

**TEST BANK**



Essential  
**STATISTICS**



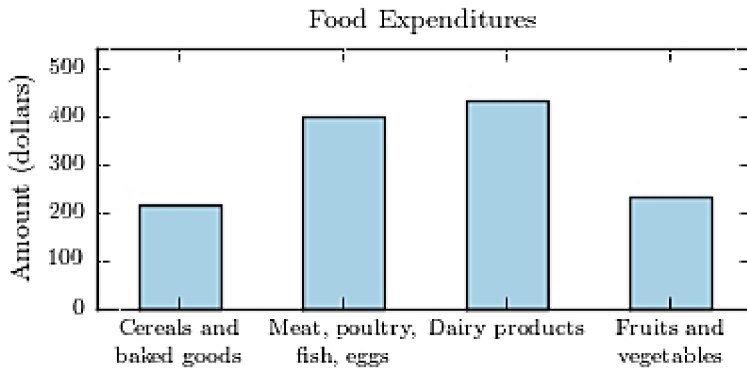
William Navidi

Barry Monk

**MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.**

1) The following bar graph presents the average amount a certain family spent, in dollars, on various food categories in a recent year. 1) \_\_\_\_\_

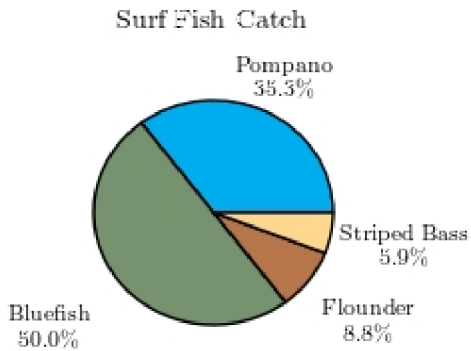
On which food category was the most money spent?



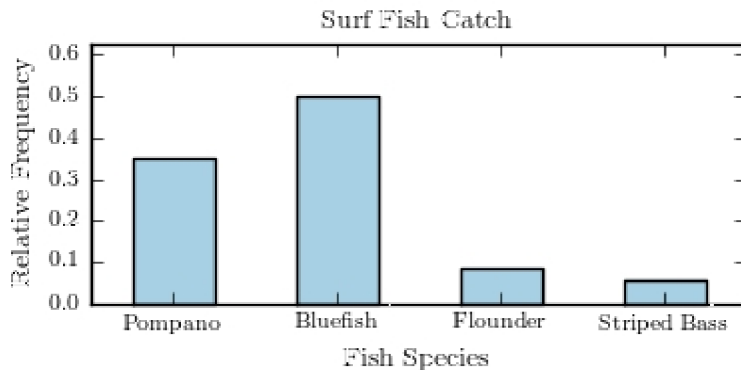
- A) Dairy products
- B) Fruits and vegetables
- C) Cereals and baked goods
- D) Meat poultry, fish, eggs

2) The following pie chart presents the percentages of fish caught in each of four ratings categories. 2) \_\_\_\_\_

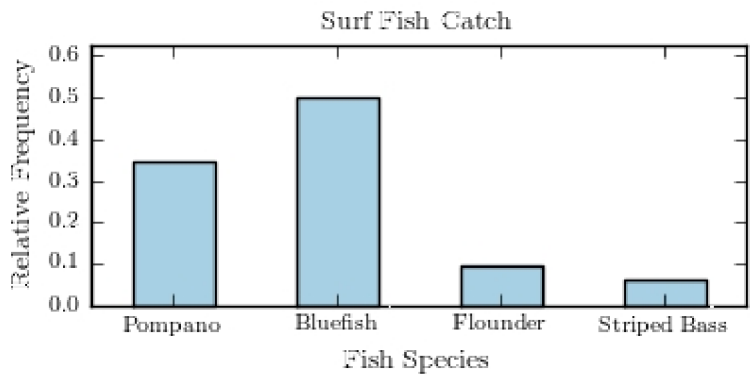
Match this pie chart with its corresponding bar graph.



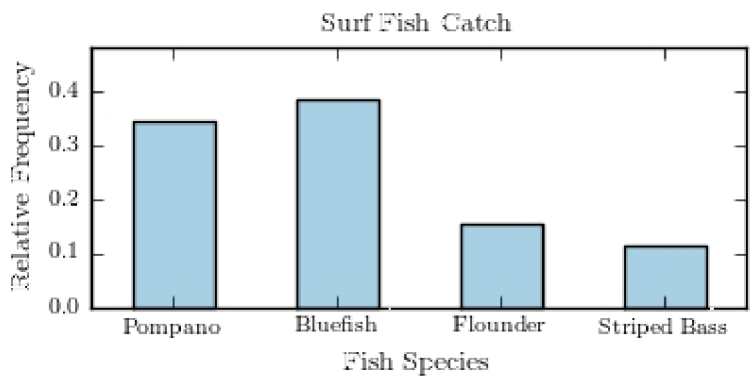
A)



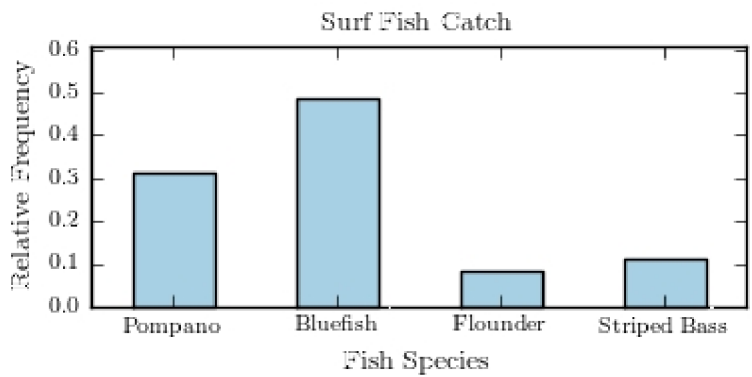
B)



C)



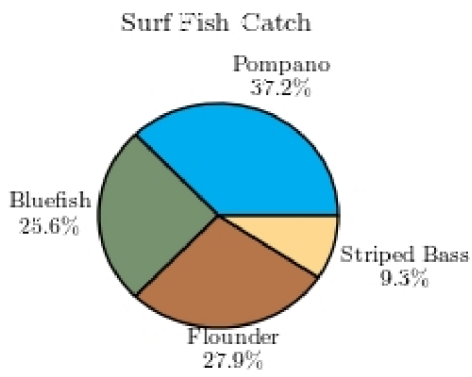
D)



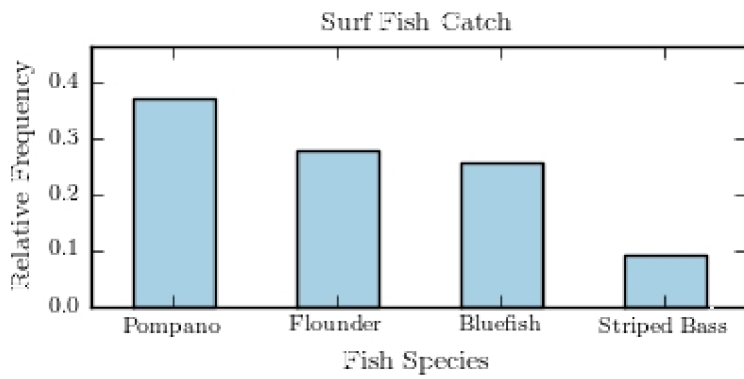
3) The following pie chart presents the percentages of fish caught in each of four ratings categories.

3) \_\_\_\_\_

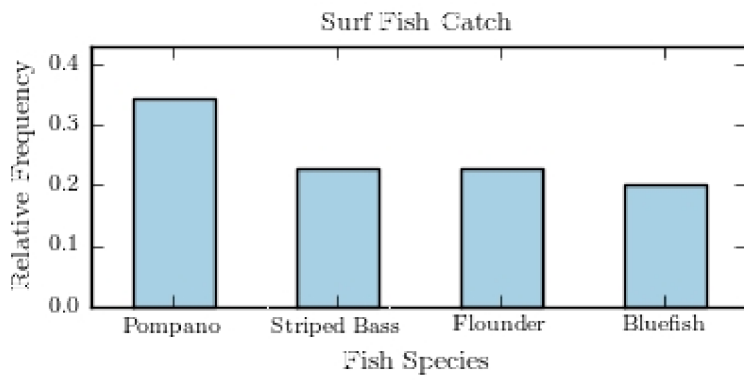
Match this pie chart with its corresponding Parato chart.



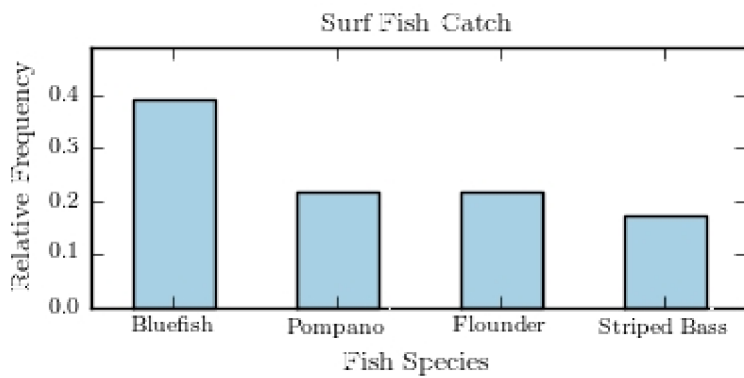
A)



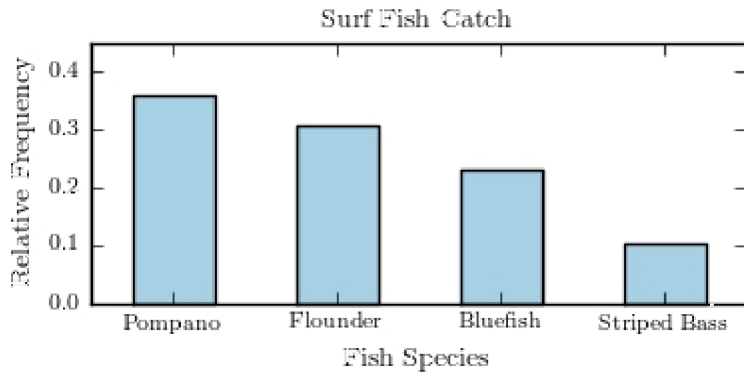
B)



C)

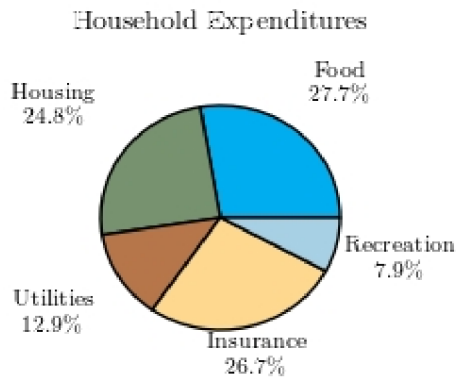


D)



4) Following is a pie chart that presents the percentages spent by a certain household on its five largest annual expenditures. What percentage of the money spent was spent on food, housing, and utilities?

