

Box And Whisker Plots Worksheet

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

RANGE, IQR, BOX AND WHISKER PLOTS *practice*

1. Would range or IQR be more appropriate in this data set:

32, 35, 76, 29, 30, 32, 31, 39, 28, 34

2. Find the max, min, Q1, Q2, and Q3 of the data set.

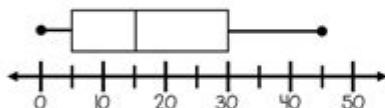
8, 2, 10, 9, 7, 5, 13, 4, 8, 12, 16

Max: _____ Q1: _____

Min: _____ Q2: _____

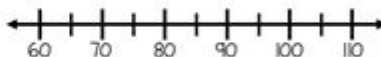
Q3: _____

3. Label the Q1, Q2, Q3 on the box and whisker plot. Then, find the range and IQR.

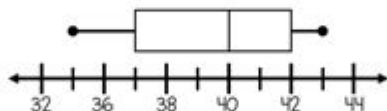


4. Draw a box and whisker plot using the following data:

62, 73, 65, 70, 72, 95, 109, 106, 99, 73, 85, 89, 91



The box and whisker plot shows daily temperatures that were recorded in January. For #5-10, use the box and whisker plot to answer the questions.



5. What was the lowest temperature recorded?

6. What percentage of the temperatures were above 37°?

7. What percentage of the temperatures were above 40°?

8. What is the Q1 and Q3 for this data set?

9. What percentage of the temperatures were below 37°?

10. What was the median temperature in January?

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Box and whisker plots worksheet are essential tools in statistics, especially for visualizing the distribution of a dataset. They provide a clear and concise summary of the data's central tendency, variability, and potential outliers. In this article, we will explore the components of box and whisker plots, how to interpret them, and how to create a worksheet that can enhance understanding and application of this statistical method.

Understanding Box and Whisker Plots

Box and whisker plots, also known as box plots, display five key summary statistics of a dataset: the minimum, first quartile (Q1), median (Q2), third

quartile (Q3), and maximum. This graphical representation helps in identifying the spread and skewness of the data, making it easier to compare different datasets.

Components of Box and Whisker Plots

To fully grasp the functionality of box and whisker plots, it is crucial to understand the components that make up these visualizations:

- **Minimum:** The smallest value in the dataset, excluding outliers.
- **First Quartile (Q1):** This value represents the 25th percentile, meaning that 25% of the data points fall below this value.
- **Median (Q2):** The median divides the dataset into two equal halves and represents the 50th percentile.
- **Third Quartile (Q3):** This value represents the 75th percentile, indicating that 75% of the data points fall below this value.
- **Maximum:** The largest value in the dataset, excluding outliers.
- **Outliers:** Data points that fall significantly below Q1 or above Q3, often marked with individual dots or asterisks on the plot.

Steps to Create a Box and Whisker Plot

Creating a box and whisker plot involves several systematic steps. Here, we outline these steps to help students or practitioners create their plots effectively.

1. **Organize the Data:** Start by collecting and organizing your data in ascending order.
2. **Calculate Key Values:** Determine the minimum, Q1, median, Q3, and maximum of your dataset.
3. **Identify Outliers:** Use the interquartile range ($IQR = Q3 - Q1$) to help identify any outliers. Any data point that is lower than $Q1 - 1.5 IQR$ or higher than $Q3 + 1.5 IQR$ can be considered an outlier.
4. **Draw the Box:** On a number line, draw a box from Q1 to Q3. A line inside the box represents the median.

5. **Add Whiskers:** Extend the lines (whiskers) from the edges of the box to the minimum and maximum values, excluding outliers.
6. **Plot Outliers:** Mark any outliers distinctly (often with a dot or asterisk) to differentiate them from the rest of the data.

