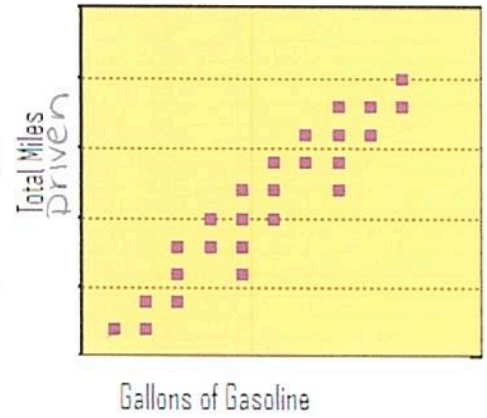




4. Given the scatter plot below determine the following.

a) Correlation: strong positive

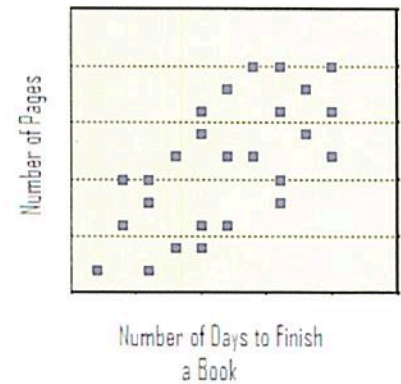
b) Conclusion: The more gallons of gasoline used, the more miles driven.



5. Given the scatter plot below determine the following.

a) Correlation: weak positive

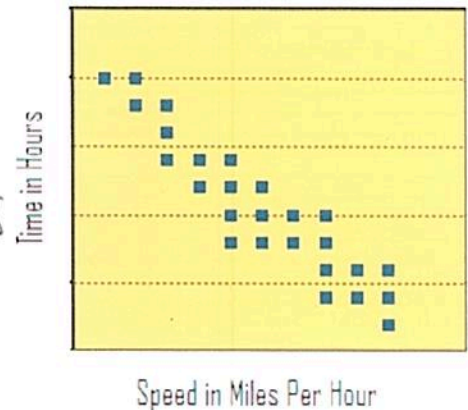
b) Conclusion: As the # of days to finish a book increases, there are more pages in the book.



6. Given the scatter plot below determine the following.

a) Correlation: strong negative

b) Conclusion: As speed increases, time decreases



7. Which situation describes a negative correlation?

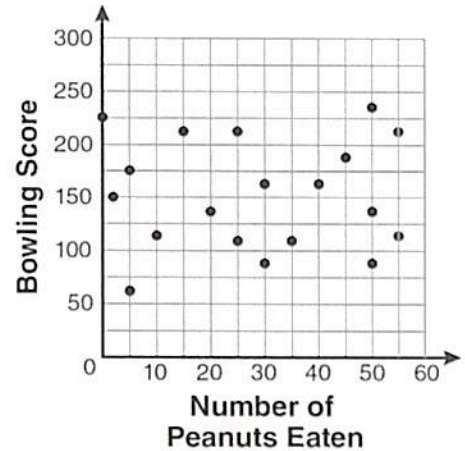
- 1) the amount of gas left in a car's tank and the amount of gas used from it
- 2) the number of gallons of gas purchased and the amount paid for the gas
- 3) the size of a car's gas tank and the number of gallons it holds
- 4) the number of miles driven and the amount of gas used

8. A positive correlation always exists on a scatter plot when

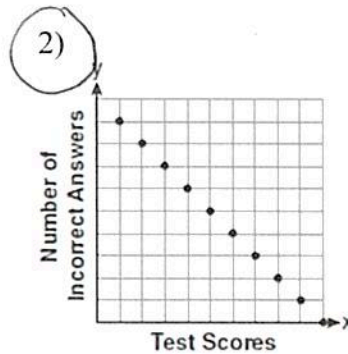
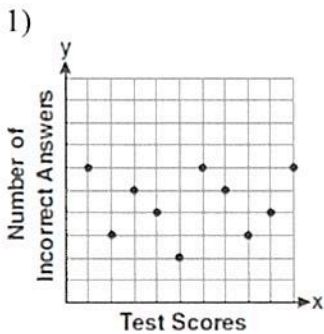
- 1)  $y$  remains unchanged as  $x$  increases
- 2)  $y$  changes randomly as  $x$  increases
- 3)  $y$  decreases as  $x$  increases
- 4)  $y$  increases as  $x$  increases

9. The scatter plot below represents the relationship between the number of peanuts a student eats and the student's bowling score. Which conclusion about the scatter plot is valid?

- 1) There is almost no relationship between eating peanuts and bowling score.
- 2) Students who eat more peanuts have higher bowling scores.
- 3) Students who eat more peanuts have lower bowling scores.
- 4) No bowlers eat peanuts.



10. Which scatter plot shows the relationship between  $x$  and  $y$  if  $x$  represents a student score on a test and  $y$  represents the number of incorrect answers a student received on the same test?



\* less # incorrect means higher test score

