Name_____ Date _____

Chapter 12 Fair Game Review

Use the data in the table to create a circle graph.

1.

Fabric	Percent
Polyester	68%
Rayon	28%
Spandex	4%

2.

Budget	Dollars
Bills	200
Food	100
Savings	50
Other	50

3.

Type of Lunch	Students
Sandwich	24
Pasta	16
Pizza	28
Chicken Nuggets	19
Other	13

4.

Hobbies	Students
Music	12
Collecting	4
Reading	5
Games	15
Other	9

5. You conduct a survey asking students which instrument they play. Organize the results in a circle graph.

Instruments Played	Students
Trumpet	7
Piano	15
Trombone	5
Flute	9
Saxophone	4
Drums	10
None	5

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Chapter 12

Fair Game Review (continued)

Use the data in the table to create a histogram.

6.

Concerts attended	Students
0–4	18
5–9	9
10–14	2

7.

Number of Puppies in Litter	Litters
0–2	1
3–5	7
6–8	12
9–11	3

8.

Boxes of Scout Cookies Sold	Scouts
0–4	9
5–9	12
10–14	20
15–19	32
20–24	28

9.

Money Raised	Students
0–19	4
20–39	6
40–59	9
60–79	8
80–99	5

10. You conduct a survey asking students how many siblings they have. Organize the results in a histogram.

Number of Siblings	Students
0–1	11
2–3	15
4–5	5
6–7	2
8–9	1

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Name_____ Date _____

12.1 Measures of Central Tendency

For use with Activity 12.1

Essential Question How can you use measures of central tendency to distribute an amount evenly among a group of people?

1 ACTIVITY: Exploring Mean, Median, and Mode

Work with a partner. Forty-five coins are arranged in nine stacks.



a. Record the number of coins in each stack in a table.

Stack	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Coins									

b. Find the mean, median, and mode of the data.

c. By moving coins from one stack to another, can you change the mean? the median? the mode? Explain.

d. Is it possible to arrange the coins in stacks so that the median is 6? 8? Explain.

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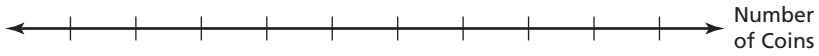
2 EXAMPLE: Drawing a Dot Plot

Work with a partner.

a. Use the number line below. Label the tick marks from 1 to 10.

b. Place each stack of coins in Activity 1 above the number of coins in the stack.

c. Draw a • above each number to represent each coin in the stack. This graph is called a *dot plot*.



3 ACTIVITY: Fair and Unfair Distributions

Work with a partner.

A distribution of coins to nine people is considered *fair* if each person has the same number of coins.

- Distribute the 45 coins into 9 stacks using a fair distribution. How is this distribution related to the mean?

- Draw a dot plot for each distribution. Which distributions seem most fair? Which distributions seem least fair? Explain your reasoning.

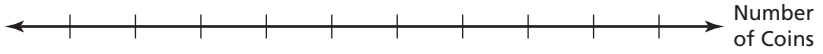
a.





b.





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12.1 Measures of Central Tendency (continued)

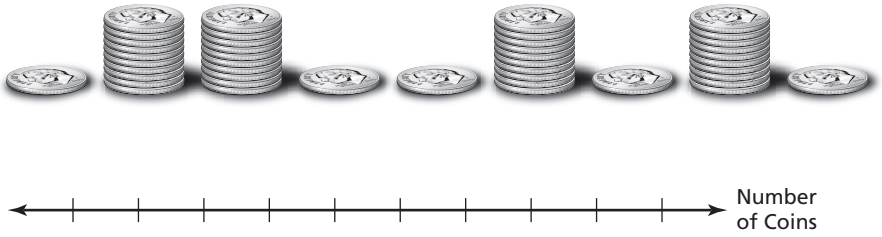
c.



d.



e.



f.



What Is Your Answer?

4. IN YOUR OWN WORDS How can you use measures of central tendency to distribute an amount evenly among a group of people?

5. Use the Internet or some other reference to find examples of mean or median incomes of groups of people. Describe possible distributions that could produce the given means or medians.

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12.1 Practice

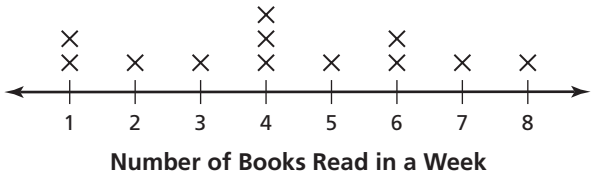
For use after Lesson 12.1

Find the mean, median, and mode of the data.

1.

Song Lengths (minutes)		
2.6	3.25	4.15
2.52	3.67	3.1
3.78	4.9	3.8

2.



Number of Books Read in a Week

Find the value of *x*.

3. Mean is 20; 6, 22, x, 7, 36

4. Median is 28; 16, 24, x, 48

5. A statistician records the winning scores of five basketball teams.

105, 98, 92, 108, 70

a. Identify the outlier.

b. Which measure of central tendency will be most affected by removing the outlier?

c. Calculate the mean and median with and without the outlier.

