

Calculate measures of central tendency

1 The average of a set of numbers

A
Mean

B
Range

C
Median

D
Mode

2 Put the numbers in order and choose the middle one

A The average of a set of numbers

B The middle number of a set of numbers when ranked in order

C The distance between the highest and lowest of a set of numbers

D The most commonly occurring number in a set of numbers

3 If 5 numbers add up to 35, what is the mean?

A
7

B
7.5

C
8

D
2

E
1.5

F
9.5

4 Find the mean of the numbers (8, 11, 5) using the formula

$$\frac{8 + 11 + 5}{3}$$

A 8

B 10

C 13

D 3

E 11

F 5

5 5, 14, 8, 16, 12

A

5 8 12 14 16
→ → ← ←

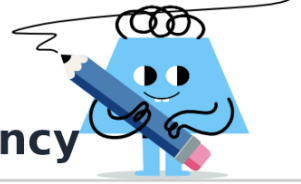
B

$$\frac{5 + 14 + 8 + 16 + 12}{5}$$

C

5 8 12 14 16

one 5

**Calculate measures of central tendency****6**

Find the mode of the numbers (7, 8, 9, 13, 13) using the guide

7 8 9 13 13

two 13s

A 7	B 12	C 10
D 14	E 13	F 9

7

What is the median of this data set?

12, 12, 21, 24, 50, 55, 62, 67, 93

A 40.5	B 16.5
C 64.5	D 50

8

What is the first quartile (Q1) of this data set?

13, 15, 40, 48, 49, 52, 65, 71, 82

A 68	B 47.75
C 49	D 27.5

9

The data is evenly spread out and there are no outliers.

A Mean	B Median
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10

Which data set would have the median as the best measure of center?

A 28, 33, 27, 25, 25, 2, 26
B 39, 38, 37, 38, 37, 37

11

Data set: 42, 40, 41, 41, 40, 38, 39

A Mean	B Median
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12

Which city has a lower average temperature?

City A: 23, 20, 17, 11, 29

City B: 33, 27, 30, 29, 31

A City B	B City A
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13

Which description means the median would be a better measure of center?

A Most of the values are close together, but one value is much higher than the rest.
B Every value is about three times higher than expected, with no single value standing out.

