

Name: _____

Date: Key

Period: _____

Algebra Chapter 0 Vocabulary Study Guide

- U 1. Absolute Value
- E 2. Area
- F 3. Bar Graph
- C 4. Box-and-Whisker Plot
- V 5. Circle
- B 6. Circle Graph
- P 7. Circumference
- S 8. Complements
- G 9. Cumulative Frequency
- K 10. Diameter
- R 11. Equally Likely
- L 12. Five Number Summary
- D 13. Frequency Table
- H 14. Histogram
- I 15. Integers
- M 16. Interquartile Range
- J 17. Irrational Numbers
- A 18. Line Graph
- O 19. Mean
- Q 20. Median
- N 21. Mode
- T 22. Natural Numbers

- ~~A.~~ A ___ usually shows how data changes over a period of time using ordered pairs and connected lines
- ~~B.~~ A ___ is a graph that shows the relation between parts of the data and the whole.
- ~~C.~~ A ___ is a graphical representation of the five-number summary of a data set. The box represents the interquartile range.
- ~~D.~~ A ___ uses tally marks to record and display frequencies of events.
- ~~E.~~ The ___ is the number of square units needed to cover a surface
- ~~F.~~ A ___ compares categories of data with bars representing the frequencies. There are spaces between the bars.
- ~~G.~~ The ___ for each event is the sum of its frequency and the frequencies of all preceding events
- ~~H.~~ A ___ is a type of bar graph that is used to display numerical data that have been organized into equal intervals. There is no space between the bars.
- ~~I.~~ ___ are the positive and negative whole numbers such as ..., -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, ...
- ~~J.~~ ___ are the set of numbers that cannot be expressed as terminating or repeating decimals such as π
- ~~K.~~ ___ is the distance across a circle through its center.
- ~~L.~~ The three quartiles along with the minimum and maximum values are called the ___ of a data set.
- ~~M.~~ ___ is the difference between the upper and lower quartiles of a data set. This represented by the box in a box-and-whisker plot/
- ~~N.~~ The data value that occurs most often in a data set is the
- ~~O.~~ The ___ is the sum of all the values in a data set divided by the total number of values in the set
- ~~P.~~ ___ is the distance around a circle
- ~~Q.~~ The ___ is the middle value in a data set when the data is arranged in numerical order.
- ~~R.~~ When the probability of two events is the same we say each event is ___
- ~~S.~~ The probability of a an event happening and the probability of the event not happening are called ___
- ~~T.~~ ___ is the set of counting numbers such as 1, 2, 3, ...
- ~~U.~~ The ___ of a numbers is its distance from zero on a number line
- ~~V.~~ The set of all point in a plane that are the same distance from a given point is a ___

- P 23. Odds
- E 24. Opposites/Additive Inverses
- D 25. Outlier
- J 26. Percent
- L 27. Percent Proportion
- O 28. Perfect Square
- S 29. Perimeter
- A 30. Probability
- H 31. Qualitative Data
- K 32. Quantitative Data
- F 33. Radius
- G 34. Range
- Q 35. Rational Numbers
- T 36. Reciprocals/Multiplicative Inverses
- B 37. Sample Space
- I 38. Square root
- C 39. Stem-and-Leaf Plot
- R 40. Surface Area
- m 41. Volume
- N 42. Whole Numbers

- ~~A.~~ The ___ of an event is the ratio of the number of favorable outcomes to the total number of outcomes for the event.
- ~~B.~~ The list of all possible outcomes is the _____
- ~~C.~~ A ___ is a way to organize and display data using the digits of the least place value as the leaves, and the rest of the digits form the stems.
- ~~D.~~ An ___ is an extremely high or extremely low value when compared to the rest of the values in the set.
- ~~E.~~ Two numbers whose sum is zero are _____
- ~~F.~~ The distance from the center to any point on the circle is the ___. Or half the diameter.
- ~~G.~~ The ___ is a measure of spread which is the difference between the greatest value and the least value of a data set.
- ~~H.~~ ___ is data that can be organized into different categories.
- ~~I.~~ A ___ is one of two equal factors of a number
- ~~J.~~ ___ is a ratio that compares a number to 100.
- ~~K.~~ ___ is data that have units and can be measured
- ~~L.~~ The ___ is the ratio of a part of something to the whole is equal to percent written as a fraction $\frac{is}{of} = \frac{\%}{100}$
- ~~M.~~ ___ is the measure of space occupied by a solid.
- ~~N.~~ ___ is the set of counting numbers including zero such as 0, 1, 2, ...
- ~~O.~~ A ___ is a number whose square root is a rational number.
- ~~P.~~ The ___ of an event occurring is the ratio that compares the number of ways an event can occur (successes) to the number of ways it cannot occur (failures).
- ~~Q.~~ ___ is the set of numbers that can be written in the form $\frac{a}{b}$ where $b \neq 0$
- ~~R.~~ ___ is the sum of the areas of all the surfaces, or faces, of a solid
- ~~S.~~ The ___ is the distance around a closed figure
- ~~T.~~ ___ are two numbers whose product is 1. (the number flipped over)

~~U.~~