

Name: _____

Summer Assignment AP Statistics 2021 - 2022

Directions: The following assignment is to be completed and turned in on the FIRST day of class. This work includes reading from Chapters 1 - 3 in your textbook, working problems in the textbook, and completing online activities on Khan Academy. In total, it will be worth 40 points. A 20% per day penalty will be deducted for lateness.

To do:

- ☐ Watch the TED Talk (12-13 min video) - “Why you should love statistics” and answer the questions on the following page
https://www.ted.com/talks/alan_smith_why_we_re_so_bad_at_statistics
- ☐ Take the quiz for the United States and answer the questions on the following page:
<https://www.theguardian.com/world/ng-interactive/2015/dec/02/how-well-do-you-really-know-your-country-take-our-quiz>
- ☐ Read chapters 1 - 3 and complete the accompanying reading guide for each chapter
- ☐ Complete the “Just Checking” problems from each chapter
- ☐ Complete the assigned problems from the book, showing all work
- ☐ Go to khanacademy.org and log in using your JBHA email (create an account if you do not have one). Go to “Teachers” and enter the join code **GKPTRXS7**. Complete the Khan Academy assignments.

Not required, but if you’re interested, here is further reading relating to the video:

<https://www.ipsos.com/ipsos-mori/en-uk/perceptions-are-not-reality-what-world-gets-wrong>

TED Talk questions

- ☐ What did you find most interesting about the video?
- ☐ Which topic(s) covered in the video would you like to explore further?

United States Quiz questions

- ☐ Which statistic were you the closest on?
- ☐ Which statistic were you the furthest away from?
- ☐ Which statistic(s) surprised you the most?

Chapter 1: Stats Starts Here

Chapter 2: Data



Key Vocabulary:

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|----------------|
| ▪ Statistics | ▪ subject | |
| ▪ data, datum | ▪ participant | |
| ▪ variation | ▪ experimental unit | |
| ▪ individual | ▪ observation | ▪ categorical |
| ▪ respondent | ▪ variable | ▪ quantitative |

Calculator Skills:

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| ▪ enter data in a list | ▪ delete a datum | ▪ recreate a list |
| ▪ change a datum | ▪ name a new list | ▪ copy a list |
| | ▪ clear a list | |
| | ▪ delete a list | |

1. Name three things you learned about *Statistics* in Chapter 1.
 -
 -
 -
2. The authors claim that this book is very different from a typical mathematics textbook. Would you agree or disagree, based on what you read in Chapter 1? Explain.
3. According to the authors, what are the “three simple steps to doing *Statistics* right?”
4. What do the authors refer to as the “W’s of data?”
5. Why must data be in context (the W’s)?
6. Explain the difference between a *categorical variable* and a *quantitative variable*. Give an example of each.

Chapter 2 Answers: “Just Checking” (page 13)

1. Who:

What:

When:

Where:

Why:

How:

2.

| Variable | Type | Units |
|----------|------|-------|
| | | |

Problems from Chapter 2:

On a separate piece of paper, complete:

12, 15, 16, and 26

Chapter 3: Displaying and Describing Categorical Data



Key Vocabulary:

- frequency table
- relative frequency table
- distribution
- bar chart
- pie chart
- contingency table
- marginal distribution
- conditional distribution
- independent
- segmented bar chart

- Simpson's Paradox

1. According to the authors, what are the three rules of data analysis?
2. Explain the difference between a frequency table and a relative frequency table.
3. When is it appropriate to use a bar chart?
4. When is it appropriate to use a pie chart?
5. When is it appropriate to use a contingency table?
6. What does a marginal distribution show?
7. When is it appropriate to look at a conditional distribution?
8. What does it mean for two variables to be independent?
9. How does a segmented bar chart compare to a pie chart?
10. Explain what is meant by Simpson's Paradox.

Chapter 3 Answers: “Just Checking” (page 30)

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

Problems from Chapter 3:

On a separate piece of paper, complete:

#5, 7, 9, 11 (create a pie chart), 13, 14, 17, 19, 22, 30, and 38