Creating a Box and Whisker Plot Worksheet

A box and whisker plot worksheet can serve as a valuable educational tool for students learning about data distribution and statistics. When designing a worksheet, consider including the following sections:

Introduction to Box and Whisker Plots

Provide a brief overview of what box and whisker plots are and their importance in data analysis. Include definitions of key terms (minimum, quartiles, median, maximum, outliers) to familiarize students with the vocabulary.

Sample Data Sets

Include several sample datasets for students to practice creating box and whisker plots. For example:

- Test scores: 78, 85, 90, 75, 88, 92, 80, 85, 95, 70
- Age of participants: 23, 25, 22, 26, 30, 28, 24, 27, 29, 31
- Daily temperatures (°C): 20, 22, 19, 21, 24, 23, 25, 20, 18, 22

Step-by-Step Instructions

Provide detailed step-by-step instructions for creating a box and whisker plot using one of the sample datasets. Encourage students to follow along as they work on their plots.

Practice Problems

Include a section with practice problems where students can create box and whisker plots from provided datasets. Offer different levels of difficulty to cater to various skill levels.

Reflection Questions

Conclude the worksheet with reflection questions that prompt students to think critically about the data they analyzed. For example:

- What does the box plot tell you about the distribution of the data?
- How do the quartiles help in understanding the spread of the data?
- Were there any outliers in your dataset? What might explain their presence?

Interpreting Box and Whisker Plots

Once students have created their box and whisker plots, the next step is to interpret them. Here are some key aspects to consider:

Central Tendency and Spread

The median provides a quick reference to the center of the data, while the box indicates the interquartile range (IQR), which reflects variability. A narrow box indicates less variability in the data, while a wider box suggests more variability.

Comparison of Datasets

Box and whisker plots are particularly useful for comparing multiple datasets side by side. By examining the position of the boxes and the lengths of the whiskers, students can identify differences in central tendency and dispersion.

Identifying Outliers

Outliers can significantly influence the interpretation of data. Box plots allow for quick identification of these points, prompting further investigation into why they exist and their potential impact on the overall analysis.

Conclusion

Box and whisker plots are indispensable tools in the realm of data analysis, offering a visual representation that captures essential characteristics of datasets. By utilizing a box and whisker plots worksheet, educators can enhance students' understanding of statistical concepts, improve their analytical skills, and foster a deeper appreciation for data-driven decision-making. Whether in the classroom or for individual practice, mastering box and whisker plots is a valuable asset for anyone engaged in the study of statistics.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is a box and whisker plot used for?

A box and whisker plot is used to visually display the distribution of a data set, highlighting the median, quartiles, and potential outliers.

How do you create a box and whisker plot?

To create a box and whisker plot, you first order your data, find the median, the first quartile (Q1), the third quartile (Q3), and then plot these values along with the minimum and maximum to form the 'whiskers'.

What does the box represent in a box and whisker plot?

The box in a box and whisker plot represents the interquartile range (IQR), which contains the middle 50% of the data, spanning from Q1 to Q3.

What do the whiskers in a box and whisker plot indicate?

The whiskers extend from the box to the smallest and largest values within 1.5 times the IQR from the quartiles, indicating the spread of the rest of the data.

What is the significance of the median line in the box?

The median line inside the box represents the middle value of the data set, providing a measure of central tendency.

How can you identify outliers using a box and whisker plot?

Outliers can be identified as points that fall outside the whiskers, which are typically defined as any data points that are more than 1.5 times the IQR above Q3 or below Q1.

What types of data are best represented by box and whisker plots?

Box and whisker plots are best for displaying quantitative data and are particularly useful for comparing distributions across different groups.

Can box and whisker plots be used for large data sets?

Yes, box and whisker plots are particularly effective for large data sets as they summarize the data distribution and allow for easy comparison between multiple groups.

What tools or software can be used to create box and whisker plots?

Box and whisker plots can be created using various tools and software, including spreadsheet programs like Microsoft Excel, statistical software like R or Python libraries, and online graphing calculators.

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