1. To produce a frequency distribution
   1. find the lower limit (min) and upper limit (max) of your data points, an interval known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   2. divide the interval up into smaller intervals called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   3. the width of these smaller intervals is found by taking the difference between the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, then dividing by the number of classes desired, usually a number between 5 and 10.
2. The number which transitions between 2 adjacent classes is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. For a given class, the average of its upper and lower limits is its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
4. T or F: A symmetric distribution is always bell shaped.
5. T or F: A distribution which is skewed to the right has its data clustered around higher values.
6. T or F: A uniform distribution is symmetric.