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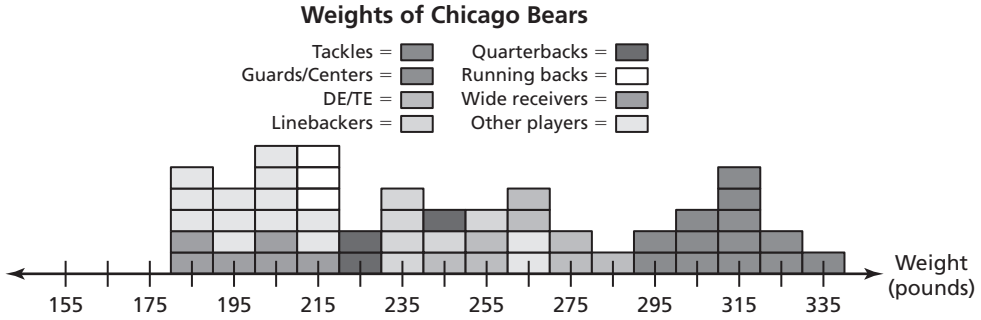
12.2 Measures of Dispersion

For use with Activity 12.2

Essential Question How can you measure the dispersion of a data set?

1 ACTIVITY: Measuring the Dispersion of Data

Work with a partner. The histogram shows the weights of 53 players on the Chicago Bears football team in 2011.



The weights are: 220, 200, 185, 240, 215, 222, 185, 180, 210, 196, 218, 190, 218, 185, 204, 180, 200, 219, 198, 196, 260, 211, 203, 239, 234, 258, 244, 230, 320, 310, 265, 309, 315, 295, 315, 275, 316, 333, 320, 308, 206, 200, 255, 267, 260, 287, 292, 300, 248, 310, 252, 238, 270.

a. Describe the data. How much are the weights dispersed from the mean weight? Explain your reasoning.

Definition of Dispersed: To disperse objects means to spread them over an area. For instance, the population of Texas is much more dispersed than the population of Rhode Island.

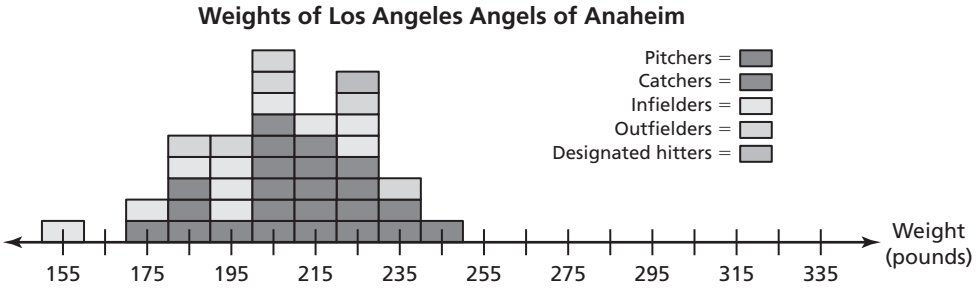
b. Does it appear that the weight of a football player is correlated to the position that he plays? Explain your reasoning.

Do you think your answer is valid for other types of professional sports, such as basketball, baseball, hockey, and soccer? Explain your reasoning.

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2 ACTIVITY: Measuring the Dispersion of Data

Work with a partner. The diagram shows the weights of 40 players on the Los Angeles Angels baseball team in 2011.



The weights are: 200, 200, 185, 210, 215, 200, 221, 215, 220, 185, 175, 205, 235, 215, 240, 220, 200, 210, 150, 180, 227, 195, 175, 210, 200, 190, 220, 190, 185, 225, 195, 200, 230, 220, 190, 230, 200, 185, 200, 220.

a. Describe the data. How much are the weights dispersed from the mean weight? Explain your reasoning.

b. Compare the dispersions of the weights of players for a National Football League and Major League Baseball team.

c. Does it appear that the weight of a baseball player is correlated to the position that he plays? Explain your reasoning.

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12.2 Measures of Dispersion (continued)

What Is Your Answer?

3. IN YOUR OWN WORDS How can you measure the dispersion of a data set? Illustrate your answer by using the positions and weights of the 15 players on the Boston Celtics basketball team in 2011.

Forward: 235; power forwards: 253, 295, 245; small forwards: 235, 235; centers: 255, 240, 325; point guards: 205, 186, 200; shooting guards: 205, 210, 180

Does it appear that the weight of a basketball player is correlated to the position that he plays? Explain your reasoning.

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12.2 Practice

For use after Lesson 12.2

Find the mean and range of each data set. Then compare the data sets.

1. 800 meter dash times (in seconds)
Varsity: 137, 114, 125, 141, 132, 119
JV: 160, 151, 140, 147, 138, 176

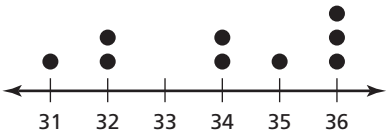
2. Grades (out of 100) for a student
Tests: 81, 89, 75, 84, 89, 86
Quizzes: 98, 87, 71, 100, 57, 88

Find the mean and standard deviation of the data.

3. 2, 9, 4, 5, 8, 3, 10, 7

4. 11, 14, 8, 12, 16, 12, 6, 9

5.



6.

Stem	Leaf
10	8
11	1 4 5
12	3 5
13	2 6 9
14	0 3

Key: 12 | 3 = 123

7. The weights (in pounds) of whitetail deer in two forests are shown.

Forest A	
140	159
155	137
146	149
143	151

Forest B	
148	171
157	152
163	173
156	160

a. Find the mean, range, and standard deviation of the weights in each forest. Compare your results.

b. Do you think a hunter would have greater success in Forest A or in Forest B? Explain.

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12.3 Box-and-Whisker Plots

For use with Activity 12.3

Essential Question How can you use a box-and-whisker plot to describe a data set?