4) \_\_\_\_\_



A) 60.4%

B) 52.5%

C) 47%

D) 65.4%

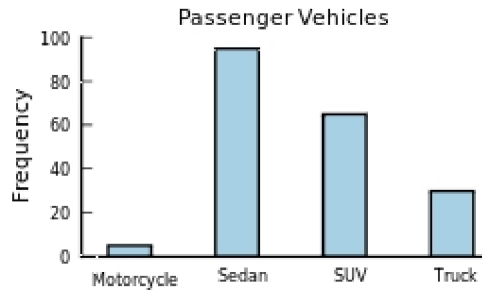
5) The following frequency distribution presents the frequency of passenger vehicles that pass through a certain intersection from 8:00 AM to 9:00 AM on a particular day.

5) \_\_\_\_\_

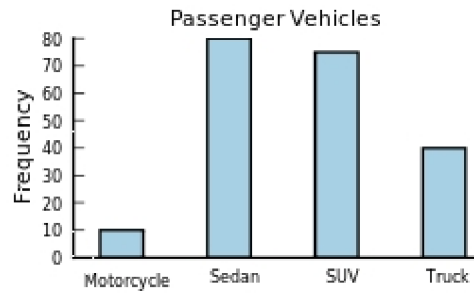
| Vehicle Type | Frequency |
|--------------|-----------|
| Motorcycle   | 15        |
| Sedan        | 85        |
| SUV          | 50        |
| Truck        | 25        |

Construct a frequency bar graph for the data.

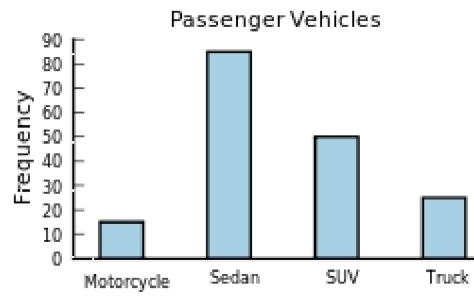
A)



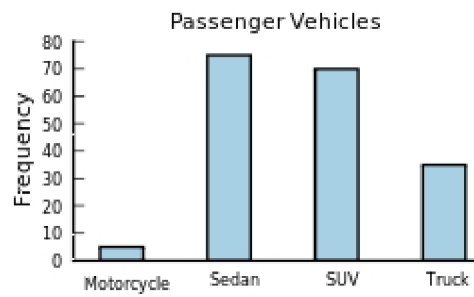
B)



C)



D)



- 6) The following frequency distribution presents the frequency of passenger vehicles that pass through a certain intersection from 8:00 AM to 9:00 AM on a particular day. 6) \_\_\_\_\_

| Vehicle Type | Frequency |
|--------------|-----------|
| Motorcycle   | 7         |
| Sedan        | 79        |
| SUV          | 78        |
| Truck        | 45        |

What is the relative frequency of the SUV category?

- A) 78                      B) 0.987                      C) 0.373                      D) 78%

- 7) The following frequency distribution presents the frequency of passenger vehicles that pass through a certain intersection from 8:00 AM to 9:00 AM on a particular day. 7) \_\_\_\_\_

| Vehicle Type | Frequency |
|--------------|-----------|
| Motorcycle   | 13        |
| Sedan        | 78        |
| SUV          | 88        |
| Truck        | 35        |

Construct a relative frequency distribution for the data.

A)

| Vehicle Type | Relative Frequency |
|--------------|--------------------|
| Motorcycle   | 0.13               |
| Sedan        | 0.78               |
| SUV          | 0.88               |
| Truck        | 0.35               |

B)

| Vehicle Type | Relative Frequency |
|--------------|--------------------|
| Motorcycle   | 0.148              |
| Sedan        | 0.886              |
| SUV          | 1                  |
| Truck        | 0.398              |

C)

| Vehicle Type | Relative Frequency |
|--------------|--------------------|
| Motorcycle   | 0.061              |
| Sedan        | 0.364              |
| SUV          | 0.411              |
| Truck        | 0.164              |

D)

| Vehicle Type | Relative Frequency |
|--------------|--------------------|
| Motorcycle   | 0.061%             |
| Sedan        | 0.364%             |
| SUV          | 0.411%             |
| Truck        | 0.164%             |

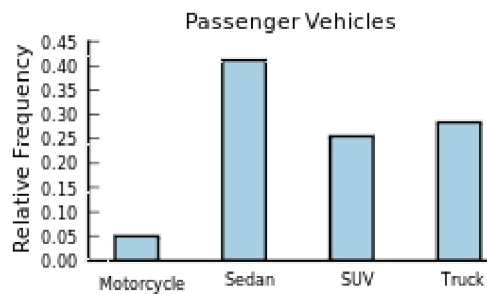
8) The following frequency distribution presents the frequency of passenger vehicles that pass through a certain intersection from 8:00 AM to 9:00 AM on a particular day.

8) \_\_\_\_\_

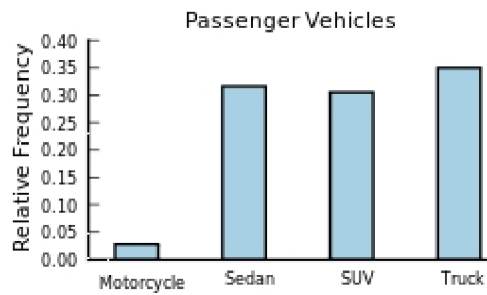
| Vehicle Type | Frequency |
|--------------|-----------|
| Motorcycle   | 7         |
| Sedan        | 58        |
| SUV          | 36        |
| Truck        | 40        |

Construct a relative frequency bar graph for the data.

A)

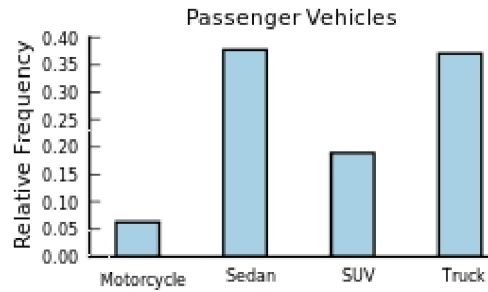


B)

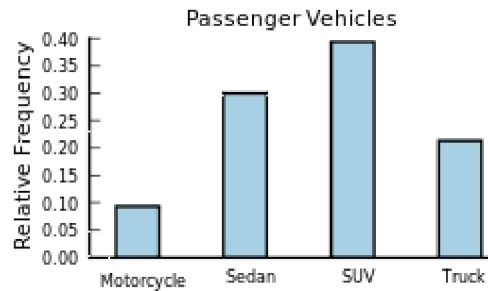




C)



D)



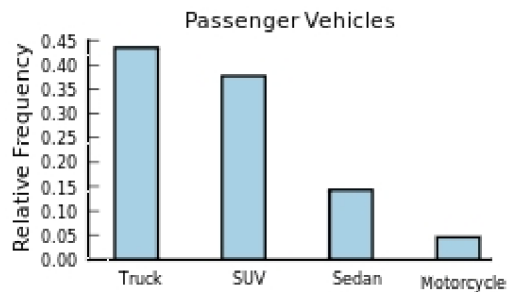
9) The following frequency distribution presents the frequency of passenger vehicles that pass through a certain intersection from 8:00 AM to 9:00 AM on a particular day.

9) \_\_\_\_\_

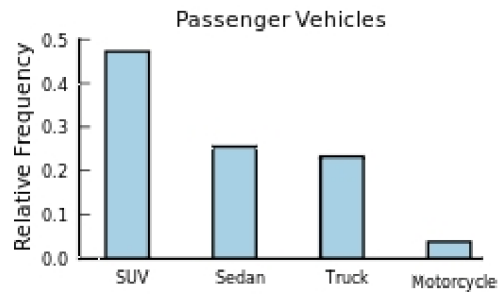
| Vehicle Type | Frequency |
|--------------|-----------|
| Motorcycle   | 5         |
| Sedan        | 33        |
| SUV          | 61        |
| Truck        | 30        |

Construct a relative frequency Parato chart for the data.

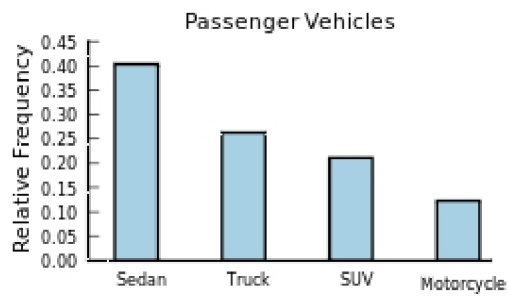
A)



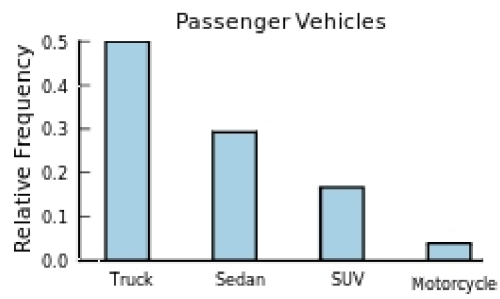
B)



C)



D)



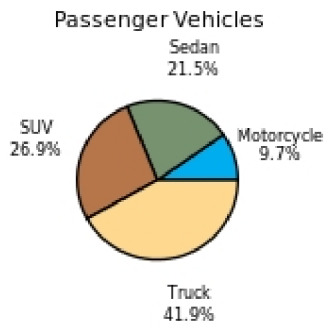
10) The following frequency distribution presents the frequency of passenger vehicles that pass through a certain intersection from 8:00 AM to 9:00 AM on a particular day.

10) \_\_\_\_\_

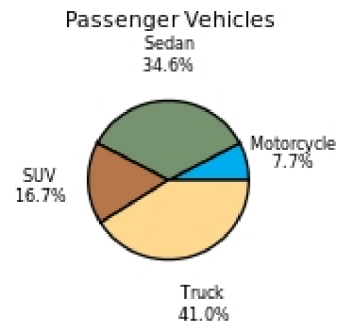
| Vehicle Type | Frequency |
|--------------|-----------|
| Motorcycle   | 6         |
| Sedan        | 26        |
| SUV          | 30        |
| Truck        | 21        |

Construct a pie chart for the data.

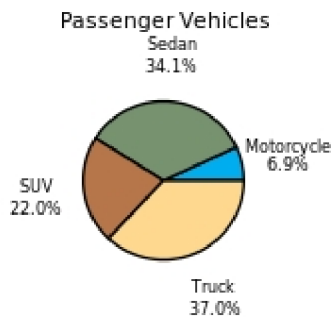
A)



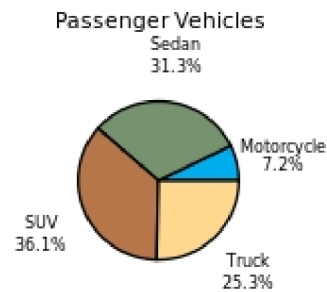
B)



C)

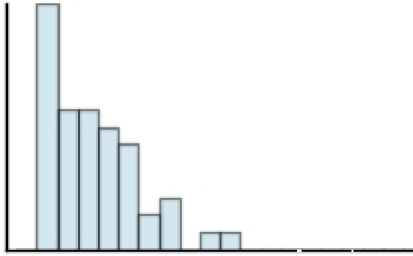


D)



11) Classify the histogram as skewed to the left, skewed to the right, or approximately symmetric.

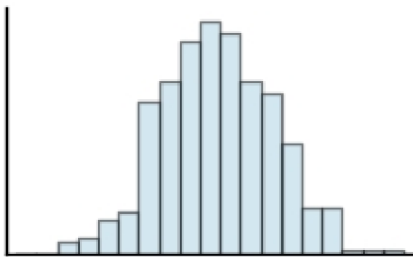
11) \_\_\_\_\_



- A) skewed to the left
- B) approximately symmetric
- C) skewed to the right

12) Classify the histogram as unimodal or bimodal.

