

Vocabulary for Describing Charts and Plots

- Center and Spread
- Clusters and Gaps
- Outliers and Other Unusual features
- Shape

Don't worry, we have an acronym for this!

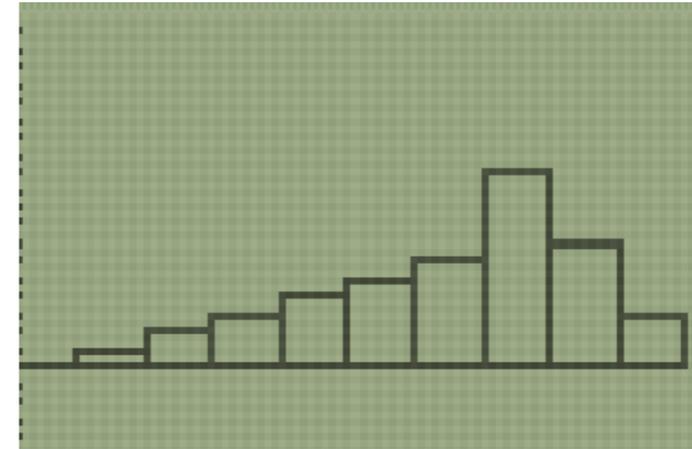
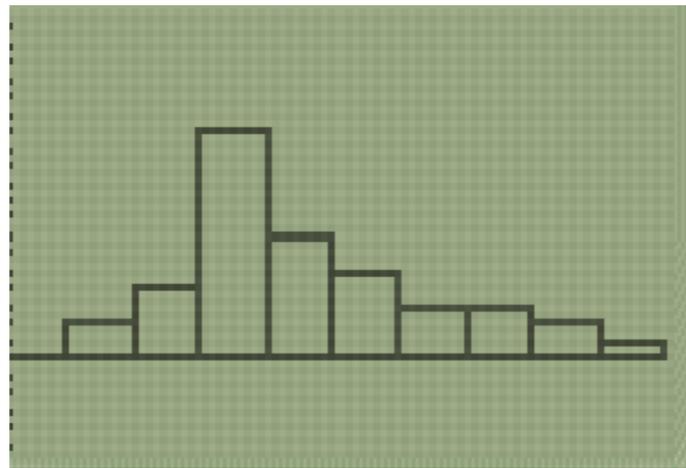
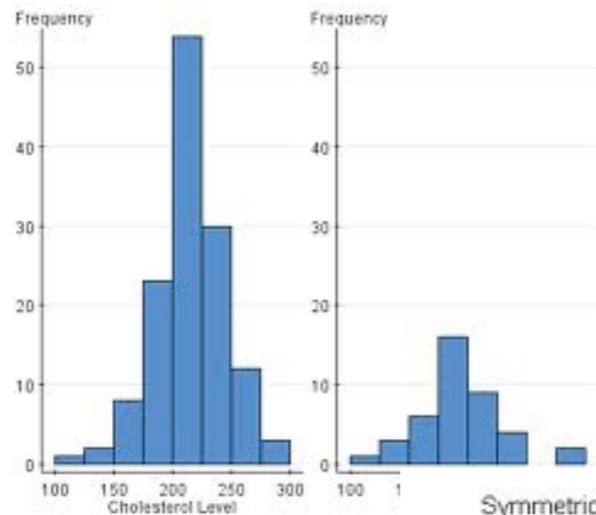
Remember your SOCS!!!!

