1. A distribution represents all _______________ __________ for a set of data and _______________ _______________ those values occur.
   a. Distributions can also be _______________. That means they only have a few ____________ _______________ that they can take on.
   b. Like a histogram, the distribution tells us about the ____________ and ____________ of data.

2. What are some characteristics of the normal distribution? List as many as you can.

3. Skew can be a useful way to _____________________________.
   a. Bigger skewed tails usually mean that the data—and therefore the distribution—has both a ____________________________ and a ____________________________ than data with a smaller tail.
   b. The ____________________________ can help you mentally compare the approximate measures of spread, like range and standard deviation.

4. There’s many times when data might have _____________________________; this is called bimodal or multimodal data.

5. Each value in a uniform distribution has the ____________________________, just like each number on a die has exactly the same chance of being rolled.
   a. You can have uniform distributions with any number of _________________.

6. The shape of data gives us a glimpse into the ____________________________ of what’s happening in the world.