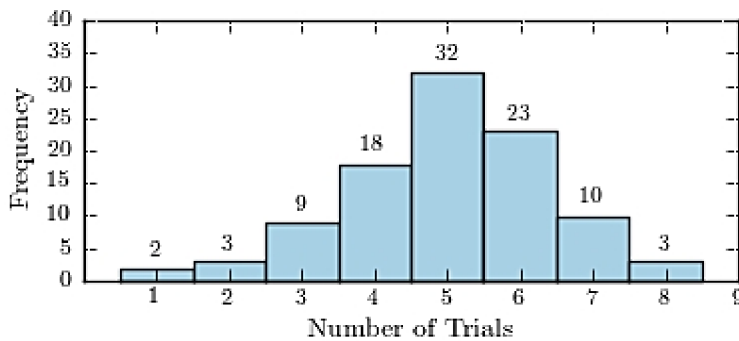
12) \_\_\_\_\_



- A) unimodal
- B) bimodal

13) One hundred students are shown an eight-digit number on a piece of cardboard for three seconds and are asked to then recite the number from memory. The process is repeated until the student accurately recites the entire number from memory. The following histogram presents the number of trials it took each student to memorize the number.

13) \_\_\_\_\_



How many students memorized the number in three trials or less?

- A) 86
- B) 5
- C) 14
- D) 16

- 14) The following frequency distribution presents the weights in pounds (lb) of a sample of visitors to a health clinic. 14) \_\_\_\_\_

| Weight (lb) | Frequency |
|-------------|-----------|
| 130-137     | 3         |
| 138-145     | 2         |
| 146-153     | 8         |
| 154-161     | 3         |
| 162-169     | 5         |
| 170-177     | 9         |
| 178-185     | 5         |
| 186-193     | 2         |

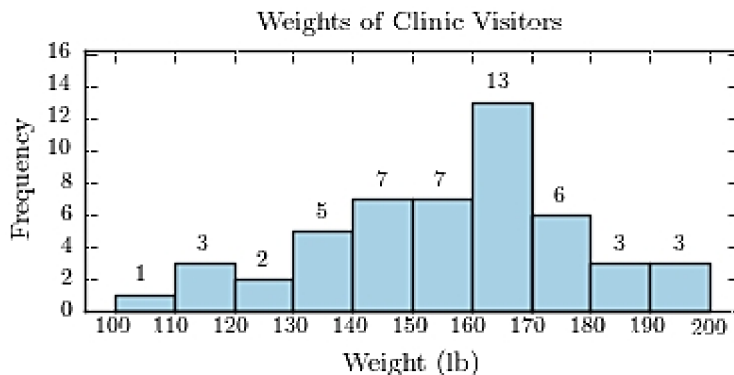
What is the class width?

- A) 9                                      B) 64                                      C) 8                                      D) 7
- 15) The following frequency distribution presents the weights in pounds (lb) of a sample of visitors to a health clinic. 15) \_\_\_\_\_

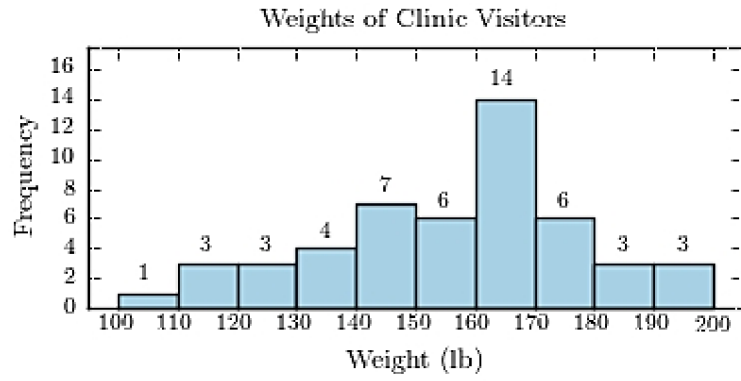
| Weights of Clinic Visitors |           |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| Weight (lb)                | Frequency |
| 100–109                    | 1         |
| 110–119                    | 3         |
| 120–129                    | 3         |
| 130–139                    | 4         |
| 140–149                    | 7         |
| 150–159                    | 7         |
| 160–169                    | 13        |
| 170–179                    | 6         |
| 180–189                    | 3         |
| 190–199                    | 3         |

Construct a frequency histogram.

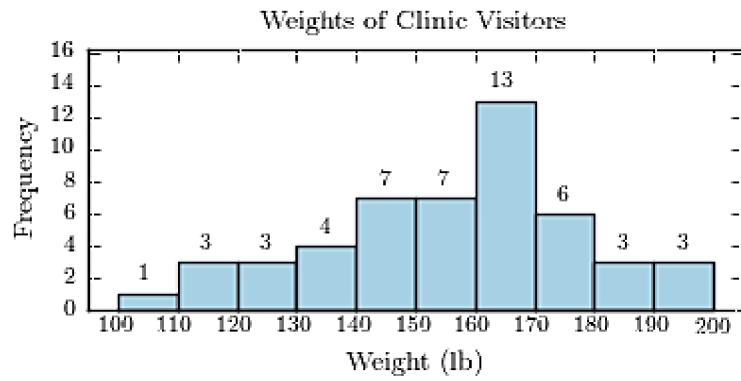
A)



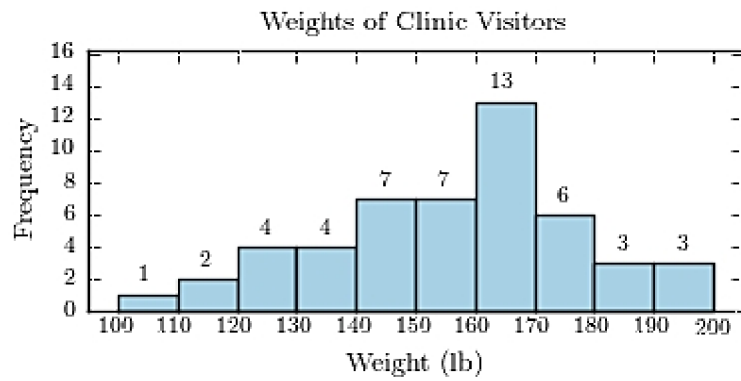
B)



C)



D)



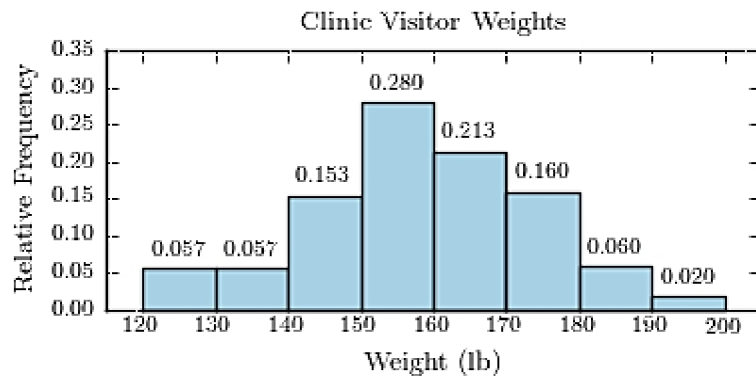
16) The following frequency distribution presents the weights in pounds (lb) of a sample of visitors to a health clinic.

16) \_\_\_\_\_

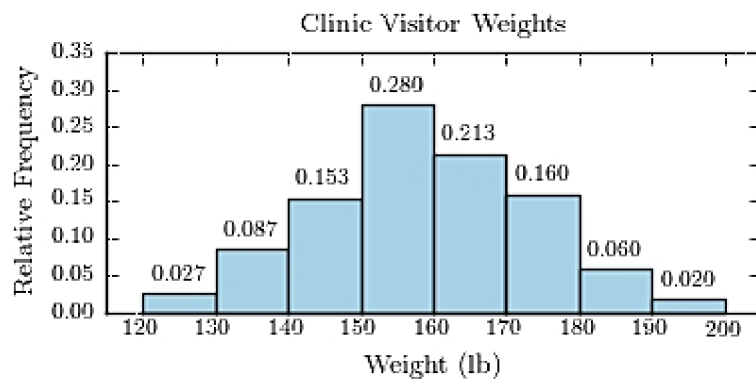
| Clinic Visitor Weights |           |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Weight (lb)            | Frequency |
| 120-129                | 4         |
| 130-139                | 13        |
| 140-149                | 23        |
| 150-159                | 42        |
| 160-169                | 32        |
| 170-179                | 24        |
| 180-189                | 9         |
| 190-199                | 3         |

Construct a relative frequency histogram.

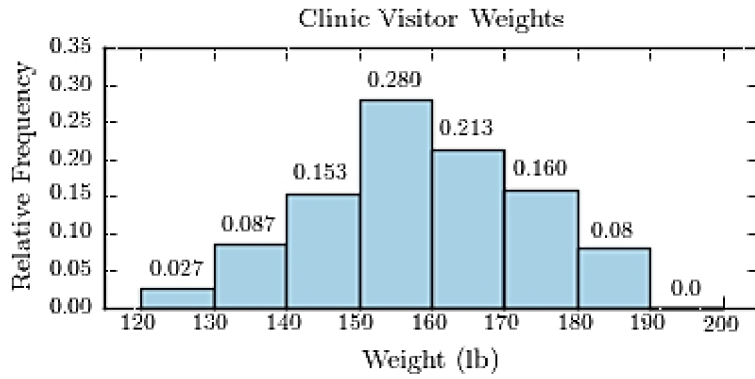
A)



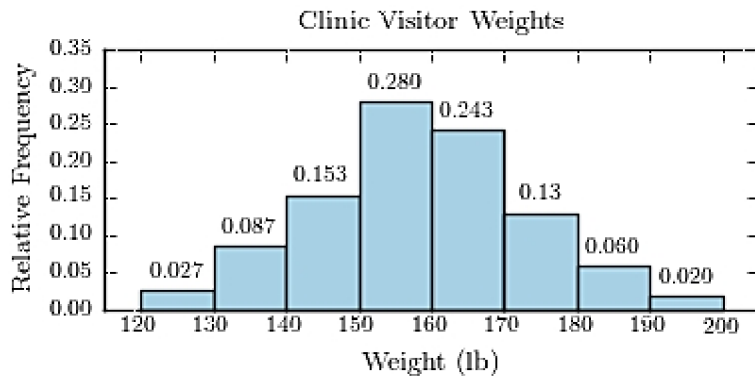
B)



C)



D)



17) The following table presents the purchase totals (in dollars) of a random sample of gasoline purchases at a convenience store.