1 ACTIVITY: Drawing a Box-and-Whisker Plot

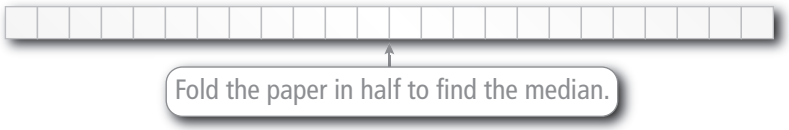
Work with a partner.

The numbers of first cousins of the students in an eighth-grade class are shown.

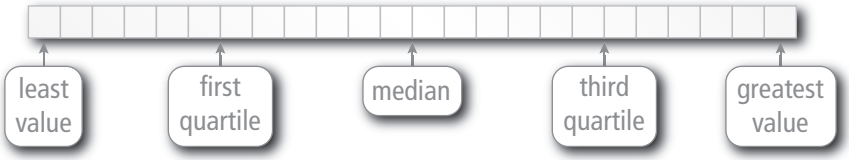
A box-and-whisker plot uses a number line to represent the data visually.

Numbers of First Cousins			
3	10	18	8
9	3	0	32
23	19	13	8
6	3	3	10
12	45	1	5
13	24	16	14

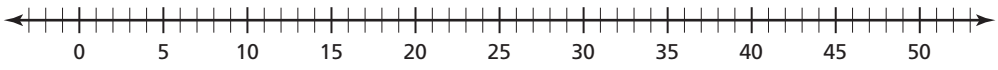
a. Order the data set and write it on a strip of grid paper with 24 equally spaced boxes.



b. Fold the paper in half again to divide the data into four groups. Because there are 24 numbers in the data set, each group should have six numbers.

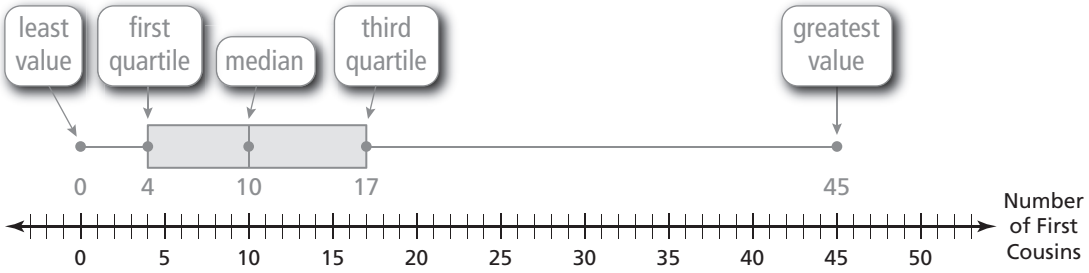


c. Use the number line. Graph the five numbers that you found in part (b).



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d. Explain how the box-and-whisker plot shown below represents the data set.



2 ACTIVITY: Conducting a Survey

Conduct a survey in your class. Ask each student to write the number of his or her first cousins on a piece of paper.

Two people are first cousins if they share at least one grandparent, but do not share a parent.

Collect the pieces of paper and write the data on the chalkboard.

Now, work with a partner to draw a box-and-whisker plot of the data.

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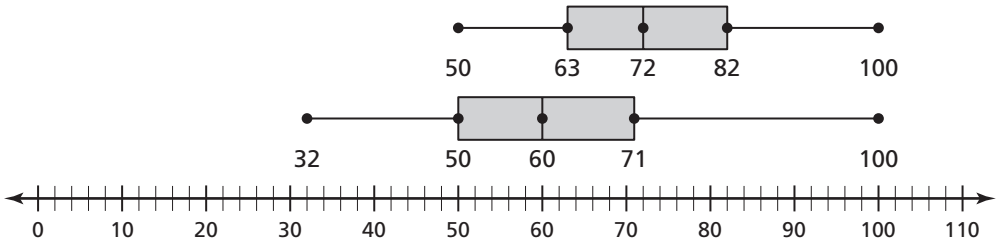
12.3 Box-and-Whisker Plots (continued)

3 ACTIVITY: Reading a Box-and-Whisker Plot

Work with a partner. The box-and-whisker plots show the test score distributions of two eighth-grade standardized tests. The tests were taken by the same group of students. One test was taken in the fall and the other was taken in the spring.

a. Compare the test results.

b. Decide which box-and-whisker plot represents the results of each. How did you make your decision?



What Is Your Answer?

4. IN YOUR OWN WORDS How can you use a box-and-whisker plot to describe a data set?

5. Describe who might be interested in test score distributions like those shown in Activity 3. Explain why it is important for these people to analyze test score distributions.

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12.3 Practice

For use after Lesson 12.3

Make a box-and-whisker plot for the data.

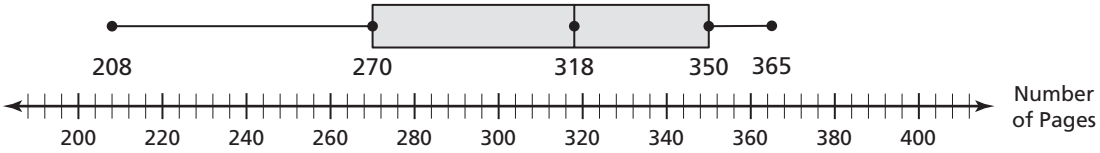
1. Hours of reading: 1, 6, 7, 5, 5, 8, 4, 8

2. Golf scores: −5, −12, 0, 2, −4, 3, −3, −7, −1, −3, −5, 0

3. The table shows quiz scores of 10 students. Make a box-and-whisker plot for the data. What does the box-and-whisker plot tell you about the data?

