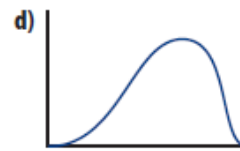
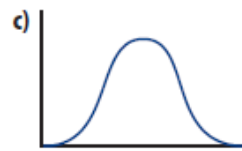
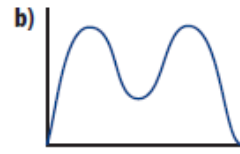
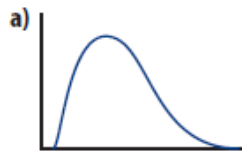


## Practise

A

For help with questions 1 to 3, refer to Examples 1 and 2.

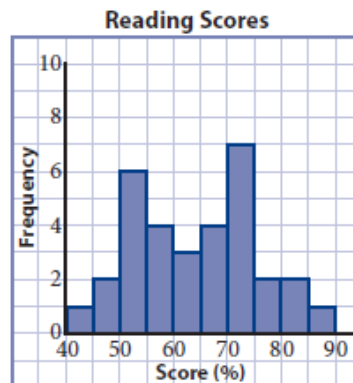
1. Classify each distribution as normal, skewed, or bimodal.



2. Give an example of a set of data that has each distribution.

- normal distribution
- skewed distribution
- bimodal distribution

3. The histogram shows the reading scores for a grade 4 class.

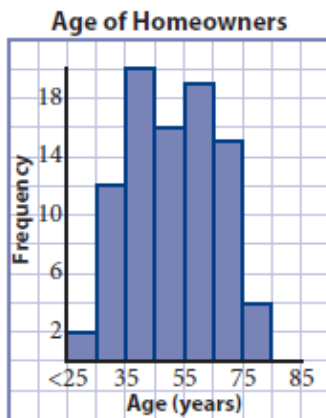


- What type of distribution is this?
- What might cause this type of distribution in the reading scores in this class?

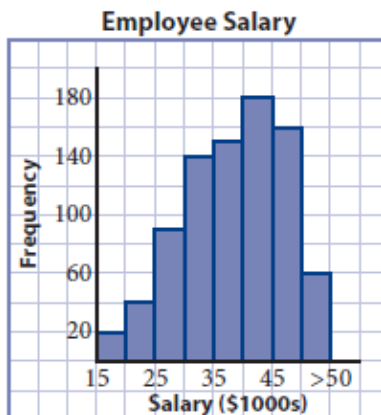
## Literacy Connect

4.
  - Why would a clothing manufacturer monitor the mean dress size for women who shop at stores carrying its clothing?
  - Would the manufacturer be interested in the standard deviation of dress sizes? Explain.

5. The graph shows the ages of homeowners in a subdivision.



- What does the distribution tell you about the population?
  - Why might a mayoral candidate be interested in this information? Explain.
  - Approximate the mean and the median age.
6. The graph shows the salaries of employees at a large company.



- What conclusions can you draw about the salaries at the company? Explain.
- Suppose you were a recruiter, trying to entice people to work for the company. Which measure of central tendency would you use? Explain.
- Suppose you have to report salaries to head office and want to convey that salary expenditure is low. Which measure of central tendency would you use? Explain.

### Achievement Check

7. Scores out of 100 on a college entrance examination are shown.

Mark Interval	Tally	Frequency
[30-40)		
[40-50)		
[50-60)		
[60-70)		
[70-80)		
[80-90)		
[90-100]		

- Copy and complete the table. Display the data using a histogram.
- Place a point at the centre of the top of each bar in your histogram. Join the points with a smooth curve.
- What type of distribution does the curve represent? Explain.