

The 6-weeks test will be on Tuesday, November 11.

Step 1: Make sure you can answer all of the following questions

Step 2: Make sure you know how to work all the problems in Reviews 1 – 5.

1. What is a sample?
2. What is the difference between a parameter and a statistic?
3. What is the difference between categorical and quantitative data?
4. What are three ways of displaying categorical data? What are their strengths and weaknesses?
5. What is the difference between a marginal distribution and a conditional distribution?
6. What does it mean for categorical variables to be independent?
7. What are four ways to illustrate univariate (one variable) quantitative data? What are strengths and weaknesses of each?
8. When describing univariate quantitative data, what four things should you look for?
9. Compare and contrast the two ways of measuring the center of a set of data.
10. What is the five-number summary?
11. What are four ways of measuring spread?
12. How does one determine if a data point is an outlier or not?
13. What does “resistant to outliers” mean? Which statistics are resistant to outliers and which aren’t?
14. What is the Normal model? What is the Standard Normal model?
15. What is a z-score? Why do we care?
16. What is the empirical rule?
17. How does one decide if data is “approximately normally distributed?”
18. What is the most popular way to illustrate bivariate (two variable) data?
19. When describing bivariate data, what four things should you look for?
20. What does “association does not imply causation” mean anyway?
21. What is the Least Squares Regression Line? What point does the LSR line go through?
22. What is association? What is correlation?
23. What is the correlation coefficient r ?
24. What is the coefficient of determination r^2 ?
25. What are residuals? Why are they important?