Quiz Scores (points)	
20	19
17	18
16	18
22	20
24	25

4. The box-and-whisker plot shows the number of pages in a stack of books. What is the range of the lower 25% of the data?



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12.4 Shapes of Distributions

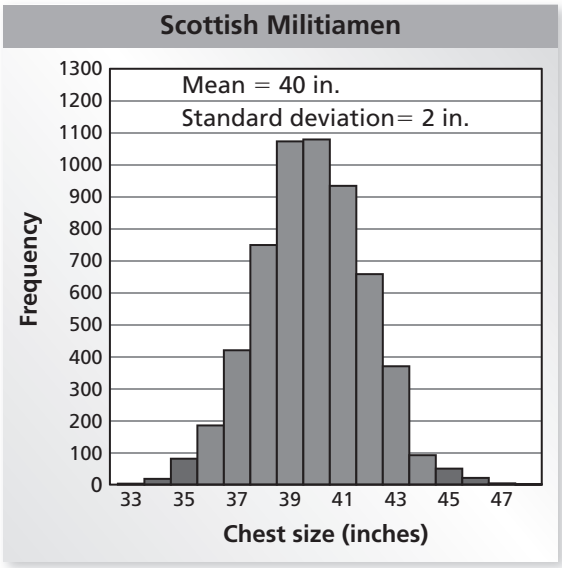
For use with Activity 12.4

Essential Question How can you use a histogram to characterize the basic shape of a distribution?

1 ACTIVITY: Analyzing a Famous Symmetric Distribution

A famous data set was collected in Scotland in the mid-1800s. It contains the chest sizes, measured in inches, of 5738 men in the Scottish Militia.

Chest Size	Number of Men
33	3
34	18
35	81
36	185
37	420
38	749
39	1073
40	1079
41	934
42	658
43	370
44	92
45	50
46	21
47	4
48	1



Work with a partner. What percent of the chest sizes lie within (a) 1 standard deviation, (b) 2 standard deviations, and (c) 3 standard deviations of the mean? Explain your reasoning.

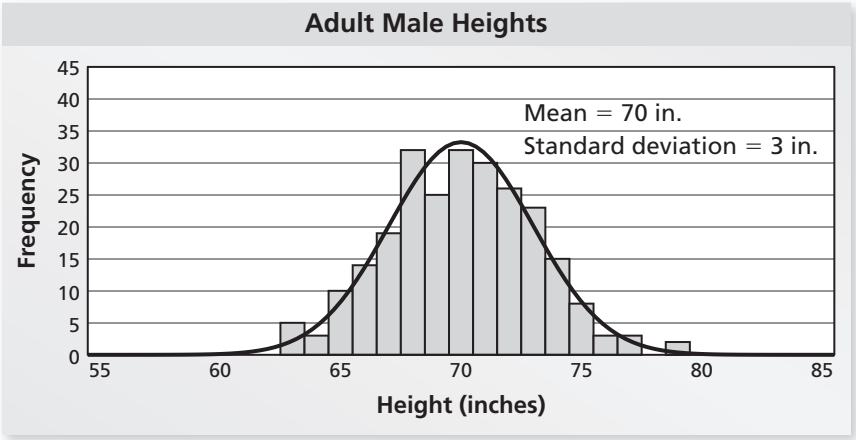
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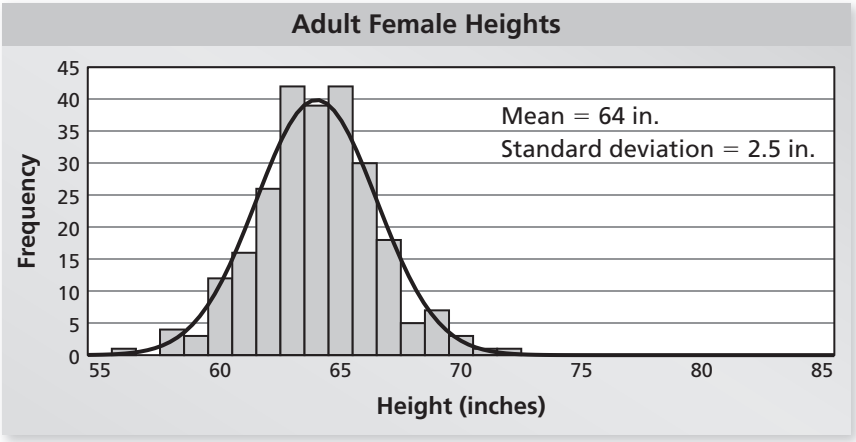
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12.4 Shapes of Distributions (continued)

2 ACTIVITY: Comparing Two Symmetric Distributions

Work with a partner. The graphs show the distributions of the heights of 250 adult American males and 250 adult American females.





a. Which data set has a smaller standard deviation? Explain what this means in the real-life context.

b. Estimate the percent of male heights between 67 inches and 73 inches.

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12.4 Shapes of Distributions (continued)

What Is Your Answer?

3. IN YOUR OWN WORDS How can you use a histogram to characterize the basic shape of a distribution?

4. All three distributions in Activities 1 and 2 are roughly symmetric distributions. The histograms are called "bell-shaped."

a. What are the characteristics of a symmetric distribution?

b. Why is a symmetric distribution called "bell-shaped"?

c. Give two other real-life examples of symmetric distributions.

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12.4 Practice

For use after Lesson 12.4

Display the data in a histogram. Describe the shape of the distribution.

1.