17) \_\_\_\_\_

Construct a frequency distribution using a class width of 10, and using 0 as the lower class limit for the first class.

|       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 76.59 | 48.55 | 93.66 | 60.17 | 39.10 |
| 93.28 | 65.43 | 34.12 | 80.41 | 77.16 |
| 80.07 | 93.46 | 39.19 | 43.84 | 44.70 |
| 68.74 | 89.98 | 6.97  | 52.86 | 68.93 |



A)

| Convenience Store Gas Purchases |           |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Amount (dollars)                | Frequency |
| 0.00-9.99                       | 1         |
| 10.00-19.99                     | 0         |
| 20.00-29.99                     | 0         |
| 30.00-39.99                     | 3         |
| 40.00-49.99                     | 3         |
| 50.00-59.99                     | 1         |
| 60.00-69.99                     | 4         |
| 70.00-79.99                     | 2         |
| 80.00-89.99                     | 4         |
| 90.00-99.99                     | 2         |

B)

| Convenience Store Gas Purchases |           |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Amount (dollars)                | Frequency |
| 0.00-9.99                       | 1         |
| 10.00-19.99                     | 0         |
| 20.00-29.99                     | 0         |
| 30.00-39.99                     | 3         |
| 40.00-49.99                     | 3         |
| 50.00-59.99                     | 1         |
| 60.00-69.99                     | 4         |
| 70.00-79.99                     | 2         |
| 80.00-89.99                     | 3         |
| 90.00-99.99                     | 3         |

C)

| Convenience Store Gas Purchases |           |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Amount (dollars)                | Frequency |
| 0.00-9.99                       | 1         |
| 10.00-19.99                     | 0         |
| 20.00-29.99                     | 1         |
| 30.00-39.99                     | 2         |
| 40.00-49.99                     | 3         |
| 50.00-59.99                     | 1         |
| 60.00-69.99                     | 4         |
| 70.00-79.99                     | 2         |
| 80.00-89.99                     | 3         |
| 90.00-99.99                     | 3         |

D)

| Convenience Store Gas Purchases |           |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Amount (dollars)                | Frequency |
| 0.00-9.99                       | 1         |
| 10.00-19.99                     | 0         |
| 20.00-29.99                     | 0         |
| 30.00-39.99                     | 4         |
| 40.00-49.99                     | 2         |
| 50.00-59.99                     | 1         |
| 60.00-69.99                     | 4         |
| 70.00-79.99                     | 2         |
| 80.00-89.99                     | 3         |
| 90.00-99.99                     | 3         |

18) The following table presents the purchase totals (in dollars) of a random sample of gasoline purchases at a convenience store.

18) \_\_\_\_\_

Construct a relative frequency distribution using a class width of 10, and using 0 as the lower class limit for the first class.

|       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 44.52 | 72.67 | 51.20 | 59.41 | 64.86 |
| 98.05 | 80.24 | 56.18 | 51.93 | 46.17 |
| 88.08 | 46.49 | 24.48 | 50.26 | 36.77 |
| 27.61 | 6.56  | 22.75 | 36.65 | 74.55 |

A)

| Convenience Store Gas Purchases |                    |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| Amount (dollars)                | Relative Frequency |
| 0.00-9.99                       | 0.050              |
| 10.00-19.99                     | 0.000              |
| 20.00-29.99                     | 0.150              |
| 30.00-39.99                     | 0.100              |
| 40.00-49.99                     | 0.150              |
| 50.00-59.99                     | 0.250              |
| 60.00-69.99                     | 0.050              |
| 70.00-79.99                     | 0.100              |
| 80.00-89.99                     | 0.100              |
| 90.00-99.99                     | 0.050              |

B)

| Convenience Store Gas Purchases |                    |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| Amount (dollars)                | Relative Frequency |
| 0.00-9.99                       | 0.050              |
| 10.00-19.99                     | 0.000              |
| 20.00-29.99                     | 0.150              |
| 30.00-39.99                     | 0.100              |
| 40.00-49.99                     | 0.150              |
| 50.00-59.99                     | 0.250              |
| 60.00-69.99                     | 0.040              |
| 70.00-79.99                     | 0.110              |
| 80.00-89.99                     | 0.100              |
| 90.00-99.99                     | 0.050              |

C)

| Convenience Store Gas Purchases |                    |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| Amount (dollars)                | Relative Frequency |
| 0.00-9.99                       | 0.050              |
| 10.00-19.99                     | 0.000              |
| 20.00-29.99                     | 0.150              |
| 30.00-39.99                     | 0.100              |
| 40.00-49.99                     | 0.150              |
| 50.00-59.99                     | 0.240              |
| 60.00-69.99                     | 0.060              |
| 70.00-79.99                     | 0.100              |
| 80.00-89.99                     | 0.100              |
| 90.00-99.99                     | 0.050              |

D)

| Convenience Store Gas Purchases |                    |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| Amount (dollars)                | Relative Frequency |
| 0.00-9.99                       | 0.035              |
| 10.00-19.99                     | 0.015              |
| 20.00-29.99                     | 0.150              |
| 30.00-39.99                     | 0.100              |
| 40.00-49.99                     | 0.150              |
| 50.00-59.99                     | 0.250              |
| 60.00-69.99                     | 0.050              |
| 70.00-79.99                     | 0.100              |
| 80.00-89.99                     | 0.100              |
| 90.00-99.99                     | 0.050              |

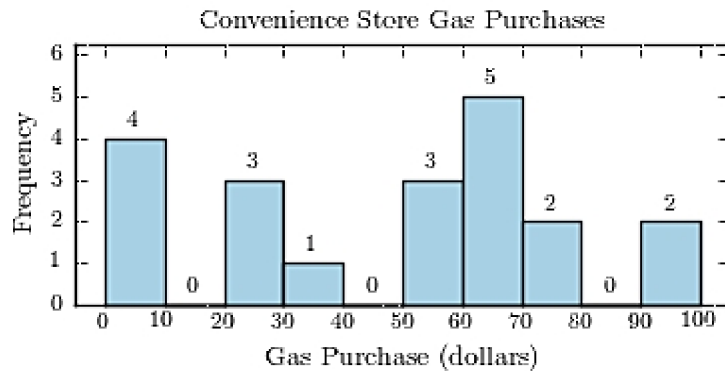
19) The following table presents the purchase totals (in dollars) of a random sample of gasoline purchases at a convenience store.

19) \_\_\_\_\_

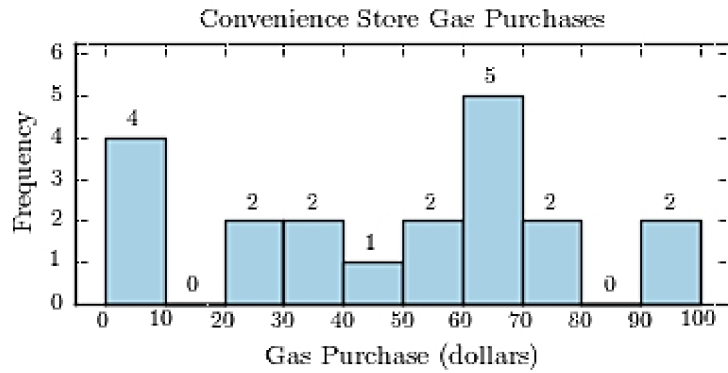
Construct a frequency histogram using a class width of 10, and using 0 as the lower class limit for the first class.

|    |    |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|----|
| 95 | 99 | 4  | 75 | 23 |
| 26 | 27 | 65 | 68 | 69 |
| 31 | 7  | 72 | 67 | 46 |
| 0  | 46 | 1  | 53 | 67 |

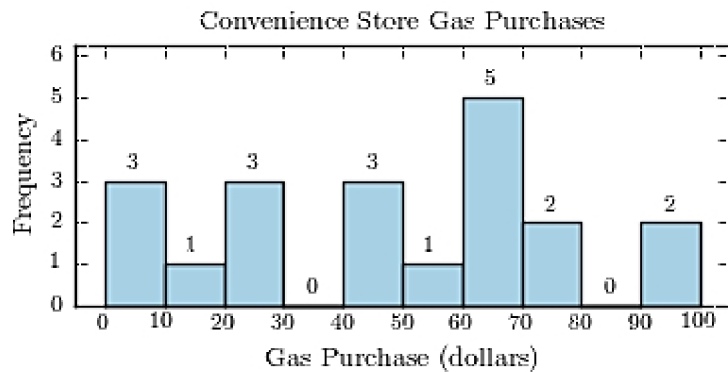
A)



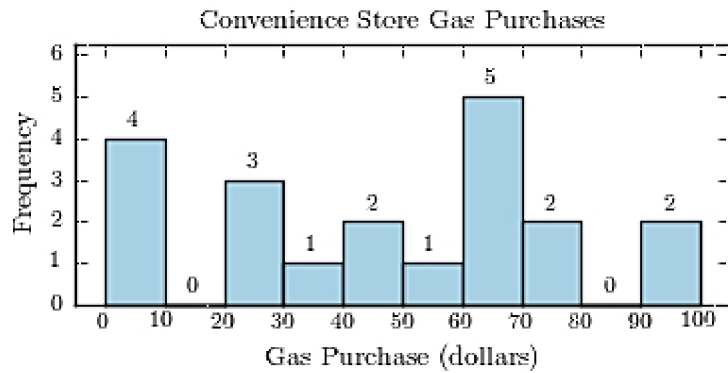
B)



C)



D)



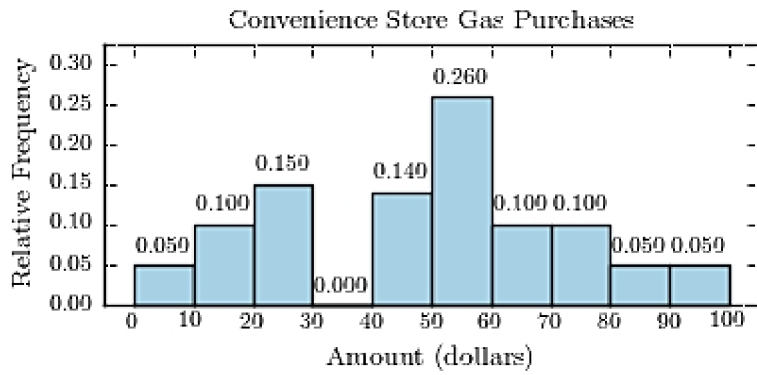
20) The following table presents the purchase totals (in dollars) of a random sample of gasoline purchases at a convenience store.