Shape

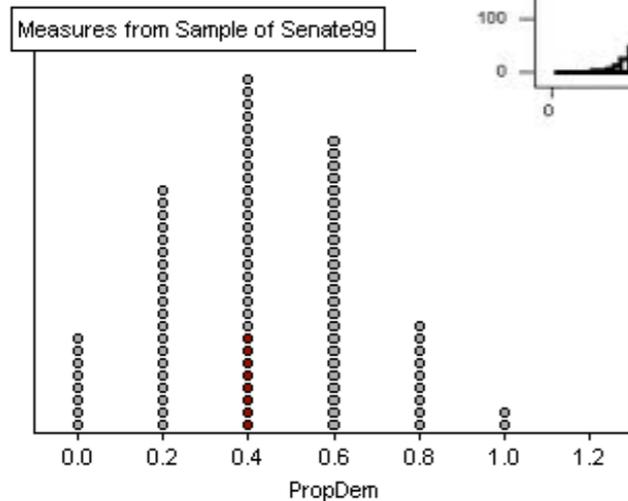
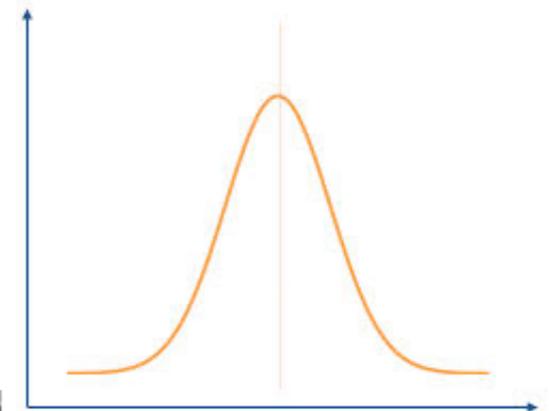
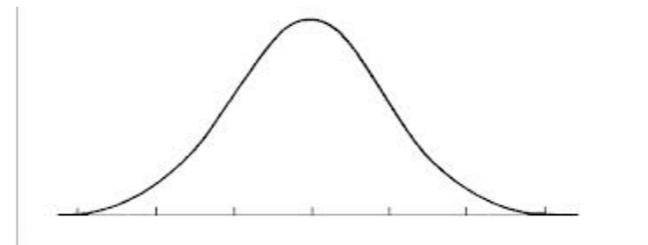
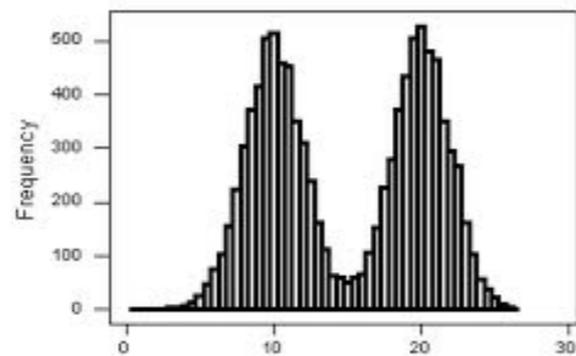
Skewed
Right

Skewed
Left

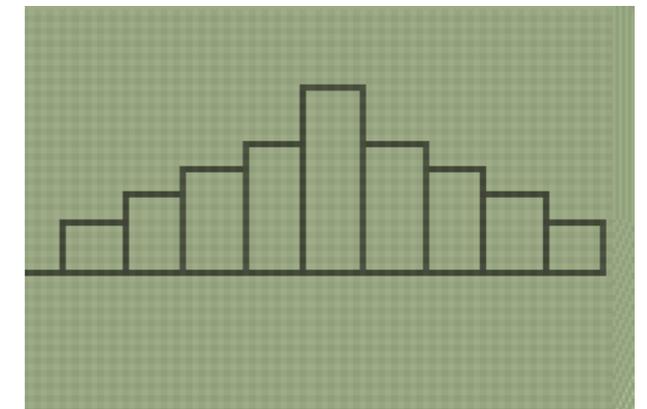
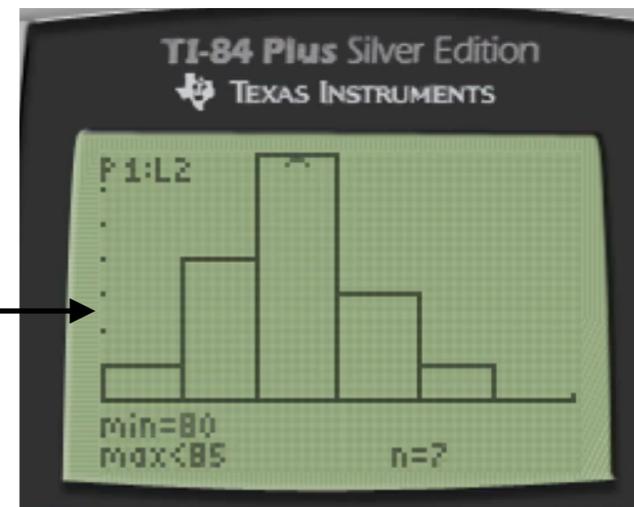
“Roughly”
Symmetric