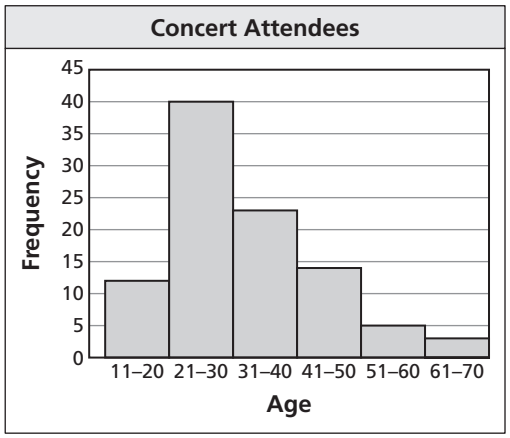
Shark Length (in feet)	Frequency
9	3
10	9
11	20
12	26
13	18
14	10
15	2

2.

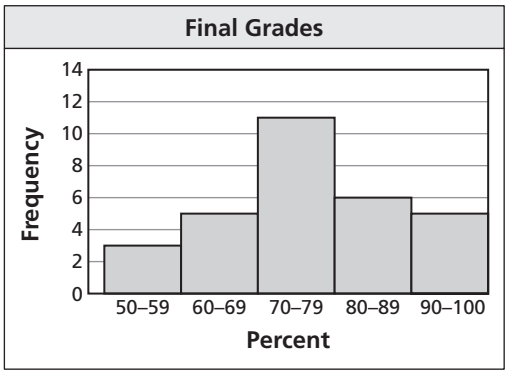
Goals Scored in a Soccer Game	Frequency
0	4
1	8
2	5
3	3
4	1
5	1
6	0
7	1

Determine which measures of central tendency and dispersion best represent the data. Explain your reasoning.

3.



4.



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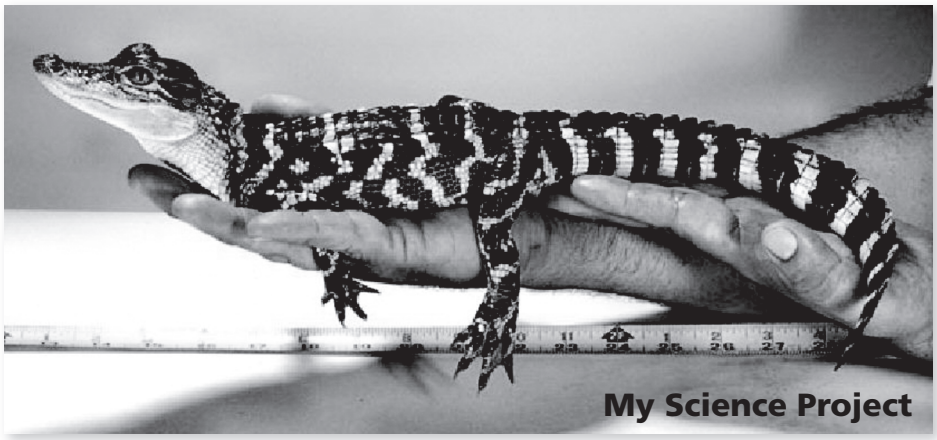
12.5 Scatter Plots and Lines of Fit

For use with Activity 12.5

Essential Question How can you use data to predict an event?

1 ACTIVITY: Representing Data by a Linear Equation

Work with a partner. You have been working on a science project for 8 months. Each month, you have measured the length of a baby alligator.



The table shows your measurements.

	September							April
Month, *x*	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Length (in.), *y*	22.0	22.5	23.5	25.0	26.0	27.5	28.5	29.5

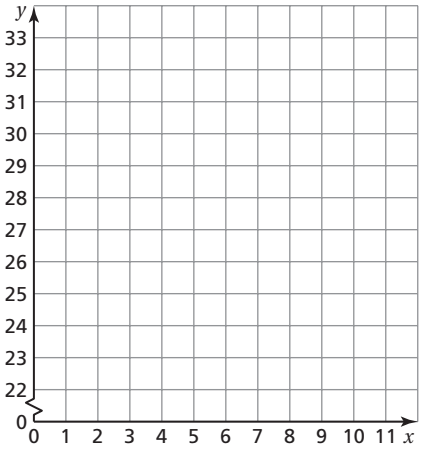
Use the following steps to predict the baby alligator's length next September.

a. Graph the data in the table.

b. Draw the straight line that you think best approximates the points.

c. Write an equation of the line you drew.

d. Use the equation to predict the baby alligator's length next September.



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12.5 Scatter Plots and Lines of Fit (continued)

2 ACTIVITY: Representing Data by a Linear Equation

Work with a partner. You are a biologist and are studying bat populations.

You are asked to predict the number of bats that will be living in an abandoned mine after 3 years.

To start, you find the number of bats that have been living in the mine during the past 8 years.

The table shows the results of your research.

7 years ago → this year

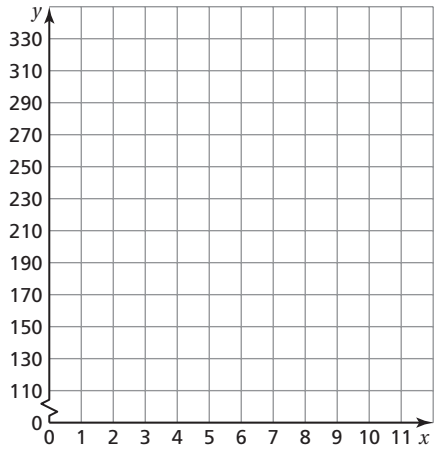
Year, *x*	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bats (thousands), *y*	327	306	299	270	254	232	215	197

Use the following steps to predict the number of bats that will be living in the mine after 3 years.

a. Graph the data in the table.

b. Draw the straight line that you think best approximates the points.

c. Write an equation of the line you drew.



d. Use the equation to predict the number of bats after 3 years.