20) \_\_\_\_\_

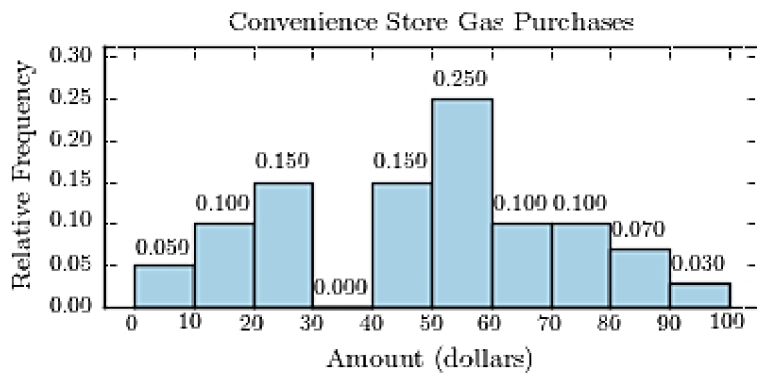
Construct a relative frequency histogram using a class width of 10, and using 0 as the lower class limit for the first class.

|       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 22.75 | 53.99 | 60.56 | 86.86 | 10.98 |
| 28.88 | 77.87 | 5.04  | 68.60 | 40.07 |
| 74.42 | 52.19 | 94.89 | 29.08 | 50.87 |
| 13.49 | 50.49 | 43.20 | 55.53 | 49.59 |

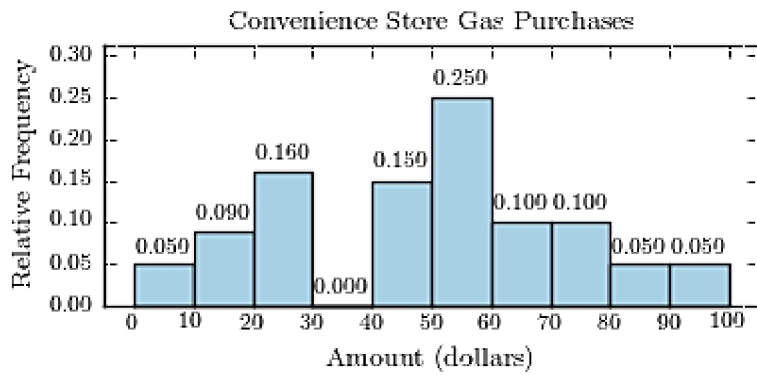
A)



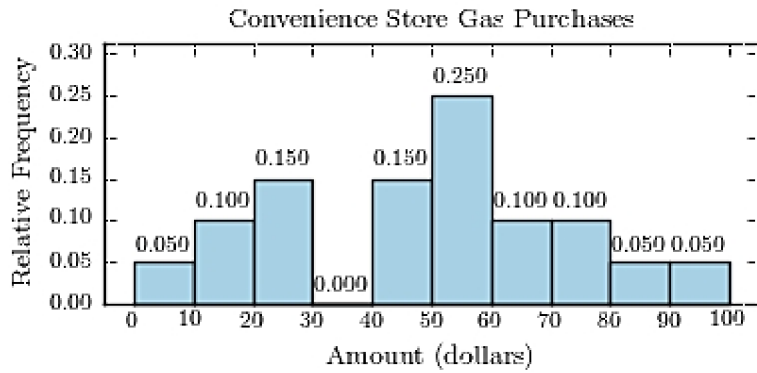
B)



C)



D)



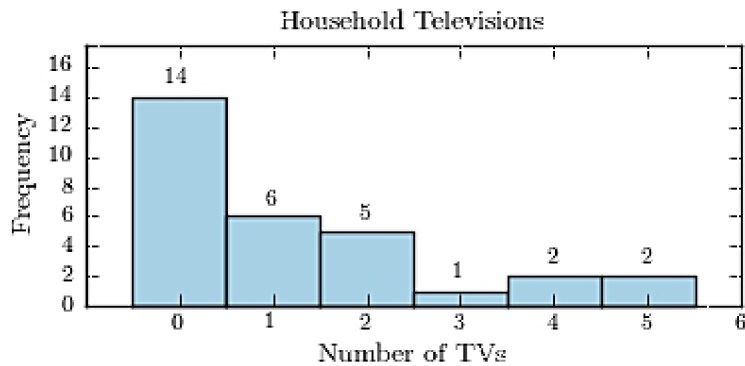
21) Thirty households were surveyed for the number of televisions in each home. Following are the results.

21) \_\_\_\_\_

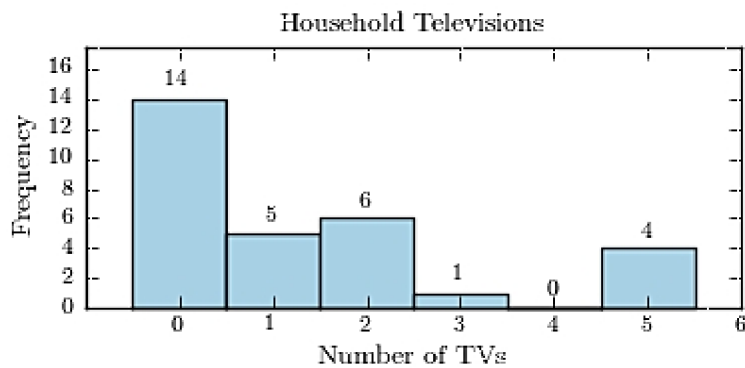
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 0 |

Construct a frequency histogram.

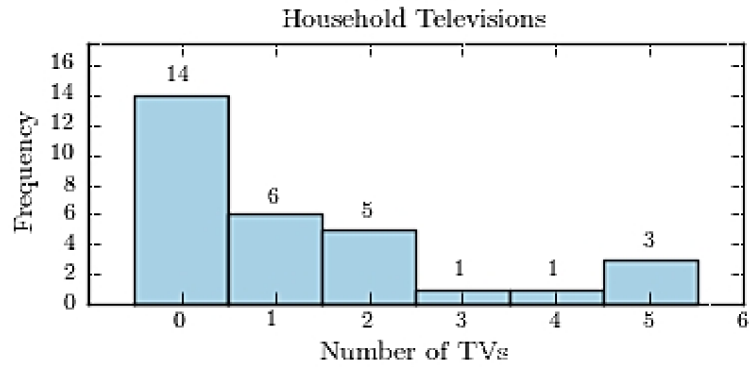
A)



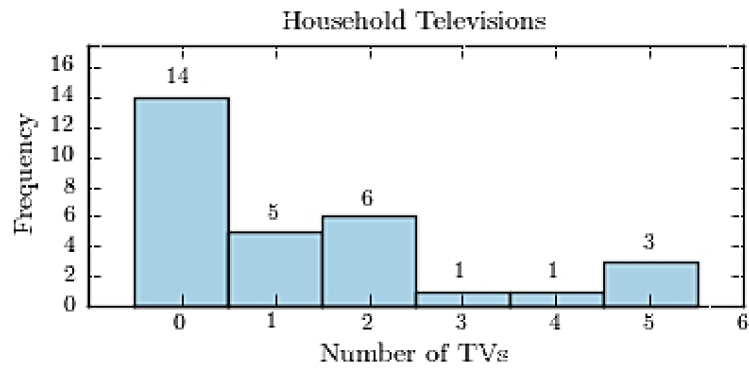
B)



C)



D)



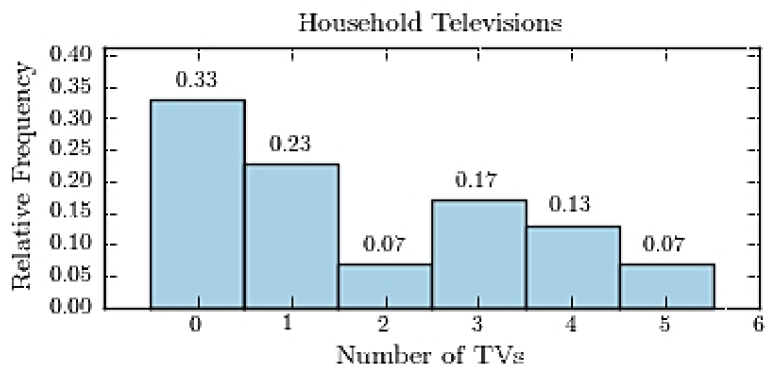
22) Thirty households were surveyed for the number of televisions in each home. Following are the results.

22) \_\_\_\_\_

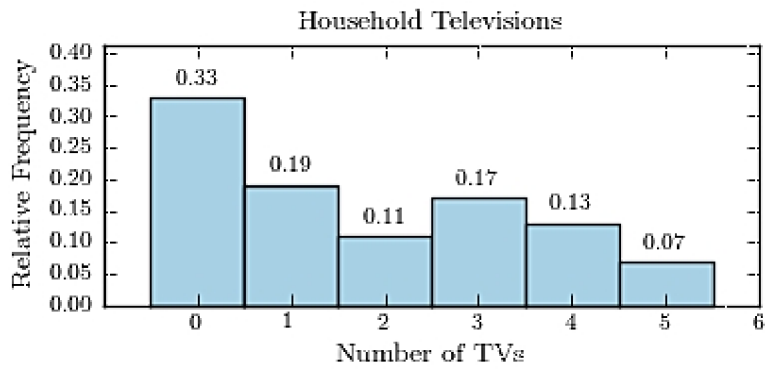
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 0 |

Construct a relative frequency histogram.

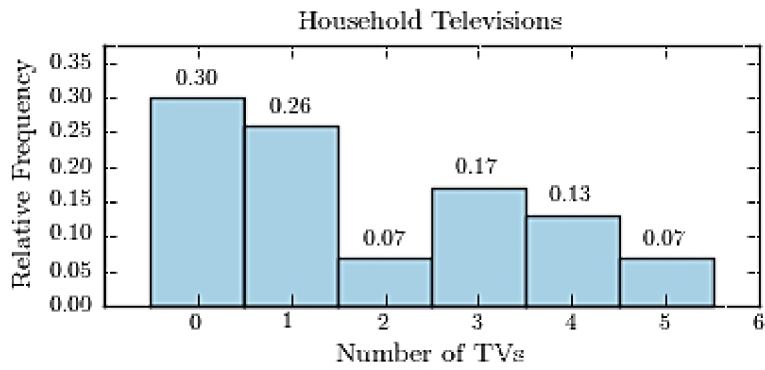
A)



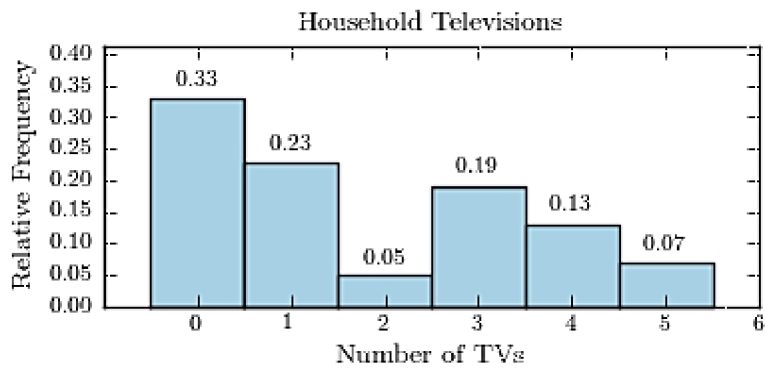
B)



C)



D)



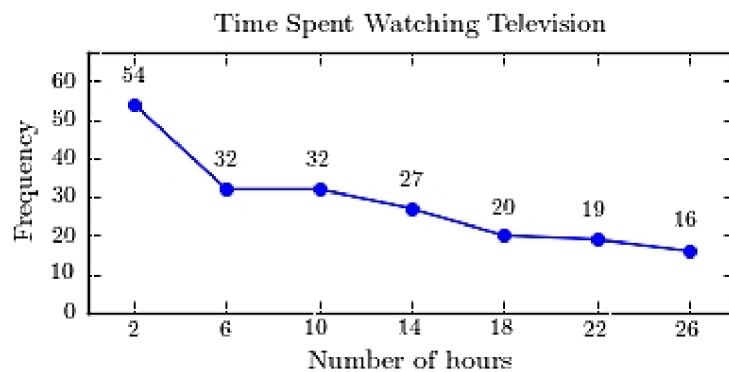


23) A sample of 200 high school students were asked how many hours per week they spend watching television. The following frequency distribution presents the results. 23) \_\_\_\_\_

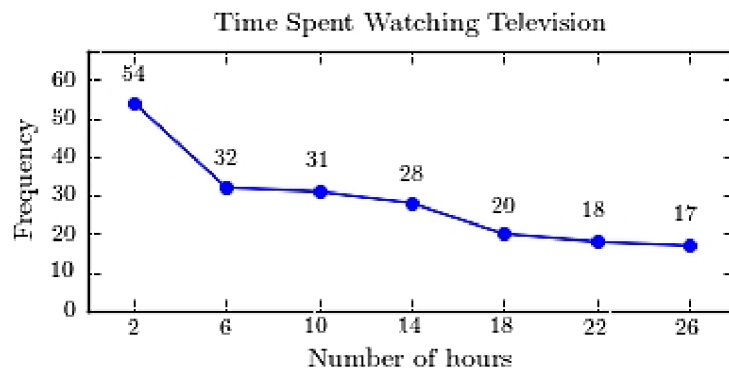
| Time Spent Watching Television |           |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Number of hours                | Frequency |
| 0.0-3.9                        | 54        |
| 4.0-7.9                        | 32        |
| 8.0-11.9                       | 32        |
| 12.0-15.9                      | 27        |
| 16.0-19.9                      | 20        |
| 20.0-23.9                      | 18        |
| 24.0-27.9                      | 17        |

Construct a frequency polygon for the frequency distribution.

