

**Question 1: (10 Marks)**

I) Complete the following frequency distribution, (4 Marks)

Class	Frequency	Cumulative Frequency	Relative Frequency	Mid-Point			
5.5 - 10.5	2						
10.5 - 15.5	3						
15.5 - 20.5	5						
20.5 - 25.5	2						
25.5 - 30.5	2						
30.5 - 35.5	1						
35.5 - 40.5	1						
Total							

II) find the following statistics: (4 Marks)

Mean	Variance
Mode	Median

II) Draw the Polygon.(2 Marks)



**Question 2. Determine the CORRECT and False statements (5 Marks)**

1. Mode is affected by the extreme values	
2. Mean is the best central tendency measurement for skewed distribution	
3. Median is the best central tendency measurement for skewed distribution	
4. We can not find the frequency distribution for Nominal variables	
5. Relative frequency distribution is used to compare data of the same size	
6. stem and leaf plot is used to represent the data graphically	
7. bar chart and histogram give exactly the same information	
8. Hypothesis testing is part of inferential statistic	
9. The interval level of measurement has a meaningful zero	
10. In random phenomena we do not know all the outcome	

**Question 3. Fill the missing words (5 Marks)**

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ is the average of the squared deviations from the mean.

Because it uses every score in a distribution and is easy to interpret, the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ is the most common measure of variability.

Statistical Measures based on samples referred to as (3) \_\_\_\_\_ while Statistical Measures based on populations referred to as (4) \_\_\_\_\_

For the data set 12,7,8,4,9,5,6,4,9,10 the median would be (5) \_\_\_\_\_

If the distribution is skewed, the best central tendency measure is (6) \_\_\_\_\_

If the distribution is symmetric, the best central tendency measure is (7) \_\_\_\_\_

If the mean for 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 and x. is 8.00, then the value of x is equal to (8) \_\_\_\_\_

Ogives is used to represent the (9) \_\_\_\_\_

Pie chart is best used to represent the(10) \_\_\_\_\_

Important Formulas:  $MD = \frac{n/2 - cf}{f}(w) + L_m$   $\bar{X} = \frac{\sum f \cdot X_m}{n}$   $s^2 = \frac{n(\sum f \cdot X_m^2) - (\sum f \cdot X_m)^2}{n(n-1)}$   $s^2 = \frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}$   $CV = \frac{s}{\bar{x}} \times 100\%$   $SK = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^3}{ns^3}$   $\beta_2 = \frac{\mu_4}{\mu_2^2}$