

### **1. Mean:**

The mean gives the average value of the data. For example, in a survey about the number of siblings in a class, the mean tells us on average how many siblings each student has. In a running competition, the mean time shows the average performance of each runner. A lower mean time indicates a faster runner on average.

### **2. Median:**

The median represents the middle value when data is arranged in order. It shows the central tendency of the data, meaning half of the values are above it and half are below it. In a real-life context, the median can help understand what is typical in a set — for example, the typical number of siblings or the typical running time.

### **3. Mode:**

The mode is the most frequent value in the data set. It tells us which number occurs the most often. For example, if the mode of siblings is 2, it means most students have 2 siblings. In a running example, if the mode of times is 11 seconds, it means 11 seconds is the most common completion time.

### **4. Range:**

The range shows the difference between the highest and lowest values. It tells us how spread out or consistent the data is. For siblings, the range tells us the difference between the least and most siblings in the class. For runners, the range indicates how consistent their performances are. A smaller range means the runner is more consistent. A larger range means the performance varies more.