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VIDEO GUIDE · UNIT 0 · TOPIC 0.3

Distributions

Watch the lesson

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

NOTES: FILL IN THE BLANKS WHILE YOU WATCH

1. A _____ groups similar scores into bars; each bar is a range of scores, and its height shows how many participants fall in it.

Shapes of distributions

2. In a _____ (bell curve), most scores cluster near the middle, and the mean, median, and mode all fall at the center.
3. A few unusually high scores create a long tail toward higher values: a _____ distribution, like income.
4. A few unusually low scores create a long tail toward lower values: a _____ distribution.
5. In a skewed distribution, the _____ is pulled toward the tail, the mode stays at the peak, and the median falls between them.
6. A _____ distribution has two peaks, often suggesting the data come from two different groups.

CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

1. Heights of adult women approximately form a bell curve with a mean of 163 cm. What is the best estimate of the median and the mode?

(A) Median well above 163 cm; mode well below

(B) Both much lower than 163 cm

(C) Both about 163 cm

(D) They can't be estimated without the range

2. A distribution of exam scores has a mean of 62, a median of 70, and a mode of 74. What shape is it most likely to have?

(A) Normal

(B) Positively skewed

(C) Bimodal

(D) Negatively skewed

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3. In a histogram of reaction times, the bar for 250-254 ms is the tallest. What does this tell you?

(A) More participants had reaction times in that range than in any other range

(B) Those participants had the slowest reaction times

(C) The distribution must be bimodal

(D) The mean is exactly 254 ms

NOTES

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