

Build Tasks Answers



1. Class B has the higher median (42) vs. Class A (30) — higher by 12.

2. Class A has the greater IQR ($45 - 20 = 25$) vs. Class B ($50 - 35 = 15$) — Class A's scores were more spread out.

3. Right-skewed — the section from median to max (15 to 50) is far larger than min to median (5 to 15).

4. IQR only uses the middle 50% of the data, so it isn't distorted by one or two extreme values the way range is.

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5. The class with the larger IQR has more variable, spread-out data around the same centre; the smaller-IQR class is more consistent.

6. Right-skewed — the longer tail is on the right, toward higher values.

7. One outlier at 65, well above the upper whisker (50).

8. Two distributions can share the same centre and spread but have different shapes — shape reveals where the data actually sits, which centre and spread alone don't show.