


| A. normal with center $\approx 62$ in. and $\mathrm{SD} \approx 4$ in. | Go To \# <br> 9 |
| :--- | :---: |
| B. approximately normal with center $\approx 62$ in. <br> and $\mathrm{SD} \approx 4$ in. | Go To \# <br> 7 |
| C. roughly symmetric with mean $\approx 64$ in. and <br> $\mathrm{SD} \approx 4$ in. | Go To \# <br> 4 |
| D. skewed left with mean $\approx 62$ in. and $\mathrm{SD} \approx 6$ in. | Go To \# |
|  | 2 |



Which statement below is NOT true?


| A. both distributions are approximately normal | Go To \# <br> 4 |
| :--- | :---: |
| B. both distributions are skewed right | Go To \# |
| 8 |  |\(\left|\begin{array}{cc}Go To \# \\

3\end{array}\right|\)| Go To \# |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| C. females generally live longer than males | 10 |
| D. the ranges for both are about the same |  |



Which statement below is NOT true?


| A. there are more female outliers than males | Go To \# <br> 1 |
| :--- | :---: |
| B. males have a higher IQR than females | Go To \# <br> 5 |
| C. the median male life expectancy is higher <br> than for females | Go To \# <br> 10 |
| D. the standard deviation for females is larger <br> than for males | Go To \# <br> 6 |



Which statement is false?

| A. symmetric distributions are not necessarily <br> mound-shaped | Go To \# <br> 10 |
| :--- | :---: |
| B. data can never be normal | Go To \# |
|  <br> C. the mean is larger than the median in a <br> heavily skewed right distribution | Go To \# <br> 5 |
| D. the IQR of the data graphed below is $\approx 72-80$ | Go To \# <br> 8 |



What is one advantage of a dot plot over a box plot?

| A. A dot plot shows outliers, but a box plot <br> cannot. | Go To \# <br> 1 |
| :--- | :---: |
| B. A box plot can show skewness, but a dot plot <br> cannot. | Go To \# <br> 9 |
| C. A box plot cannot show how many data <br> points there are, but a dot plot can. | Go To \# |
| 6 |  |$|$| Go To \# |
| :--- |
| 7 |




| A. the distribution is roughly symmetric | Go To \# <br> 7 |
| :--- | :---: |
| B. the distribution is mound-shaped | Go To \# |
|  | 2 |
| C. the center of the distribution is $\approx$ <br>  <br> D. the distribution is normal <br> Go To \# <br> 9 |  |
|  | Go To \# |



If you could replace one of these five numbers with the number 20, which one would you replace if you want to make the standard deviation as SMALL as possible?

18, 19, 20, 21, 28

| A. 21 | Go To \# |
| :--- | :---: |
| 8 |  |
| B. 19 | Go To \# |
|  | 4 |
| C. 20 | Go To \# |
|  | 2 |
| D. 28 | Go To \# |
|  | 9 |



Suppose the mean car repair cost at a car dealership is \$345 and the standard deviation is $\$ 125$. What is the mean and standard deviation of the $7 \%$ tax that is assessed on all repairs?

| A. $\$ 24.15$ and \$8.75 | Go To \# <br> 3 |
| :--- | :---: |
| B. $\$ 24.25$ and $\$ 125$ | Go To \# <br> 5 |
| C. $\$ 369.15$ and $\$ 133.75$ | Go To \# <br> 10 |
| D. none of the above | Go To \# <br> 6 |



A set of 5000 scores on a college readiness exam are known to be approximately normally distributed with mean 72 and standard deviation 6. To the nearest integer value, how many scores are there between 63 and 75?

| A. 3227 | Go To \# <br> 8 |
| :--- | :---: |
| B. 4115 | Go To \# |
|  | 3 |
| C. 3650 | Go To \# |
|  | 4 |
| D. 3123 | Go To \# |
|  | 2 |



One of the values in a normal distribution is 43 and its $z$ score is l.65. If the mean of the distribution is 40 , what is the standard deviation?

| A. 3 | Go To \# <br> 7 |
| :--- | :---: |
| B. 1.82 | Go To \# |
| 5 |  |$|$| Go To \# |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 |

## KEY/PATH:

1
7
9
2
4


$$
\begin{gathered}
3 \\
10 \\
5 \\
6
\end{gathered}
$$

