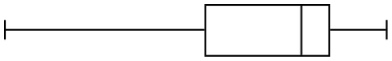
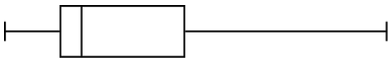
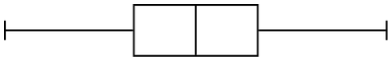
Part 1: Reading Shape from a Boxplot		
Fill in the shape that matches each set of boxplot features. Then, insert the correct symbol (<, >, or ≈) to compare the mean and median.		
Boxplot Features	**Shape of Distribution**	**Mean vs. Median**
Whiskers: LEFT whisker longer than RIGHT whisker **Median:** Sits closer to Q3 (right edge of box) than Q1 		Mean _____ Median
Whiskers: RIGHT whisker longer than LEFT whisker **Median:** Sits closer to Q1 (left edge of box) than Q3 		Mean _____ Median
Whiskers: Left AND right whiskers roughly equal in length **Median:** Sits near the middle of the box 		Mean _____ Median

Part 2: Choosing the Right Tools			
For each shape, write the best measure of center (**mean** or **median**) and the best measure of spread (**MAD** or **IQR**). Then, explain the detective logic.			
Shape of Distribution	**Center Measure**	**Spread Measure**	**Why? (The Detective Logic)**
Symmetric			
Skewed Right			
Skewed Left			

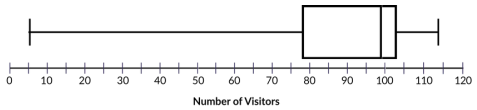
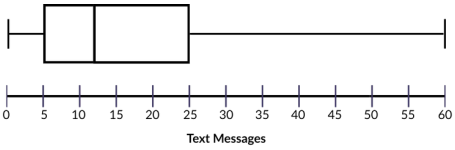
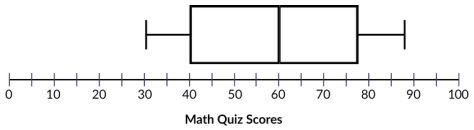
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The Golden Guide

Symmetric data → use the _____ and _____.

Skewed data, or data with extreme values → use the _____ and _____, because _____

_____.

Part 3: Put the Guide to Work			
Use Parts 1 and 2 to identify the shape and choose the best tools for each dataset.			
Dataset	**Shape**	**Best Center Measure**	**Best Spread Measure**
Carnival Visitors 			
Text Messages 			
Math Quiz Scores 			

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