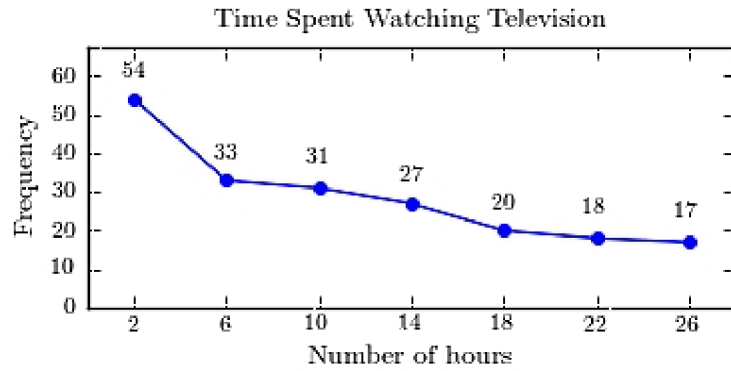
A)



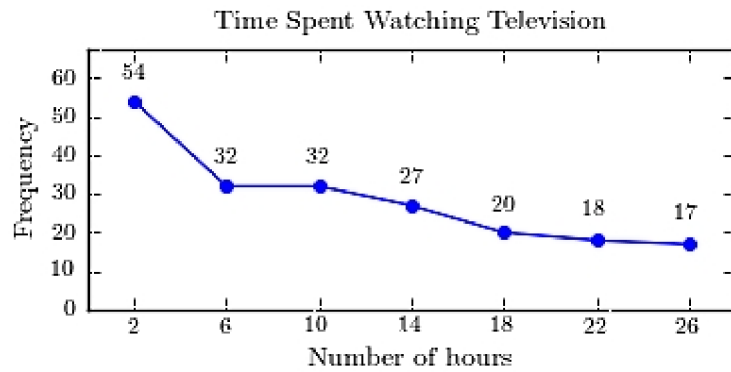
B)



C)



D)

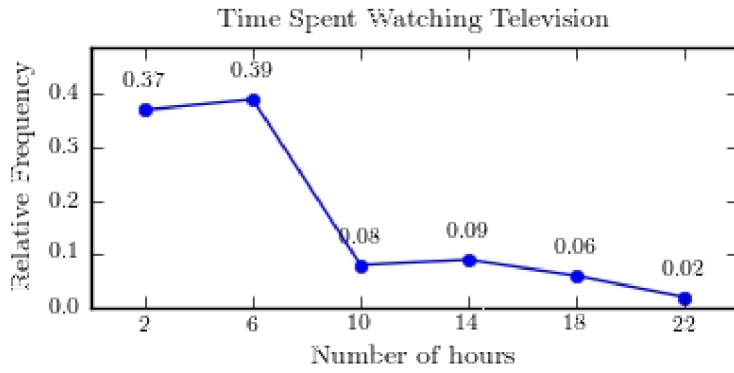


24) A sample of 200 high school students were asked how many hours per week they spend watching television. The following frequency distribution presents the results. 24) \_\_\_\_\_

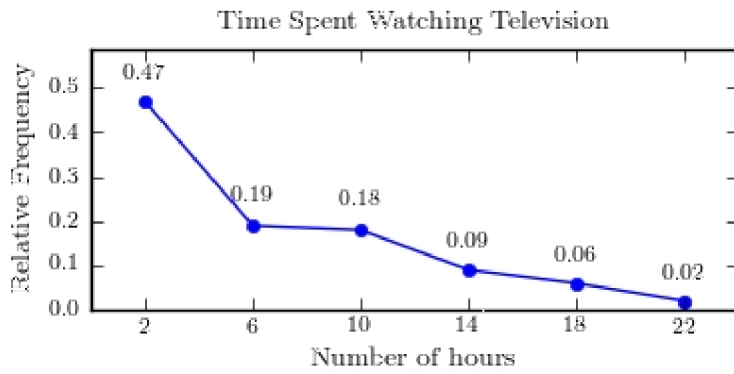
| Number of hours | Frequency |
|-----------------|-----------|
| 0.0-3.9         | 74        |
| 4.0-7.9         | 57        |
| 8.0-11.9        | 35        |
| 12.0-15.9       | 18        |
| 16.0-19.9       | 12        |
| 20.0-23.9       | 4         |

Construct a relative frequency polygon for the frequency distribution.

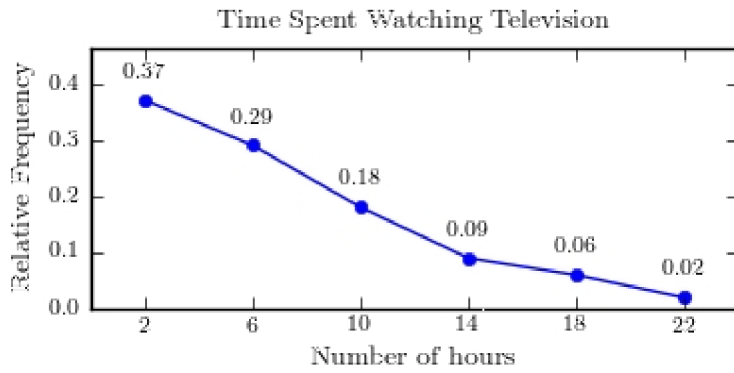
A)



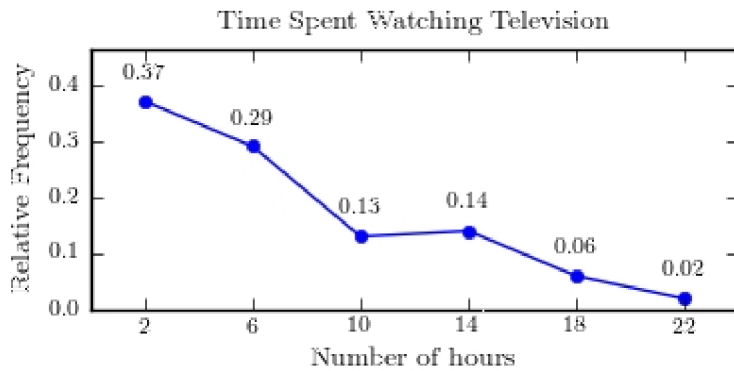
B)



C)



D)

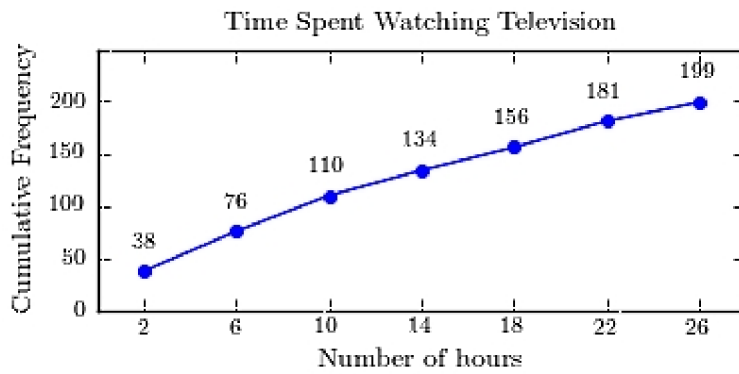


25) A sample of 200 high school students were asked how many hours per week they spend watching television. The following frequency distribution presents the results. 25) \_\_\_\_\_

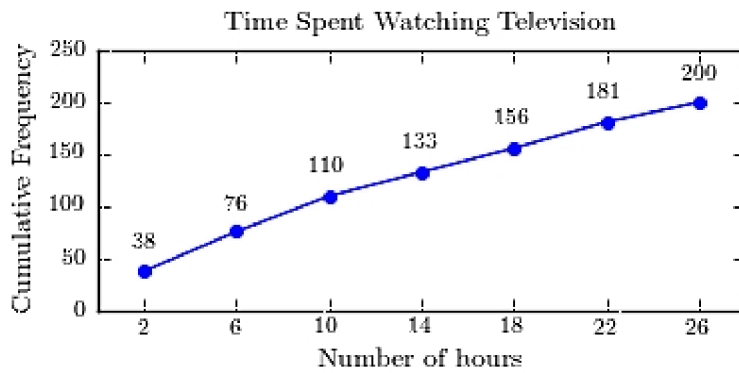
| Time Spent Watching Television |           |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| Number of hours                | Frequency |
| 0.0-3.9                        | 38        |
| 4.0-7.9                        | 38        |
| 8.0-11.9                       | 34        |
| 12.0-15.9                      | 23        |
| 16.0-19.9                      | 24        |
| 20.0-23.9                      | 23        |
| 24.0-27.9                      | 20        |

Construct a frequency ogive for the frequency distribution.

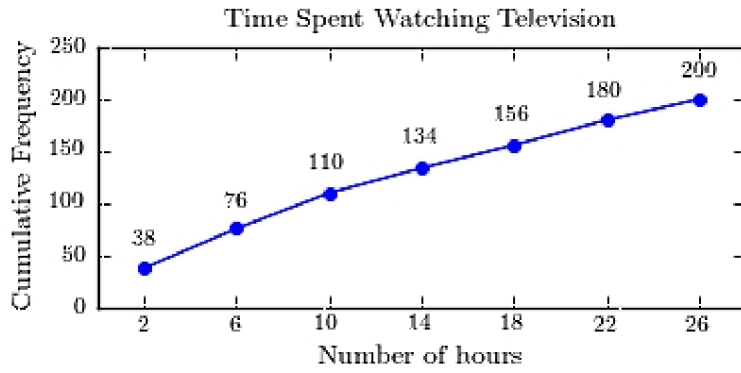
A)



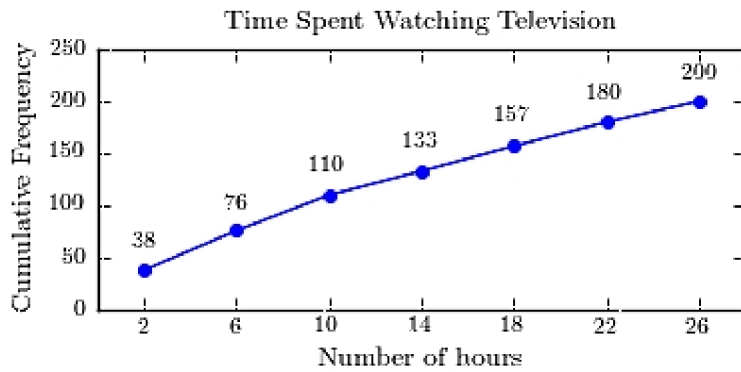
B)



C)



D)



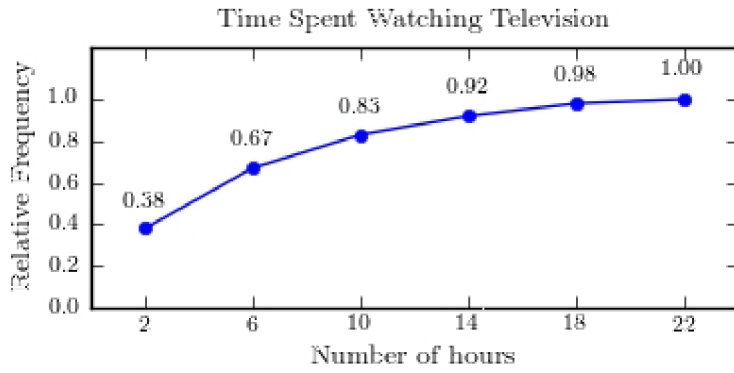
26) A sample of 200 high school students were asked how many hours per week they spend watching television. The following frequency distribution presents the results.

