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| ***MONDAY (11.25.24*)****Chapter 5, *Under Normal Circumstances*** **OBJECTIVES:** - Understand how extraordinary a standardized value may be by using a Normal Model and knowing when it will be appropriate. - Know how to calculate a z-score. - Estimate the percentage of observations falling within 1, 2, or 3 standard deviations of the mean, using the 68-95-99.7 Rule. - Know how to compare values of different variables using their z-scores.**Discuss the previously assigned class work/homework (pages 117 – 122), reprinted below:**1. Standardizing data uses the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a ruler to measure the distance from the mean, creating zscores.
2. What is the formula for finding the zscore for a particular datum?
3. “Zscore”can be written as “z-score,” but it is commonly written just with the letter \_\_\_\_\_.
4. On one test, your class had an average grade of 82 and a standard deviation of 5 points.
5. If you made 100, what will be your z-score?
6. If you made 82, what will be your z-score?
7. If you made 65, what will be your z-score?
8. If your z-score is 1.5, what is your actual score on the test?
9. If your z-score is 0, what is your actual score on the test?
10. If your z-score is -1.5, what is your actual score on the test?
11. What is the **Standard Normal Model**?
12. What is the **Nearly Normal Condition**?

**Class Work:** * Read and take notes on pages 122 – 136.
* Page 138 (#7 – 17 odd).
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