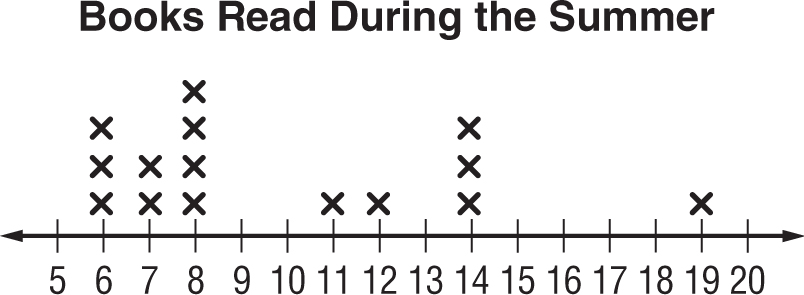
**Lesson 6 Reteach**

***Analyze Data Distributions***

|  |
| --- |
| The **distribution** of data can be described by its center, spread (variation), and overall shape. If data on a line plot are **symmetric**, then the left side looks like the right side. Another way to describe the shape of the distribution is to identify peaks, clusters, gaps, and outliers. |

**Example**

**BOOKS The graph shows the number of books students read during the summer. Identify any symmetry, clusters, gaps, peaks, or outliers in the distribution.**



The distribution is non-symmetric because the left side does not look like the right side of the graph.

There is a cluster from 6 to 8 with a peak at 8.

There are two gaps. One gap is between 8 and 11 and another gap between 14 and 19.

There is an outlier at 19.

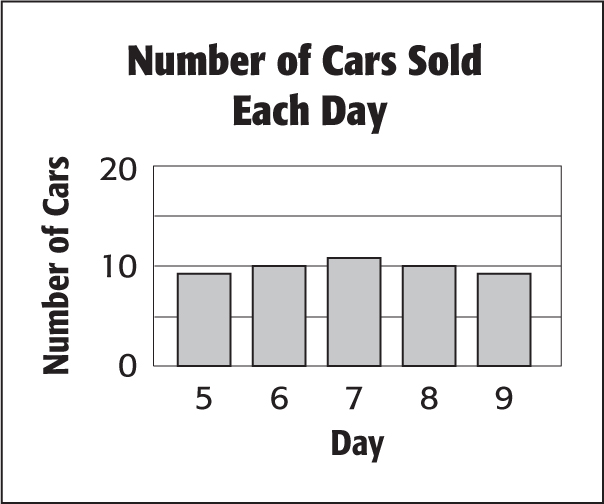


**Exercises**

**1. DANCE** The number of years of experience in dance for various students is shown in the graph.

**a.** Describe the shape of the distribution.

**b.** Identify any clusters, gaps, peaks, or outliers.



**2. CARS** The number of cars sold each day is shown in the graph.

**a.** Describe the shape of the distribution.

**b.** Identify any clusters, gaps, peaks, or outliers.