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12.5 Scatter Plots and Line of Fit (continued)

What Is Your Answer?

3. IN YOUR OWN WORDS How can you use data to predict an event?

4. Use the Internet or some other reference to find data that appear to have a linear pattern. List the data in a table and graph the data. Use an equation that is based on the data to predict a future event.

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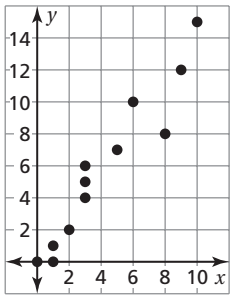
Name _____ Date _____

12.5 Practice

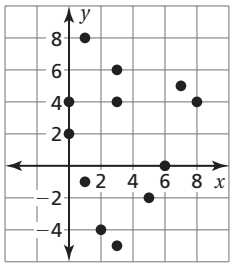
For use after Lesson 12.5

Tell whether the data show a *positive*, a *negative*, or *no* relationship.

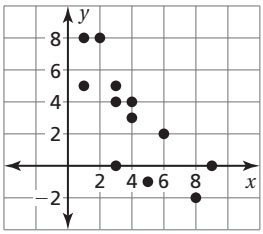
1.



2.



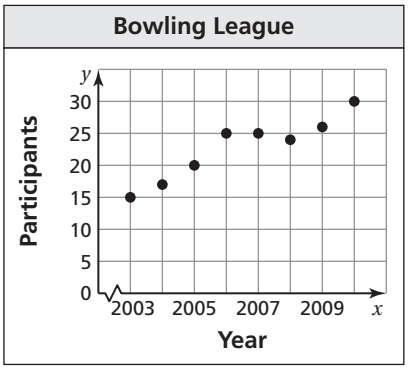
3.



4. The scatter plot shows the participation in a bowling league over eight years.

a. About how many people were in the league in 2004?

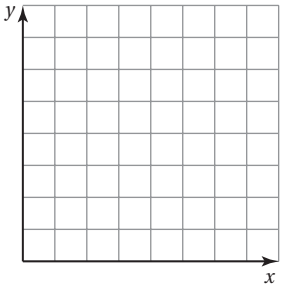
b. Describe the relationship shown by the data.



5. The table shows the money you owe to pay off a credit card bill over five months.

Months, *x*	Money owed (dollars), *y*
1	1200
2	1000
3	850
4	600
5	410

a. Make a scatter plot of the data.



b. Draw a line of fit.

c. Write an equation for the line of fit.

d. Predict the amount of money you will owe in six months.

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12.6 Analyzing Lines of Fit

For use with Activity 12.6

Essential Question How can you find a line that best models a data set?

1 ACTIVITY: Comparing Lines of Fit

Work with a partner. You are researching the prices of liquid crystal display (LCD) televisions. The tables show the sizes and prices of several LCD televisions.

TV Size (in.), x	19	19	22	24	32
Price (dollars), y	170	180	170	250	320

TV Size (in.), x	32	37	40	40	46
Price (dollars), y	300	400	480	500	600

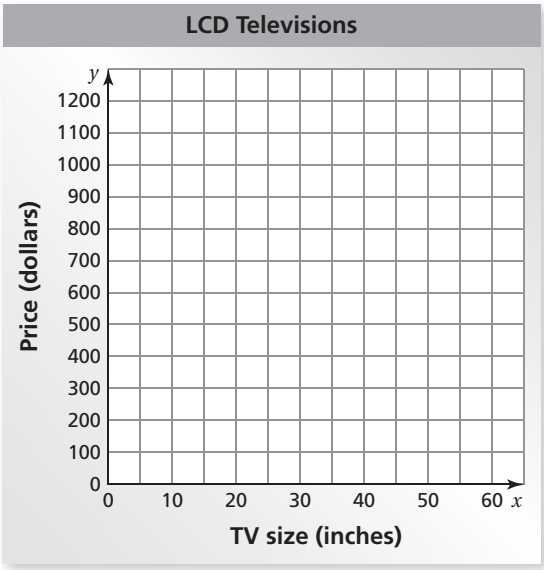
TV Size (in.), x	46	47	52	55	55
Price (dollars), y	850	800	950	1000	1150

a. Make a scatter plot of the data. Describe the pattern.

b. Draw a line of fit. Then have your partner draw a different line of fit.

c. Write an equation for each line of fit.

d. Compare your line of fit with your partner's line of fit. Are they similar? Which line of fit seems to model the data better? Why?



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2 ACTIVITY: Choosing a Line of Fit

Compare your line of fit with the lines of fit of the other students in your class. Which line of fit do you think best models the data? What criteria did you use when choosing the line of fit? Explain your reasoning.

