1.	**box plot**	a diagram that displays the quartiles of a set of data as a box and the extremes as whiskers
2.	**cumulative frequency**	a running total of frequencies
3.	**deciles**	values that divide a data set into 10 equal parts when scores are arranged in order
4.	**five-number summary**	a summary of data that includes the lower extreme, lower quartile, median, upper quartile and upper extreme
5.	**grouped data**	a raw dataset that has been organized using classes to make analysis simpler
6.	**interquartile range**	the difference between the upper quartile and lower quartile of a data set; Q3 - Q1
7.	**lower extreme**	the smallest item in a data set, not including outliers
8.	**lower quartile**	the median of the lower half of a data set
9.	**mean**	the average of a set of scores; the sum of the scores divided by the number of scores
10.	**measure of location**	a statistical value, such as the mean, median or mode, that describes the centre of a set of data
11.	**measure of spread**	a statistical value, such as the range, interquartile range or standard deviation, that describes the spread of a set of data
12.	**median**	the middle score of a data set when scores are placed in order (for an odd number of scores) or the average of the two middle numbers (for an even number of scores)
13.	**median class**	the class interval that contains the median score
14.	**modal class**	the class interval with the highest frequency
15.	**mode**	the most common score; the score with the highest frequency
16.	**ogive**	a cumulative frequency polygon
17.	**outlier**	an extremely high or low score in a data set that is much different to the other scores
18.	**percentile**	values that divide a data set into 100 equal parts when scores are arranged in order
19.	**quartile**	values that divide a data set into 4 equal parts when scores are arranged in order
20.	**range**	the difference between the highest score and lowest score of a data set
21.	**standard deviation**	a statistical measure of the spread of a set of scores
22.	**summary statistics**	values that represent or summarises a set of data, such as mean or standard deviation
23.	**upper extreme**	the largest item in a data set, not including outliers
24.	**upper quartile**	the median of the upper half of a data set