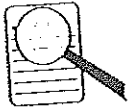


NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

ASSESSMENT NAME: Unit 1

## The Analysis



- \_\_\_\_\_ 7.SP.4 Use measures of central tendency
- \_\_\_\_\_ S.6 Clearly explains thinking
- \_\_\_\_\_ S.7. Attends to details

### Time Spent on Assessment

45  
50  
50  
50  
55  
55  
60  
60  
60  
65  
65  
65  
65  
70  
70  
75  
75

Sum of times = 1100

Mean: Show how you get this even though you can use a calculator. Round your answer to the nearest whole number.

Median: Give the number and tell what this is.

Mode: Give the number and tell what this is.

Range: Write an equation to get this.

Absolute Deviation: List the absolute deviations next to the list of times. What are these numbers?

Mean Absolute Deviation: Show how you get this even though you can use a calculator. Tell what this means.

Make a graph  
For this test, you will be making a

---

Of the data!

(Don't forget a key when appropriate, a title, and  
to label all parts of your graph.)

# Stem and Leaf Plot Directions

1) LOOK at your data

## Game Stats

Name	Mins played
Gifford	22
Slavky	29
Harrison	22
Samon	31
Mantry	20
Lewing	12
Wilson	14
Larriby	24
Paston	13
Lebling	4
Waster	2
Canno	1

2) Determine the smallest and largest number in the data.

Largest: 31

Smallest: 1

3) Identify the stems.

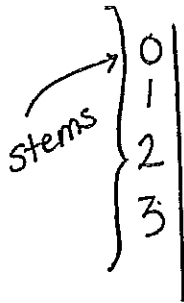
The stem is the digit to the left of the right-most digit, like:

31 ⇒ stem is 3

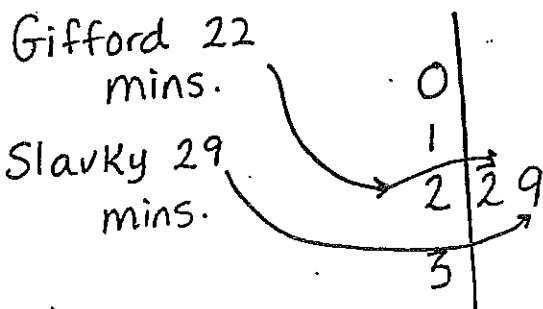
29 ⇒ stem is 2

4 ⇒ stem is 0

4) Draw a vertical line and list the stems to the left of the line.



5) Fill in the leaves



6) Sort the leaf data. It is easier to interpret when each row's leaves are sorted from low to high.

```
0 | 1 2 4
1 | 2 3 4
2 | 0 2 2 4 9
3 | 1
```

7) Add a title and Key.

Game Stats ← Title

```
0 | 1 2 4
1 | 2 3 4
2 | 0 2 2 4 9
3 | 1
```

Key: 3 | 1 = 31 mins.

↑      ↑  
Stem   leaf

} you can choose any sample for your key.

You are done!