Sixth Grade: Activity 28 Practice
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**1. a.**

6th Grade Class-Amounts of Water (oz.)
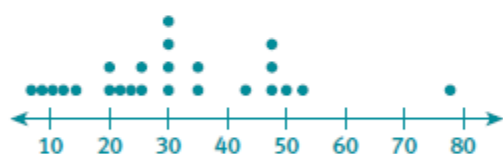


**b.** mean = 27.83
**c.** outlier is 72.
**2.** mean > median, distribution is skewed right
**3.** median = 26
**4.** Answers will vary. Yes, I was correct.
**5. a.**

Minutes to Get Ready for School



**b.** mean > median because distribution is skewed right
**c.** mean = 30.96, median = 30
**6.** Add a dot above the 11, add a dot above 12, take one dot away from over the 14, and add numbers to the scale on the number line through 18. Add a dot above 18.

**7.** Mean = 1.35 and Median = 1
**8.** The 7 looks like an outlier.
**9.** Mean is larger than the median because the data is skewed to the right and the outlier at 7 is an influential value.
**10. a.** Mean = 30.9 and Median = 22.5
**b.** The distribution should be skewed to the right because the mean > median indicating that there are higher values spread out above the median.
**c.** The two 60's and the 80 values appear to be unusually high when compared to the other values in the distribution.
**d.** There is no reason to believe that these are "bad data" but just that a few students have a lot of preparation to get ready for school.
**11.** If the distribution is uniform, the mean and the median will be close to the same as in a symmetrical distribution.
**12.** Answers may vary.
**a.** Math test grades are usually skewed left so the median is best to use as the typical value.
**b.** Hours watching television is often skewed right since few students have time to watch a large amount of television. Using the median as the measure of center for a skewed distribution is a good idea since the effect of extreme values is not as much as it would be with the mean.