Nachmiass RMSS 8e Chapter 15

1. The measure of central tendency that takes into account all the values in the distribution is the:

 A) median.

 \*B) mean.

 C) percentile.

 D) mode.

2. Which measure of central tendency would be the MOST desirable for a distribution of schoolchildren's ages?

 A) interquartile range

 \*B) mean

 C) standard deviation

 D) range

3. The measure of central tendency known as the median is the:

 A) most frequently occurring value in a distribution.

\* B) halfway point between the smallest and largest observation in a distribution.

 C) arithmetic average of observations.

 D) range between the lowest and highest observations.

4. Which statement does NOT characterize a normal distribution?

 \*A) It is based upon 100 observations.

 B) It is symmetrical and bell-shaped.

 C) The mode, median, and mean are the same.

 D) A single mathematical formula describes the proportion of observations lying between the mean and various points in the distribution.

5. Which measure of dispersion would be appropriate for nominal data?

 A) mean deviation

 B) standard deviation

 \*C) measure of qualitative variation

 D) mode

6. The \_\_\_\_\_ of a distribution indicates the presence of extreme scores

 A) symmetry

 B) modality

 C) median

 \*D) skew

7. Consider the following distribution: 18, 21, 24, 27, 30. The value 24 is the:

 A) mode.

 B) median.

 C) mean.

 \*D) median and mean.

8. Which measure of central tendency can be used to describe a distribution at any level of measurement—nominal, ordinal or interval?

\* A) mode

 B) median

 C) mean

 D) standard deviation

9. Consider the following distribution: 16, 42, 45, 47, 47, 49, 50. What is the median?

 A) 42.3

 B) 45.0

 C) 46.0

 \*D) 47.0

10. In a sample, a researcher found 18 Democrats, 27 Republicans, and 9 Independents. Which measure of dispersion is appropriate for summarizing these data?

 A) mean deviation

 B) standard deviation

 \*C) measure of qualitative variation

 D) lambda

11. The following curves depicting the distribution of grades for three different political science classes.

Which class had the highest standard deviation?

\* A) 1

 B) 2

 C) 3

 D) It is impossible to tell on the basis of the information provided.

12. A researcher lists the categories for a single variable under investigation and counts the number of observations in each. The researcher is constructing a(n):

 A) interquartile range.

 B) percentage distribution by response category.

 \*C) univariate frequency distribution.

 D) normal distribution curve.

13. Which statement is true considering the following list of numbers: 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9?

 A) The mode and mean are both 6.4.

 B) The mean and the median are both 6.4.

 \*C) The median and mode are both 9.

 D) The median, mode, and mean are all 9.

14. The measure of qualitative variation in nominal distributions is the:

 A) fixed proportion of observations that lie between the mean and fixed units of standard deviations.

 B) number of observations that fall into each of several categories.

 C) number representing a "typical" or an "average" characteristic of the distribution.

\* D) ratio between the total observed differences and the maximum possible differences.

15. In a distribution with a mean of 100 and a standard deviation of 10, a score of 20 would yield a standard score, or Z score, of:

 A) – 5.

 B) +5.

\* C) – 8.

 D) +8.

**Note:** Correct options are marked with “\*”.