**Misinterpreting Data – 10:49 min**

1. **People will stand line up to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hours at Mrs. Wilkes Boarding house restaurant in Savannah, Georgia for southern home cooking, especially the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- pie.**
2. **Many say Mrs. Wilkes has the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pecan pie in Georgia.**
3. **Say there is one customer likes very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pecan pieces in their pie and Mrs. Wilke’s uses whole / \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pecans.**
4. **The customer’s preference for small pieces can cause him to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the pie and even the restaurant.**
5. **Then this person begins telling others that Mrs. Wilke’s does not have such a good restaurant this could influence others and lead to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
6. **Bias is an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ based on prior ideas without independent assessment. (Taking someone else’s word for it)**
7. **Bias is one factor that can affect the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the data.**
8. **Another example: A food critic visits the restaurant when the cook measures out \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sugar than the recipe requires.**
9. **The difference in measurements may affect the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the pie.**
10. **The mismeasurement of sugar can lead to the critic’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the pie and the restaurant.**
11. **The critic review will be based on eating the one pie that was made with a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in measurement of sugar, and the critic’s opinion will affect the opinion of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**
12. **This mismeasurement of sugar is an example of measurement \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which can affect interpretation of data.**
13. **Measurement \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can happen with any information.**
14. **The second example shows a graph of two restaurants of who prefers which restaurant, but they show the vertical scale from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to 55, instead of starting with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and going to 55.**
15. **The first graph of 45 – 55 will show a much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ majority than it really is.**
16. **The second graph with the full scale on 0 – 5 shows the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ differences in preference much more accurately.**
17. **The first graph shows Display Distortion which shows information in a misleading way and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ interpretation.**
18. **Bias – a prior \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that affects interpretation of information (example overfishing of sharks when there had not been previous studies)**
19. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ errors – Example 2 (weight, vision, & election)**
20. **Measurements depend on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you use, and can lead to measurement error.**
21. **Example 2 – Using different \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in measuring weight, dim light when looking at an eye chart, and surveying not all groups of people in an election.**
22. **Example 3 – Misleading Data \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Temperature & Music)**
23. **Display \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is when data is presented in a way that is misleading.**
24. **The first graph shows the scale of the graph of daily temperatures in Fort Lauderdale from 0 – 100, which displays the data with very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ differences.**
25. **The second graph shows the scale of the graph of daily temperatures in Fort Lauderdale from 70 – 90 which displays the data with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_differences.**
26. **In the music example the data is displayed in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ graph, if the circle graph does not equal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, then this graph can be misleading.**