26) \_\_\_\_\_

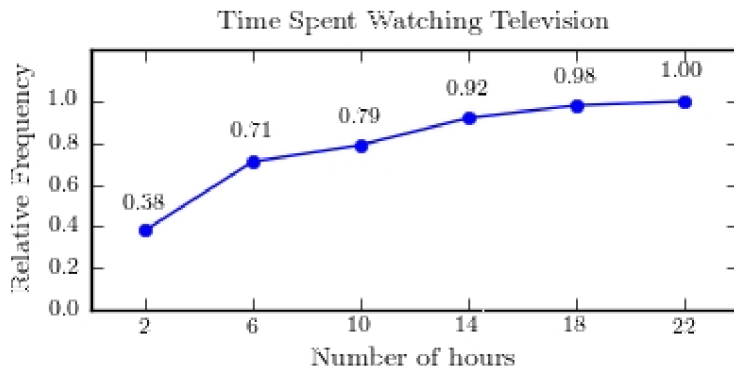
| Number of hours | Frequency |
|-----------------|-----------|
| 0.0-3.9         | 76        |
| 4.0-7.9         | 57        |
| 8.0-11.9        | 32        |
| 12.0-15.9       | 18        |
| 16.0-19.9       | 13        |
| 20.0-23.9       | 4         |

Construct a relative frequency ogive for the frequency distribution.

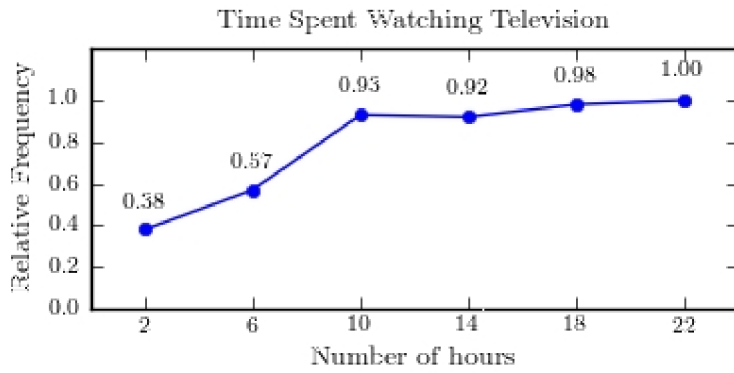
A)



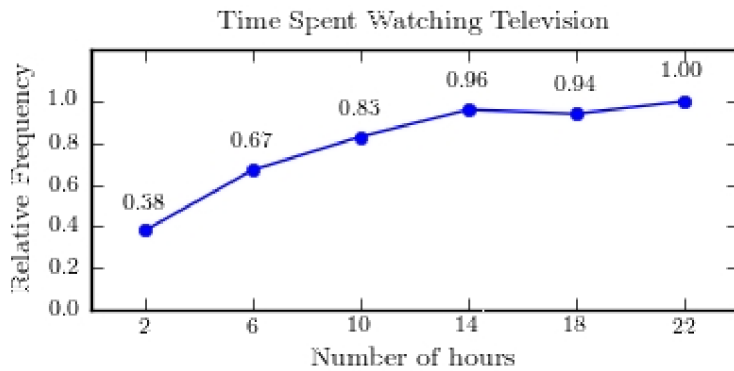
B)



C)



D)



27) Construct a stem-and-leaf plot for the following data.

27) \_\_\_\_\_

|    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 22 | 38 | 51 | 12 | 57 | 33 | 67 | 20 | 31 | 29 |
| 19 | 48 | 19 | 31 | 29 | 53 | 54 | 21 | 22 | 55 |

A)

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| 1 | 29      |
| 2 | 0122999 |
| 3 | 1138    |
| 4 | 8       |
| 5 | 13457   |
| 6 | 7       |

B)

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| 1 | 99      |
| 2 | 0122299 |
| 3 | 1138    |
| 4 | 8       |
| 5 | 13457   |
| 6 | 7       |

C)

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| 1 | 299   |
| 2 | 02299 |
| 3 | 11138 |
| 4 | 8     |
| 5 | 13457 |
| 6 | 7     |

D)

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| 1 | 299    |
| 2 | 012299 |
| 3 | 1138   |
| 4 | 8      |
| 5 | 13457  |
| 6 | 7      |

28) Construct a stem-and-leaf plot for the following data, in which the leaf represents the tenths place.

28) \_\_\_\_\_

8.9 6.7 4.3 9.9 9.3 10.6 9.5 7.8 3.0 5.3 8.1 10.6  
 6.1 9.2 10.4 9.7 9.8 10.6 6.8 3.0 7.6 9.3 3.9 6.2

A)

3 09  
 4 03  
 5 3  
 6 1278  
 7 68  
 8 19  
 9 23356789  
 10 466

B)

3 009  
 4  
 5 337  
 6 128  
 7 68  
 8 19  
 9 2335789  
 10 4666

C)

3 009  
 4 33  
 5  
 6 278  
 7 668  
 8 19  
 9 2335789  
 10 4666

D)

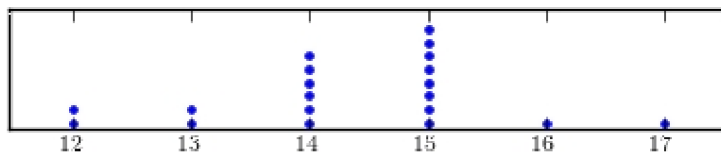
3 009  
 4 3  
 5 3  
 6 1278  
 7 68  
 8 19  
 9 2335789  
 10 4666

29) Construct a dotplot for the following data.

29) \_\_\_\_\_

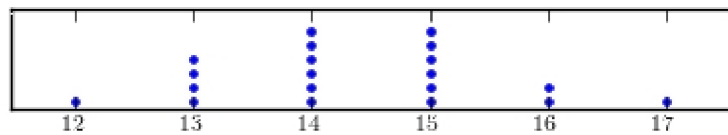
15 15 15 14 13 13 14 15 13 15  
 14 15 14 13 17 15 14 12 16 15

A)

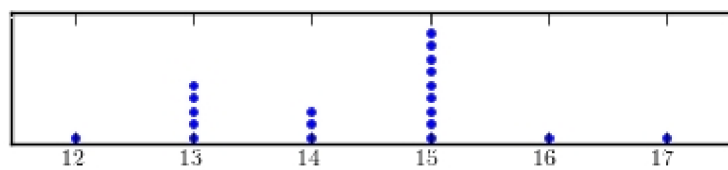




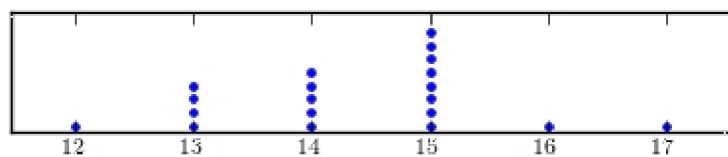
B)



C)



D)



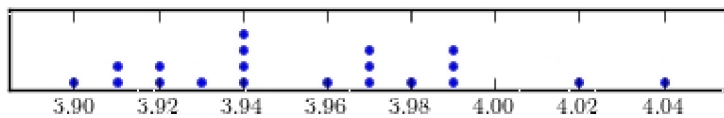
30) Construct a dotplot for the following data.

30) \_\_\_\_\_

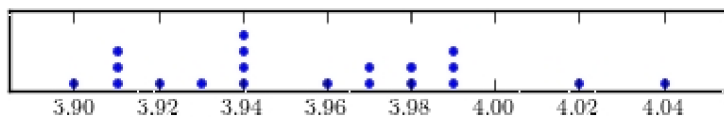
```

3.99  4.02  3.97  3.94  3.94  3.92  3.91  3.91  3.91  4.04
3.98  3.94  3.96  3.97  3.94  3.99  3.93  3.90  3.97  3.99
    
```

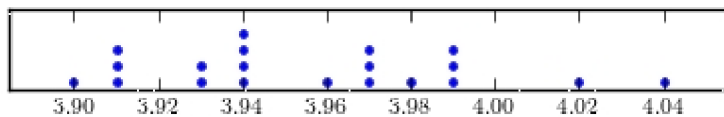
A)



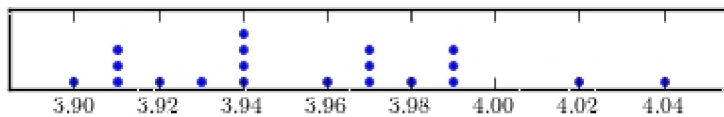
B)



C)



D)



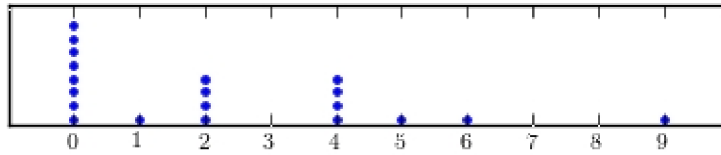
31) Following are the numbers of Dean's List students in a random sample of 20 university courses. Construct a dotplot for these data.

31) \_\_\_\_\_

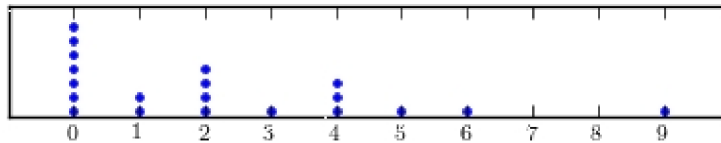
```

9  2  0  0  4
2  0  0  4  0
4  2  0  0  5
6  1  2  0  4
    
```

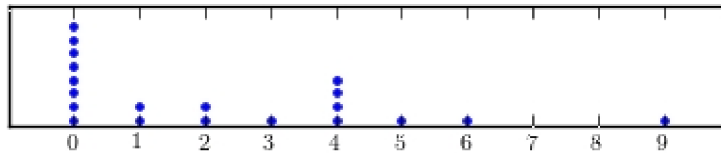
A)



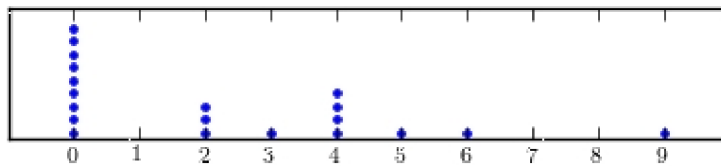
B)



C)



D)

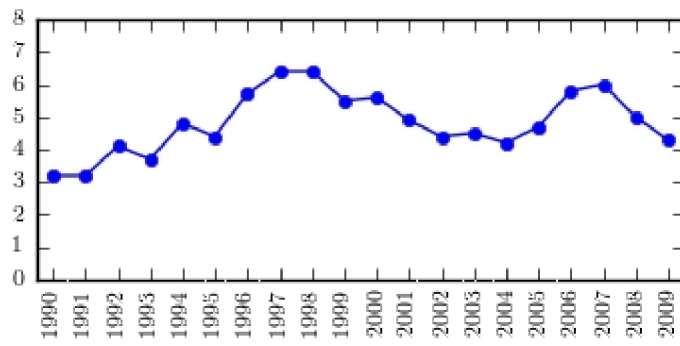


32) The following table presents the rate of population growth of a suburb of Atlanta, Georgia for each of the years 1990 through 2009. Construct a time-series plot of the growth rate.

