1. Math Department
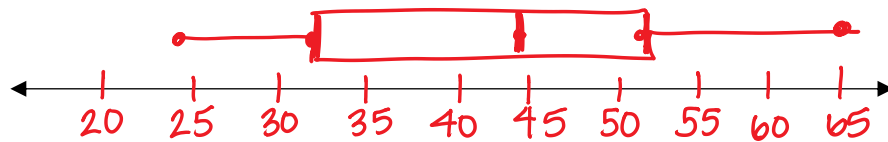
24 27 29 �33 34 37 40 [44] 45 49 49 ㉘2 60 61 65

The following data set outlines the number of minutes it took 15 women in the Math Department to get ready this morning.

| 49 | 24. | 33 | 61 | 45 | 60 | 40 | 29 | 37 | 44 | 49 | 65 | 27 | 34 | 52 |

Create a box-and-whisker plot using the five number summary.

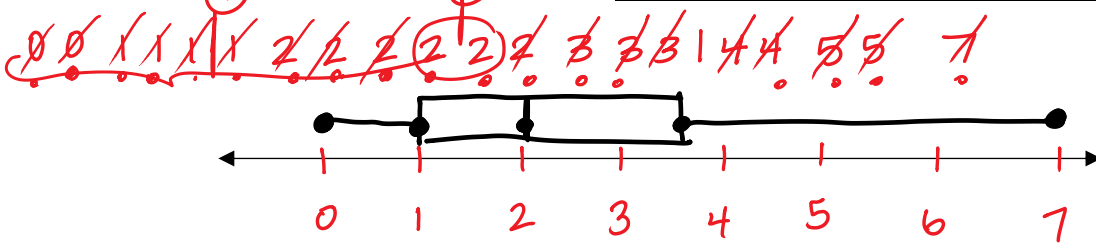| Minimum	Q1	Median	Q3	Maximum
24	33	44	52	65

2. Study, Study, Study

The dot plot represents the numbers of hours students spent studying for an exam. Make a box-and-whisker plot that represents the data.
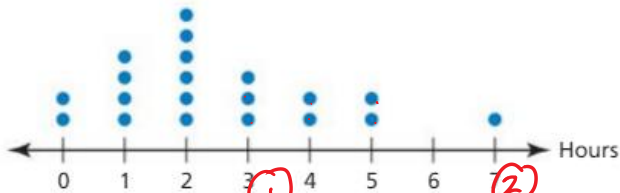
Min	Q1	Median	Q3	Max
0	1	2	3.5	7

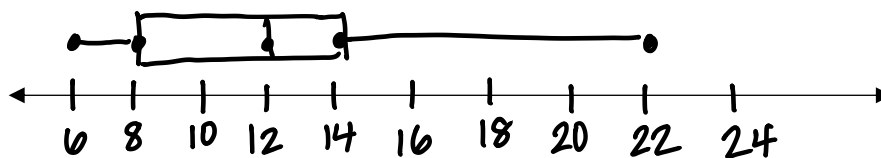0 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 5 5 7

3. Give a Man a Fish …

The stem-and-leaf plot represents the lengths (in inches) of the fish caught on a fishing trip. Make a box-and-whisker plot that represents the data.

6 7 8 ⑧ 9 10 10 [12] 12 13 14 ⑭ 17 21 22

Stem	Leaf
0	6 7 8 8 9
1	0 0 2 2 3 4 4 7
2	1 2

Key: 1|0 = 10 inches

Min	Q1	Median	Q3	Max
6	8	12	14	22

4. The quiz scores of two students are shown in the box-and-whisker plots.

    a. Who has the higher median score?
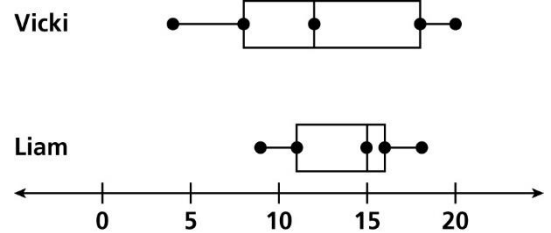
        Liam

    b. Who has the highest score?

        Vicki

    c. Who has the most consistent scores?
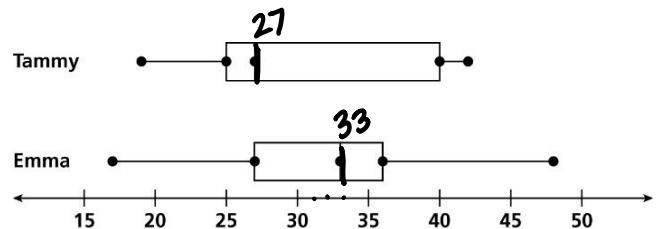
        Liam (closer together)

5. The number of e-mails received by two friends per day every day for one month is shown in the box-and-whisker plots.

    a. Estimate the difference in the median number of e-mails.

        33 − 27 = 6

    b. Overall, who would you say gets more e-mails? Explain.

        Varies

6. Could you use a box-and-whisker plot to display the number of students in each class who prefer the various Skittle flavors? Explain why or why not?

    No, because not Quantitative data.