

King Fahd University of Petroleum & Minerals
Department of Mathematics & Statistics
STAT-211-Term112
Quiz #1

Name: _____ ID: _____ Section: _____ Serial: _____

Q1: For each of the data below, write the data type and appropriate measurement level:

Data	Data type	Measurement level
a) Academic major (Finance, Accounting, etc)	Categorical	Nominal
b) Number of credit hours	Numerical, discrete	ratio
c) Clothes size (Small, Medium, or Large)	Categorical	ordinal
d) Age (in years)	Numerical, continuous	ratio
e) Temperature (in °F)	Numerical, continuous	Interval

Q2: Select True or False for each of the following statements.

1. Descriptive statistical tools include graphs, charts, and numerical measures. (True / False)
2. A group of 50 babies born in 2000. This group is an example of a statistical population. (True / False)
3. When a company scans the bar codes on its products in an effort to count the number of products that remain in inventory, the company is collecting data through experimentation. (True / False)
4. At the end of the school term, students are asked to rate the course on a scale of 1-5 how well they liked the course. The data generated from this question are examples of ordinal data. (True / False)
5. The data level that will provide the greatest flexibility when it comes to analyzing the data is nominal data. (True / False)

Q3: Using the following set of data

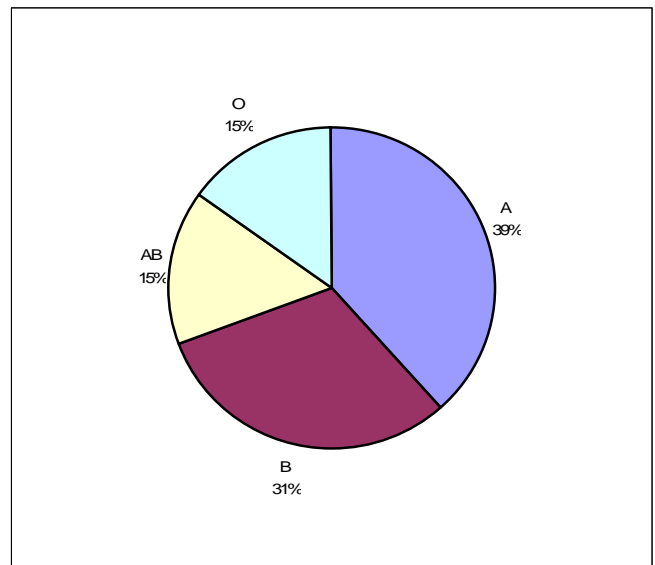
X	9450	9390	9980	9630	9760	9990	9480	9140	9000	9530	9650	9790	9830
Y	A	B	A	AB	O	B	B	AB	O	A	A	A	B

- Starting from 9000, construct a grouped frequency distribution for X with exactly 5 classes.

Class	Frequency
9000 to < 9200	2
9200 to < 9400	1
9400 to < 9600	3
9600 to < 9800	4
9800 to < 10000	3
total	13

- Calculate and draw the size of each slice in a pie chart for Y.

	frequency	relative frequency	pie area (in °)
A	5	0.385	138.5
B	4	0.308	110.8
AB	2	0.154	55.4
O	2	0.154	55.4
Total	13	1.000	360



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Q2: Select True or False for each of the following statements.

1. A group of 50 babies born in 2000. This group is an example of a statistical population.
(True / **False**)
2. When a company scans the bar codes on its products in an effort to count the number of products that remain in inventory, the company is collecting data through experimentation.
(True / **False**)
3. When students are asked to list their age, the type of data being collected is quantitative.
(**True** / False)
4. At the end of the school term, students are asked to rate the course on a scale of 1-5 how well they liked the course. The data generated from this question are examples of ordinal data. (**True** / False)
5. The data level that will provide the greatest flexibility when it comes to analyzing the data is nominal data. (True / **False**)

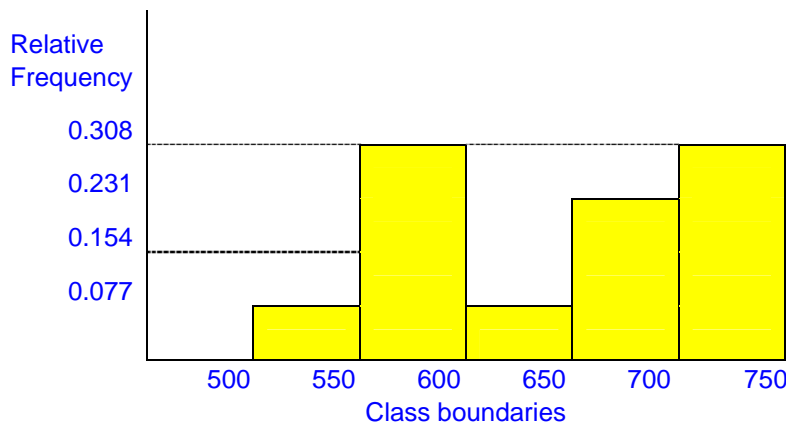
Q3: Using the following set of data

X	9450	9390	9980	9630	9760	10050	9480	9140	9000	9530	9650	9790	9830
Y	661	667	735	712	711	715	664	603	579	587	578	553	549

1. Construct a grouped frequency distribution for Y where [600 to < 650] is one of the classes.

Class	Frequency
500 to < 550	1
550 to < 600	4
600 to < 650	1
650 to < 700	3
700 to < 750	4
Total	13

2. Construct a relative frequency histogram for Y.



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e) Temperature (in °F)	Numerical, continuous	Interval

Q2: Select True or False for each of the following statements.

1. Descriptive statistical tools include graphs, charts, and numerical measures. (**True** / False)
2. A group of 50 babies born in 2000. This group is an example of a sample. (True / **False**)
3. When a company scans the bar codes on its products in an effort to count the number of products that remain in inventory, the company is collecting data through experimentation. (True / **False**)
4. At the end of the school term, students are asked to rate the course on a scale of 1-5 how well they liked the course. The data generated from this question are examples of ordinal data. (**True** / False)
5. The data level that will provide the greatest flexibility when it comes to analyzing the data is nominal data. (True / **False**)

Q3: Using the following set of data

X	9450	9390	9980	9630	9760	10050	9480	9140	9000	9530	9650	9790	9830
Y	661	667	735	712	711	715	664	603	579	587	578	553	549

- Construct a grouped frequency distribution for X where [9350 to <9700] is one of the classes.

Class	Frequency
9000 to < 9350	2
9350 to < 9700	6
9700 to <10050	4
10050 to <10400	1
Total	13

- Construct a relative frequency histogram for X