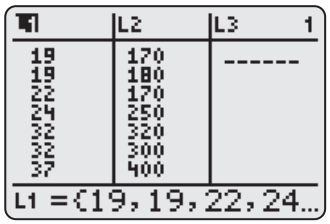
3 ACTIVITY: Using a Graphing Calculator

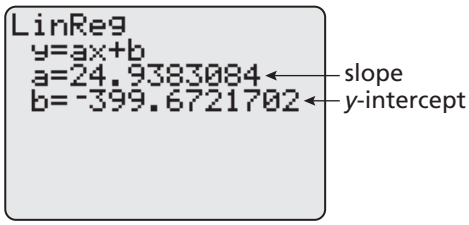
The line of fit that models a data set most accurately is called the line of best fit. Graphing calculators use a method called linear regression to find a line of best fit. Use a graphing calculator to find an equation of the line of best fit for the data in Activity 1.

a. Enter the data from the tables into your calculator.

b. Use the *linear regression* feature of your calculator to find the equation of the line of best fit. The steps used to find the line of best fit depend on the calculator model that you have.

c. Compare the lines of fit from Activities 1 and 2 with the line of best fit. Are they similar? Explain.





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12.6 Analyzing Lines of Fit (continued)

4 ACTIVITY: Using a Line of Best Fit

Complete the table, which shows the sizes of four LCD televisions. Predict the price of each television using the line of fit from Activity 2 and the line of best fit from Activity 3. Then find the difference between the prices.

TV size (in.), x	Price using line of fit from Activity 2	Price using line of best fit: $y = 24.9x - 400$	Difference between the prices
26			
42			
50			
60			

How close are the predicted prices?

What Is Your Answer?

5. **IN YOUR OWN WORDS** How can you find a line that best models a data set?

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12.6 Practice

For use after Lesson 12.6

Is the given model a good fit for the data in the table? Explain.

1. $y = -3x + 8$

x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
y	9	3	2	0	−5	−5	−9	−15	−16

2. $y = 4x + 6$

x	−4	−3	−2	−1	0	1	2	3	4
y	−1	0	1	1	2	3	7	14	29

Use a graphing calculator to find an equation of the line of best fit for the data. Identify and interpret the correlation coefficient.

3.

x	−8	−6	−4	−2	0	2	4	6	8
y	10	7	1	0	−3	−5	−4	−14	−11

4.

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
y	8	6	4	2	0	2	4	6

Tell whether a correlation is likely in the situation. If so, tell whether there is a causal relationship. Explain your reasoning.

5. IQ (intelligence quotient) and income

6. grade in algebra and overall grade point average

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12.7 Two-Way Tables

For use with Activity 12.7

Essential Question How can you read and make a two-way table?

Two categories of data can be displayed in a **two-way table.**

1 ACTIVITY: Reading a Two-Way Table

Work with a partner. You are the manager of a sports shop. The table shows the numbers of soccer T-shirts that your shop has left in stock at the end of the season.

		T-Shirt Size					
		S	M	L	XL	XXL	Total
Color	Blue/White	5	4	1	0	2	
	Blue/Gold	3	6	5	2	0	
	Red/White	4	2	4	1	3	
	Black/White	3	4	1	2	1	
	Black/Gold	5	2	3	0	2	
	Total						65

a. Complete the totals for the rows and columns.

b. Are there any black and gold XL T-shirts in stock? Justify your answer.

c. The number of T-shirts you ordered at the beginning of the season are shown below. Complete the two-way table.

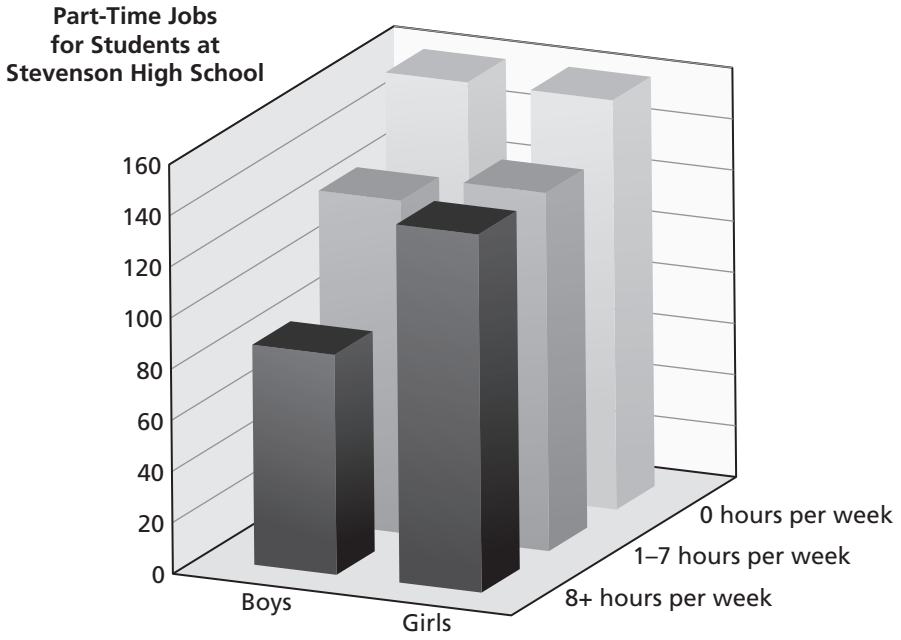
		T-Shirt Size					
		S	M	L	XL	XXL	Total
Color	Blue/White	5	6	7	6	5	
	Blue/Gold	5	6	7	6	5	
	Red/White	5	6	7	6	5	
	Black/White	5	6	7	6	5	
	Black/Gold	5	6	7	6	5	
	Total						

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d. How would you alter the numbers of T-shirts you order for next season? Explain your reasoning.

2 ACTIVITY: Analyzing Data

Work with a partner. The three-dimensional two-way table shows information about the numbers of hours students at a high school work at part-time jobs during the school year.



a. Make a two-way table showing the data. Use estimation to find the entries in your table.

