/	Draw a **histogram** with the bars touching.
unequal class intervals /ʌˈniːkwl klæs ˈɪntəvlz/	**Unequal class intervals** need frequency density for histogram bar heights.
frequency density /ˈfriːkwənsi ˈdensɪti/	**Frequency density** determines a histogram bar's height.
cumulative frequency diagram /ˈkjuːmjʊlətɪv ˈfriːkwənsi ˈdaɪəgræm/	Read estimated quartiles from the **cumulative frequency diagram**.
box plot /bɒks plɒt/	A **box plot** displays the median and quartiles.
mean /miːn/	The **mean** is the total divided by the number of values.
median /ˈmiːdiːən/	Put the values in order before you find the **median**.
mode /məʊd/	The **mode** is the most common value.

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modal class /ˈməʊdl klæs/	The **modal class** is the group with the most values.
quartiles /ˈkwɔːtaɪlz/	**Quartiles** divide ordered data into four parts.
inter-quartile range /ˈɪntə ˈkwɔːtaɪl reɪndʒ/	Subtract the lower quartile from the upper for the **inter-quartile range**.
percentiles /pəˈsentaɪlz/	The 10th and 90th **percentiles** mark the bottom and top tenth of the data. 10 90