

MATCH THE DISTRIBUTIONS WORKSHEET



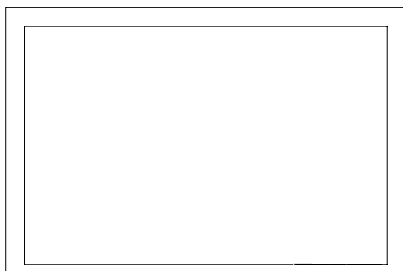
Often a histogram is plotted to display results. It is important to understand why we plot a histogram and what it tells us.

On the following pages are six graphs, six variables they represent and a comment on their shape (skewness). These are mixed up.

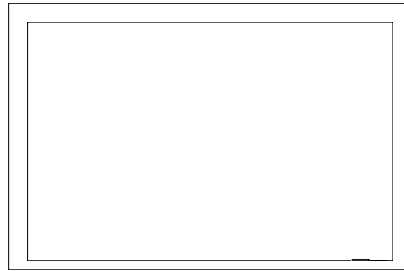
TASK 1

1. Get into a group of 3 or 4 people.
2. Cut out the cards if this has not already been done for you.
3. Work with each other in the group to match:

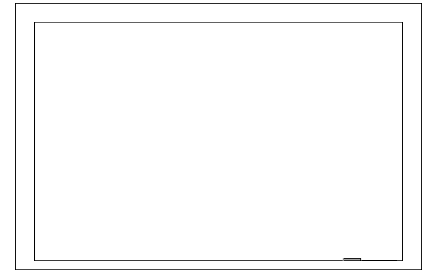
the picture of the histogram
with
the card of the variable the histogram represents
with
a card describing its shape (skewness) i.e.:



positively skewed



symmetrical



negatively skewed

You should finish with six piles each with three cards.

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Histogram/Bar Chart	Variable	Skewness
	<p>Population by age for England (from Census 2001)</p>	<p>Negatively skewed Mean < median < mode</p>
	<p>Average rainfall per month for Bermuda</p>	<p>Not symmetrical Mode = median = mean</p>
	<p>Time taken by pupils to complete the WinAtSchool online quiz Stage 1</p>	<p>Symmetrical Mode = median = mean</p>

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Histogram/Bar Chart	Variable	Skewness
	<p>Weight of new born babies</p>	<p>Positively skewed Mode < mean</p>
	<p>Children's heights</p>	<p>Symmetrical Mode = median = mean</p>
	<p>Pupils' scores for WinAtSchool Quiz Stage 1</p>	<p>Positively skewed Mode < median < mean</p>

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