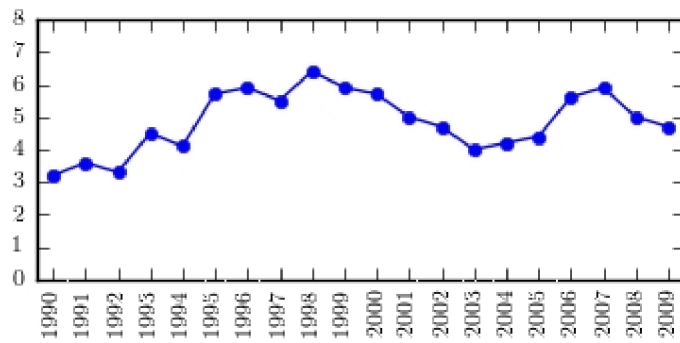
32) \_\_\_\_\_

| Year | Percent Growth | Year | Percent Growth |
|------|----------------|------|----------------|
| 1990 | 3.1            | 2000 | 5.5            |
| 1991 | 3.3            | 2001 | 5.2            |
| 1992 | 4.3            | 2002 | 4.4            |
| 1993 | 3.5            | 2003 | 4.2            |
| 1994 | 4.4            | 2004 | 4.1            |
| 1995 | 5.7            | 2005 | 4.7            |
| 1996 | 5.2            | 2006 | 5.9            |
| 1997 | 6.4            | 2007 | 6.2            |
| 1998 | 5.6            | 2008 | 5.2            |
| 1999 | 5.8            | 2009 | 4.6            |

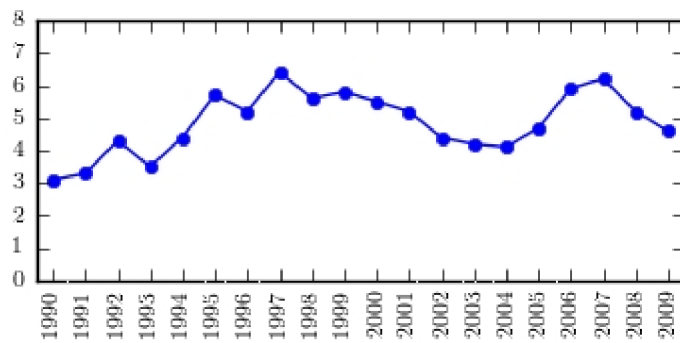
A)



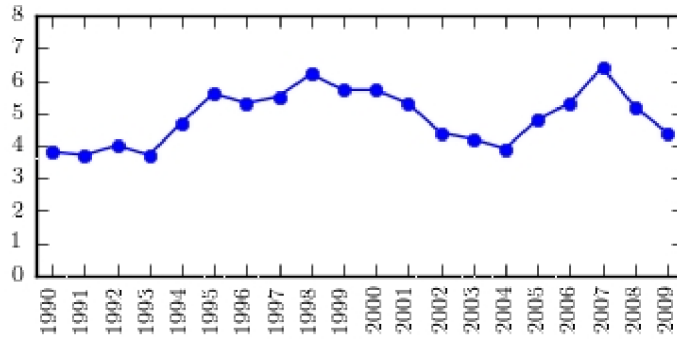
B)



C)

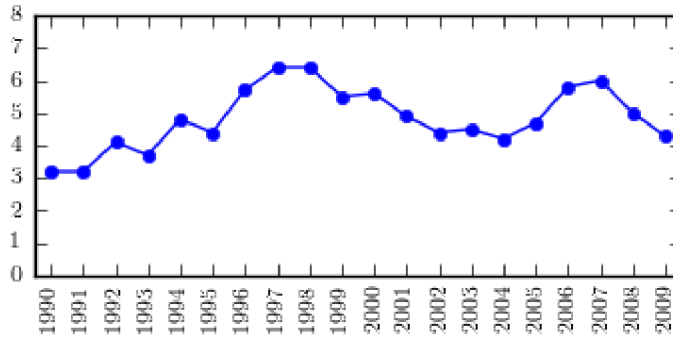


D)



33) The following time-series plot presents the population growth (in percent) of a suburb of Atlanta, Georgia for each of the years 1990 through 2009. Estimate the rate of growth in 2009.

33) \_\_\_\_\_



A) 4.7%

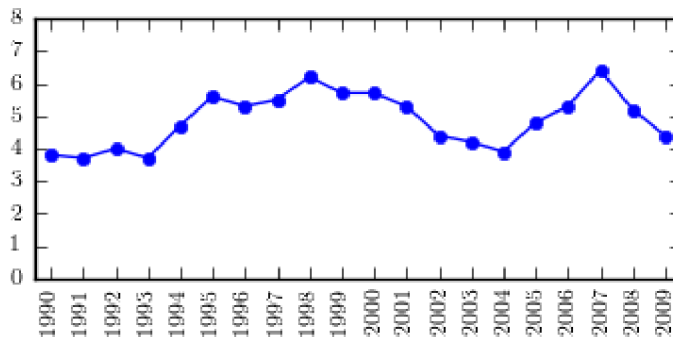
B) 4.8%

C) 4.9%

D) 4.2%

34) The following time-series plot presents the population growth (in percent) of a suburb of Atlanta, Georgia for each of the years 1990 through 2009. Estimate the amount by which the rate of growth changed from 1998 to 2001.

34) \_\_\_\_\_



A) about -1.8 percentage points

B) about 0.2 percentage points

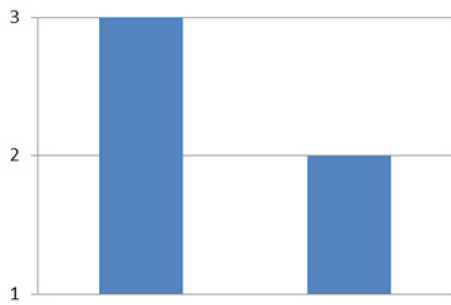
C) about -0.2 percentage points

D) about -0.9 percentage points

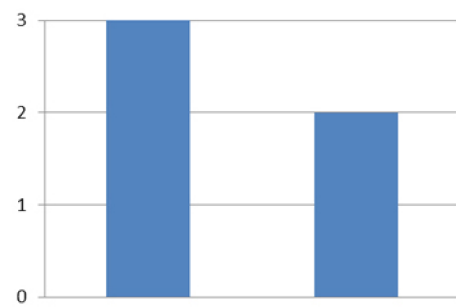
35) Which of the following presents the most honest graphical representation of the ratio "3 to 2"?

35) \_\_\_\_\_

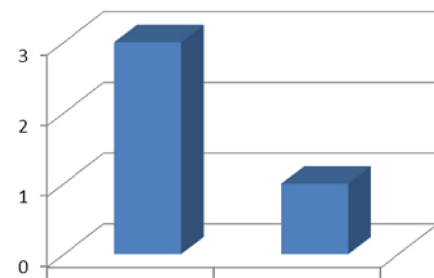
A)



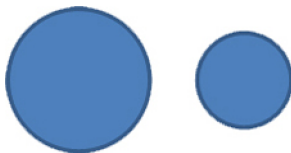
B)



C)



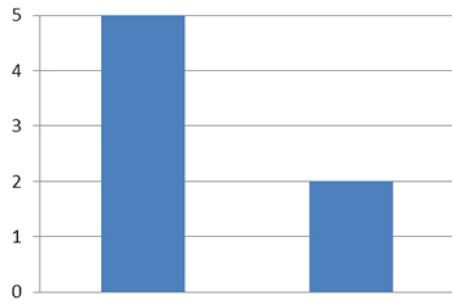
D)



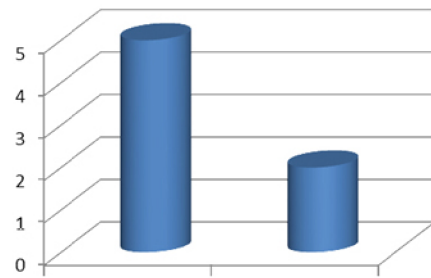
36) Which of the following presents the most honest graphical representation of the ratio "5 to 2"?

36) \_\_\_\_\_

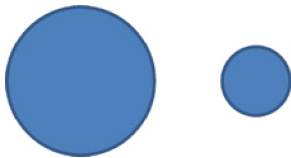
A)



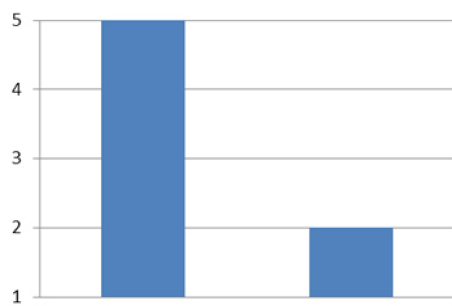
B)



C)



D)



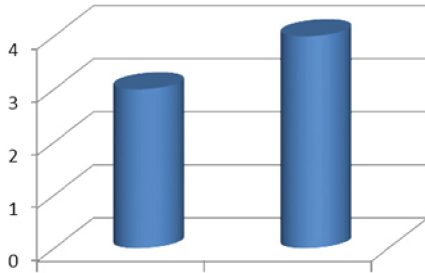
37) Which of the following presents the most honest graphical representation of the ratio "3 to 4"?

37) \_\_\_\_\_

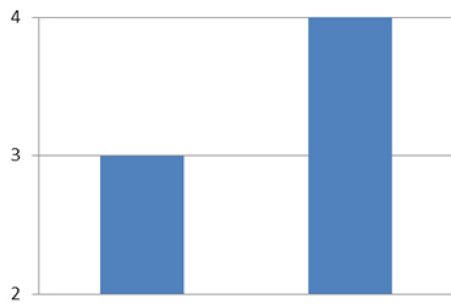
A)



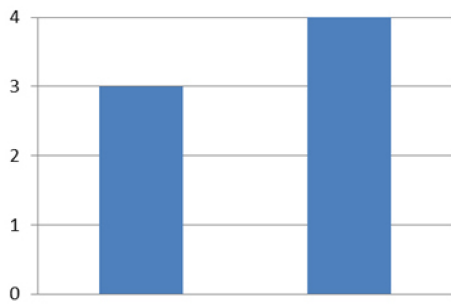
B)



C)



D)





## Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED2

- 1) A
- 2) A
- 3) A
- 4) D
- 5) C
- 6) C
- 7) C
- 8) A
- 9) B
- 10) D
- 11) C
- 12) A
- 13) C
- 14) C
- 15) C
- 16) B
- 17) B
- 18) A
- 19) D
- 20) D
- 21) C
- 22) A
- 23) D
- 24) C
- 25) D
- 26) A
- 27) D
- 28) D
- 29) D
- 30) D
- 31) A
- 32) C
- 33) D
- 34) D
- 35) B
- 36) A
- 37) D