**AP Statistics Unit 2 Reading Guide** Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

You should utilize this reading guide to help you identify the important aspects of statistics. Students who take the time to complete this with positive intent will have a deeper understanding of the material and thus are likely to find greater success in this course.

* You will find trigger words next to much of the vocabulary.
	+ When prompted to Define, generate a definition for the word. This doesn’t have to be from the book, and often shouldn’t be. Generate your own definition.
	+ When prompted for an Example, generate an example for the word. This could be a list of things the word is (for Example, an Individual could be a person, an animal, a seed, or an entire country).
	+ Sometimes a word will come back up in our Reading Guide, and you will be prompted to Refine your understanding. Recognize that the first time you were introduced to the word it may have been at a basic level. That basic level should be left behind as you Refine your understanding of the material. For example, you will be introduced to Spread as the smallest and largest values, but later on these should be almost entirely abandoned as you Refine your understanding of stronger measures of spread.

**Set 1**

Explanatory Variable (Define):

Response Variable (Define):

Scatterplot (Example):

Examining a Scatterplot:

 Form (Define/Example):

 Strength (Define/Example):

 Direction (Define/Example):

Correlation, r (Define):

**Set 2**

Regression Line/LSRL (Define/Example):

Equation of the Least-Squares Regression Line (Define):

Equation for slope and y-intercept for the LSRL (Define):

Coefficient of Determination, r2 (Define/Example):

Residual (Define/Example):

Residual Plot (Define/Example):

**Set 3**

Extrapolation (Define/Example):

Lurking Variable (Define/Example):

 Common Response Variable (Define/Example):

 Confounding Variable (Define/Example):

Causation (Define/Example):

**Set 4**

Two-Way Table (Example):

Marginal Distribution (Example):

Conditional Distribution (Define/Example):

Simpson’s Paradox (Example):