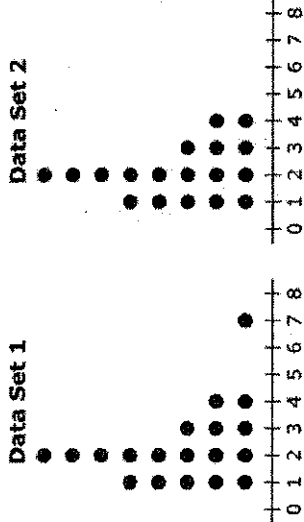


Interpreting Data, S.ID.2

The frequency distributions of two data sets are shown in the dot plots below.

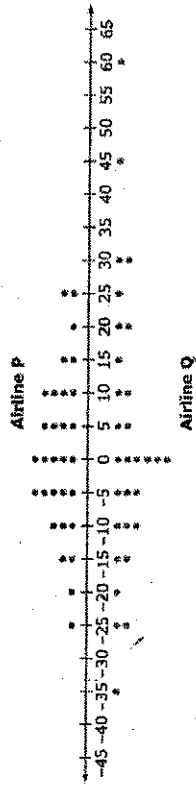


For each of the following statistics, determine whether the value of the statistic is greater for Data Set 1, equal for both data sets, or greater for Data Set 2.

	Greater for Data Set 1	Equal for Both Data Sets	Greater for Data Set 2
Mean			
Median			
Standard Deviation			

Interpreting Data, S.ID.3

The dot plots below compare the number of minutes 30 flights made by two airlines arrived before or after their scheduled arrival times.

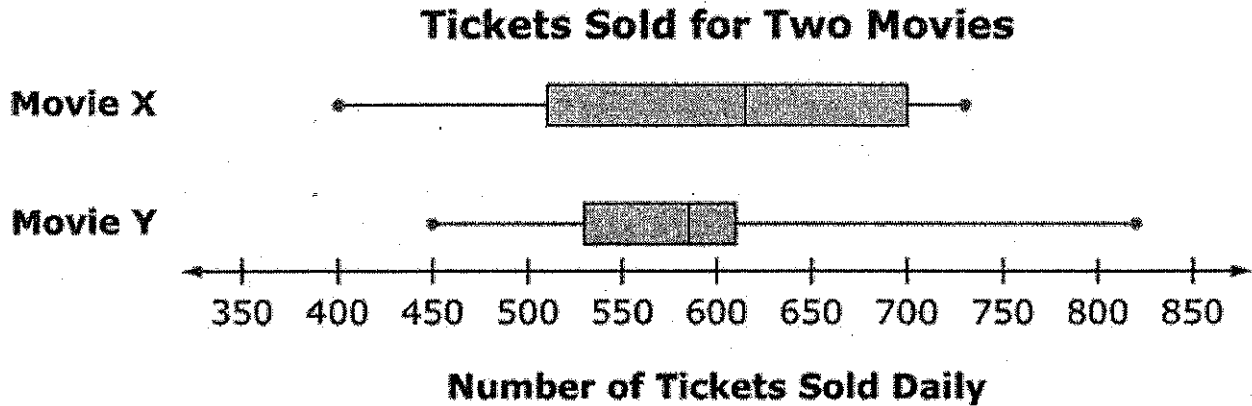


- Negative numbers represent the minutes the flight arrived **before** its scheduled time.
- Positive numbers represent the minutes the flight arrived **after** its scheduled time.
- Zero indicates the flight arrived **at** its scheduled time.

Based on these data, from which airline will you choose to buy your ticket? Use the ideas of center and spread to justify your choice.

Interpreting Box Plots, S.ID.1

A movie theater recorded the number of tickets sold for two movies each day during one week. Box plots of the data are shown below.



Based on the box plot, determine whether each of the following statements is true, false, or cannot be determined from the information given in the box plot.

	True	False	Cannot Be Determined
The mean number of tickets sold for Movie X is greater than the mean number of tickets sold for Movie Y.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The median number of tickets sold for Movie X is greater than the median number of tickets sold for Movie Y.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The interquartile range of the number of tickets sold for Movie X is greater than the interquartile range of the number of tickets sold for Movie Y.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>