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12.7 Two-Way Tables (continued)

b. Write two observations you can make that summarize the data in your table.

c. A newspaper article claims that more boys than girls drop out of high school to work full-time. Do the data support this claim? Explain your reasoning.

What Is Your Answer?

3. IN YOUR OWN WORDS How can you read and make a two-way table?

4. Find a real-life data set that can be represented by a two-way table. Then make a two-way table for the data set.

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12.7 Practice

For use after Lesson 12.7

1. You randomly survey students in a school about whether they got the flu after receiving a flu shot. The results of the survey are shown in the two-way table.

a. How many of the students in the survey received a flu shot and still got the flu?

b. Find and interpret the marginal frequencies for the survey.

		Flu Shot		
		Yes	**No**	**Total**
Flu	**Yes**	8	13	
	No	27	32	
	Total			

2. You randomly survey students in a school about whether they eat breakfast at home or at school.

Grade 6 Students: 28 eat breakfast at home, 12 eat breakfast at school

Grade 7 Students: 15 eat breakfast at home, 15 eat breakfast at school

Grade 8 Students: 9 eat breakfast at home, 21 eat breakfast at school

a. Make a two-way table that includes the marginal frequencies.

b. For each grade level, what percent of the students in the survey eat breakfast at home? eat breakfast at school? Organize the results in a two-way table. Explain what one of the entries represents.

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12.8 Choosing a Data Display

For use with Activity 12.8

Essential Question How can you display data in a way that helps you make decisions?

1 ACTIVITY: Displaying Data

Work with a partner. Analyze and display each data set in a way that best describes the data. Explain your choice of display.

a. ROAD KILL A group of schools in New England participated in a 2-month study and reported 3962 dead animals.

Birds 307
Mammals 2746
Amphibians 145
Reptiles 75
Unknown 689

b. BLACK BEAR ROAD KILL The data below show the numbers of black bears killed on a state's roads from 1993 to 2012.

1993	30	2003	74
1994	37	2004	88
1995	46	2005	82
1996	33	2006	109
1997	43	2007	99
1998	35	2008	129
1999	43	2009	111
2000	47	2010	127
2001	49	2011	141
2002	61	2012	135

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12.8 Choosing a Data Display (continued)

c. RACCOON ROAD KILL A 1-week study along a 4-mile section of road found the following weights (in pounds) of raccoons that had been killed by vehicles.

13.4	14.8	17.0	12.9	21.3	21.5	16.8	14.8
15.2	18.7	18.6	17.2	18.5	9.4	19.4	15.7
14.5	9.5	25.4	21.5	17.3	19.1	11.0	12.4
20.4	13.6	17.5	18.5	21.5	14.0	13.9	19.0

d. What do you think can be done to minimize the number of animals killed by vehicles?

2 ACTIVITY: Statistics Project

ENDANGERED SPECIES PROJECT Use the Internet or some other reference to write a report about an animal species that is (or has been) endangered. Include graphical displays of the data you have gathered.

Sample: Florida Key Deer
In 1939, Florida banned the hunting of Key deer. The numbers of Key deer fell to about 100 in the 1940s.



About half of Key deer deaths are due to vehicles.

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12.8 Choosing a Data Display (continued)

In 1947, public sentiment was stirred by 11-year-old Glenn Allen from Miami. Allen organized Boy Scouts and others in a letter-writing campaign that led to the establishment of the National Key Deer Refuge in 1957. The approximately 8600-acre refuge includes 2280 acres of designated wilderness.



One of two Key deer wildlife underpasses on Big Pine Key.

The Key Deer Refuge has increased the population of Key deer. A recent study estimated the total Key deer population to be approximately 800.

What Is Your Answer?

3. **IN YOUR OWN WORDS** How can you display data in a way that helps you make decisions? Use the Internet or some other reference to find examples of the following types of data displays.

   - Bar graph
   - Circle graph
   - Scatter plot
   - Stem-and-leaf plot
   - Box-and-whisker plot

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12.8 Practice

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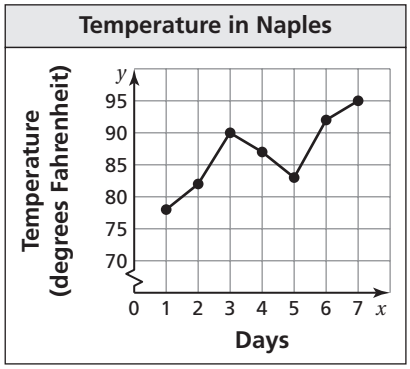
Choose an appropriate data display for the situation. Explain your reasoning.

1. the number of people that donated blood over the last 5 years

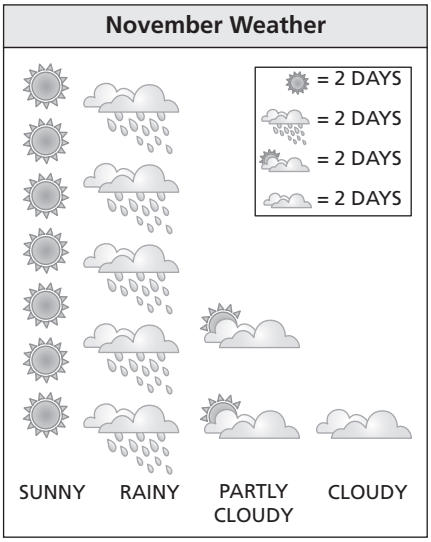
2. percent of class participating in school clubs

Explain why the data display is misleading.

3.



4.



5. A team statistician wants to use a data display to show the points scored per game during the season. Choose an appropriate data display for the situation. Explain your reasoning.

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