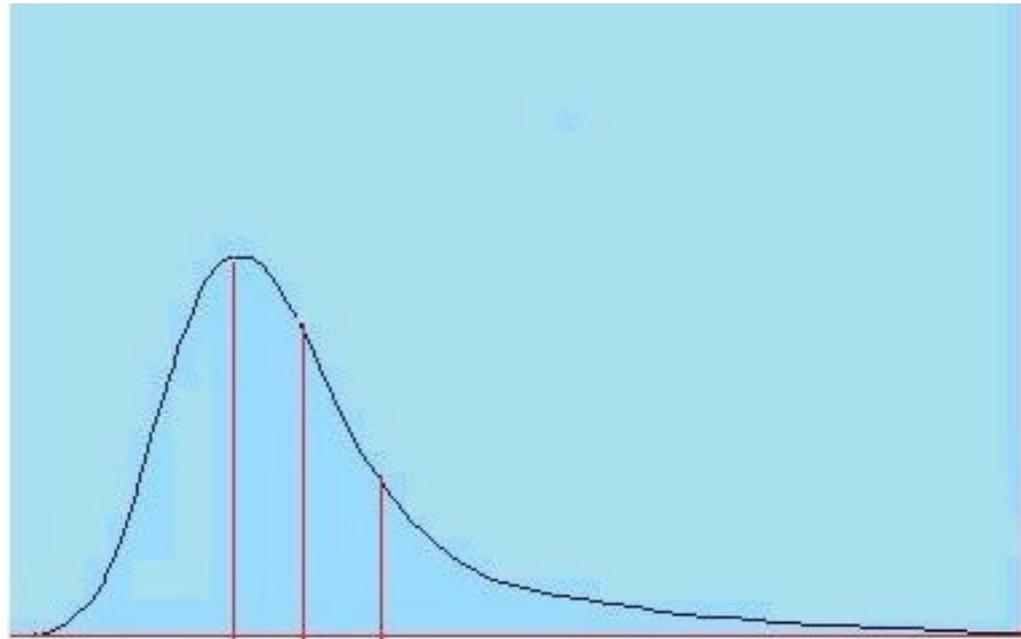
“Approximately”
Normal



Remember this
from your
calculators?

