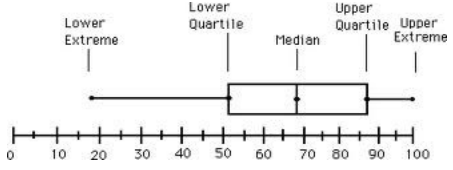


1. Bias	A prejudiced view (either for or against); a preference	19. Percentile	Specific point in a distribution of data that has a given percentage of cases below it.
2. Binomial Distribution	The probability distribution of a binomial random variable. The probability distribution of X with parameters n and p	20. Population	A group of individuals that belong to the same species and live in the same area
3. Box-and-Whisker Plots	 <p>Lower extreme, lower quartile, median, upper quartile, and upper extreme.</p>	21. Quartiles	Values that divide a data set into four equal parts
4. Central Tendency	Mean, Median, Mode	22. Random Sample	A sample that fairly represents a population because each member has an equal chance of inclusion.
5. Class Interval	A group of values that is used to analyze the distribution of data.	23. Self-Selected Sample	Members of the population select themselves by volunteering
6. Controlled Experiment	An experiment in which only one variable is manipulated at a time.	24. Skewed Data	Data sets that are not symmetric. The mean will be larger or smaller than the median.
7. Convenience Sample	Composed of individuals who are easily accessed or contacted.	25. Standard Deviation	A measure of variability that describes an average distance of every score from the mean.
8. Correction for Continuity	A mathematical addition/subtraction of 0.5 from the upper and lower limits of a binomial distribution to adjust for approximating a discrete distribution with a continuous distribution.	26. Statistics	The study, analysis, and interpretation of data.
9. Delimiting Value	The new upper and lower limits of a range from a binomial distribution after they have been corrected for continuity.	27. Stem-and-Leaf Display	A graphical display used to show simultaneously the rank order and shape of a distribution of data.
10. Dot Plot	A statistical chart consisting of data points on a number line, typically using circles.	28. Survey	An investigation of the opinions or experience of a group of people, based on a series of questions.
11. Histogram	A graph of vertical bars representing the frequency distribution of a set of data.	29. Systematic Sample	A sample drawn by selecting individuals systematically from a sampling frame
12. Interquartile Range	The difference between the upper and lower quartiles. Q3-Q1	30. Variance	A measure of spread within a distribution (the square of the standard deviation).
13. Mean	The numerical average of a set of data	31. Z-Score	A measure of how many standard deviations you are away from the norm (average or mean)
14. Median	The middle score in a distribution; half the scores are above it and half are below it.		
15. Mode	The value that occurs most frequently in a given data set.		
16. Normal Distribution	A function that represents the distribution of variables as a symmetrical bell-shaped graph.		
17. Observational Study	A study based on data in which no manipulation of factors has been employed.		
18. Outliers	Numbers that are much greater or much less than the other numbers in the set		