

Teaching
*measures of central
Tendency?*

These bright, easy-to-read
reference posters will be the
perfect addition to your
classroom.

MEAN AVERAGE

Add the values.
Then divide by
the total number
of values.

3, 5, 3, 4, 10

$$(3 + 5 + 3 + 4 + 10) \div 5$$

MODE MOST OFTEN

The value
that appears
most
frequently.

3, 5, 3,

3 is the mode

MEDIAN MIDDLE

Order values
least to
greatest. Find
the middle
number

3, 5, 3, 4, 10

3, 3, 4, 5, 10

RANGE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GREATEST AND LEAST

3, 5, 3, 4, 10

$$10 - 3 = 7$$

RANGE

This set includes five different reference posters:

- ✓ mean
- ✓ median
- ✓ mode
- ✓ range
- ✓ outlier

MEAN
AVERAGE

Add the values.
Then divide by
the total number
of values.

3, 5, 3, 4, 10

$(3 + 5 + 3 + 4 + 10) \div 5 = 5$

MEDIAN
MIDDLE

Order values
least to
greatest. Find
the middle
number.

3, 5, 3, 4, 10

4, 5, 10

MODE
MOST OFTEN

The value
that appears
most
frequently.

3, 5, 3, 4, 10

RANGE
DIFFERENCE
GREATEST AND LEAST

Subtract the
lowest value
from the
highest.

3, 5, 3, 4, 10

$10 - 3 = 7$

RANGE

OUTLIER
MUCH DIFFERENT
THAN THE REST

3, 5, 3, 4, 10

OUTLIER

as well as quarter-page versions for math notebooks or journals

MEAN Add the values.
AVERAGE Then divide by the total number of values.

3, 5, 3, 4, 10

$(3 + 5 + 3 + 4 + 10) \div 5$

MEDIAN Order values least to greatest. Find the middle number.
MIDDLE

3, 5, 3, 4, 10

3, 3, 4, 5, 10

If there are two middle numbers, add them up and divide by 2.

MODE The value that appears most frequently.
MOST OFTEN

3, 5, 3, 4, 10

3 is the mode.

RANGE Subtract the lowest value from the highest.
DIFFERENCE
BETWEEN GREATEST AND LEAST

3, 5, 3, 4, 10

$10 - 3 = 7$ RANGE