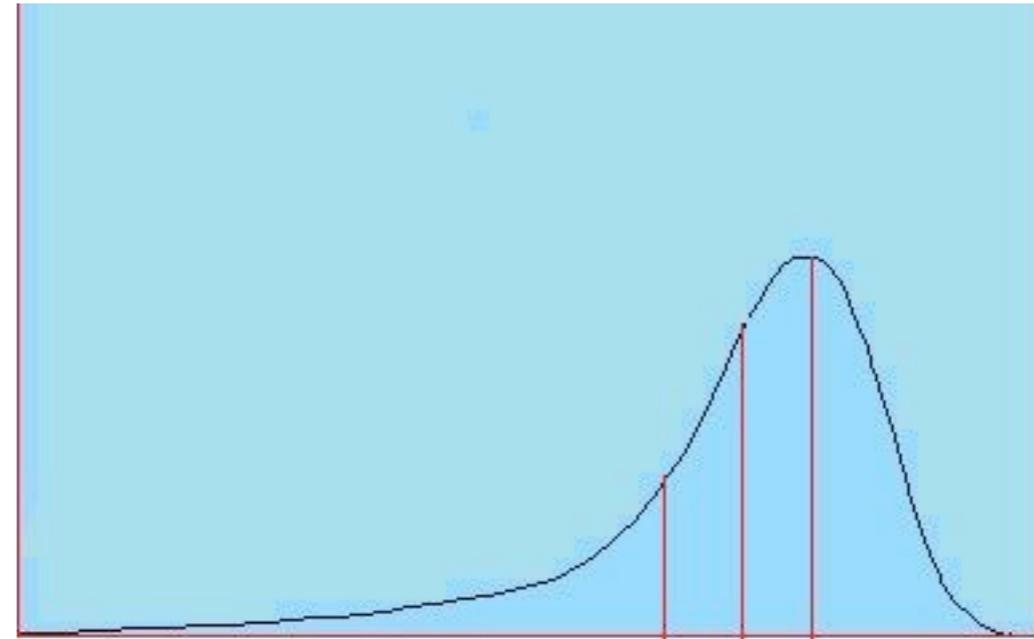


Shape



Mode Median Mean

POSITIVELY SKEWED DISTRIBUTION



Mean Median Mode

NEGATIVELY SKEWED DISTRIBUTION

- skewed right

- positively skewed

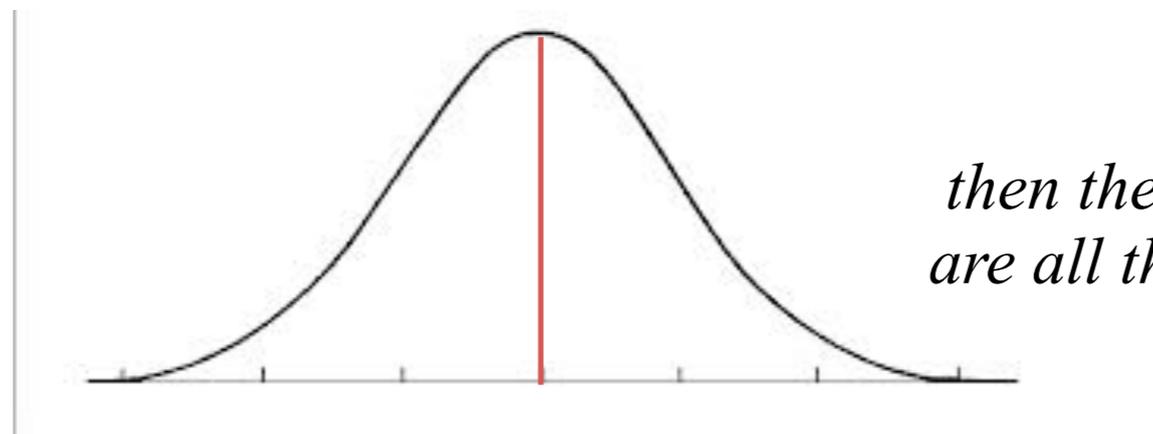
The mean is to the right of the median.

- skewed left

- negatively skewed

The mean is to the left of the median.

Note that when the graph is considered “normal”



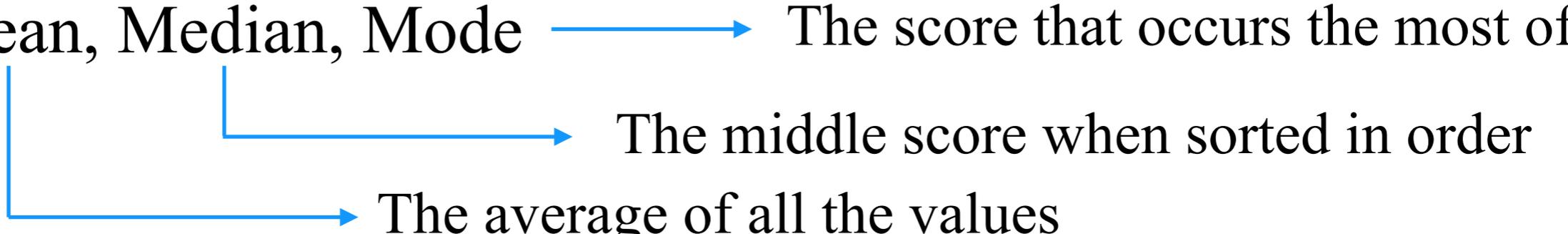
then the mean, median, and mode are all the same.

Shape

Outliers

Patience. Outliers will be discussed soon. Don't mention them yet!

Center

Mean, Median, Mode  The score that occurs the most often
The middle score when sorted in order
The average of all the values

Spread

Range, Interquartile Range, Standard Deviation

When comparing two or more graphs do NOT just quote each graph's SOCS.

You must use comparative words -

“Smaller than”

“Larger than”

“Similar to”

AP Review problems to come will give us a great opportunity to practice this

So to recap:

<u>S</u>hape	“Roughly” Symmetric	Skewed Right	Skewed Left	“Approximately” Normal
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Outliers

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Center

Mean, Median, Mode

Spread

Range, Interquartile Range, Standard Deviation

