1. What is the main purpose of descriptive statistics?

A. To describe the data
B. To make inferences about the data
C. To predict future events

2. Which of the following is NOT a type of descriptive statistic?

A. Mean
B. Median
C. Mode
D. Probability

3. Which of the following is an advantage of using the mean as a measure of central tendency?

A. It is easy to calculate
B. It is resistant to outliers
C. It is the most accurate measure

4. Which of the following is an advantage of using the median as a measure of central tendency?

A. It is easy to calculate
B. It is resistant to outliers
C. It is the most accurate measure

5. Which of the following is an advantage of using the mode as a measure of central tendency?

A. It is easy to calculate
B. It is resistant to outliers
C. It is the most accurate measure

6. Which of the following is NOT a measure of dispersion?

A. Range
B. Standard deviation
C. Variance
D. Mean

7. Which of the following is an advantage of using the range as a measure of dispersion?

A. It is easy to calculate
B. It is resistant to outliers
C. It is the most accurate measure

8. Which of the following is an advantage of using the standard deviation as a measure of dispersion?

A. It is easy to calculate
B. It is resistant to outliers
C. It is the most accurate measure

9. Which of the following is an advantage of using the variance as a measure of dispersion?

A. It is easy to calculate
B. It is resistant to outliers
C. It is the most accurate measure

10. Which of the following is NOT a type of graphic used to display data?

A. Bar graph
B. Line graph
C. Pie chart
D. Scatter plot

11. Which of the following is an advantage of using a bar graph to display data?

A. It is easy to interpret
B. It is easy to create
C. It can be used to compare data

12. Which of the following is an advantage of using a line graph to display data?

A. It is easy to interpret
B. It is easy to create
C. It can be used to compare data

13. Which of the following is an advantage of using a pie chart to display data?

A. It is easy to interpret
B. It is easy to create
C. It can be used to compare data

14. Which of the following is an advantage of using a scatter plot to display data?

A. It is easy to interpret
B. It is easy to create
C. It can be used to compare data

15. Which of the following is NOT a type of statistical analysis?

A. Regression
B. Correlation
C. Classification
D. Prediction

16. Which of the following is an advantage of using regression to analyze data?

A. It can be used to predict future events
B. It can be used to find relationships between variables
C. It can be used to classify data

17. Which of the following is an advantage of using correlation to analyze data?

A. It can be used to predict future events
B. It can be used to find relationships between variables
C. It can be used to classify data

18. Which of the following is an advantage of using classification to analyze data?

A. It can be used to predict future events
B. It can be used to find relationships between variables

C. It can be used to classify data

19. Which of the following is an advantage of using prediction to analyze data?

A. It can be used to predict future events
B. It can be used to find relationships between variables
C. It can be used to classify data

20. Which of the following is NOT a type of probability?

A. Classical
B. Empirical
C. Relative
D. Subjective

21. Which of the following is an advantage of using classical probability?

A. It is based on theoretical models
B. It is easy to calculate
C. It can be used to predict future events

22. Which of the following is an advantage of using empirical probability?

A. It is based on theoretical models
B. It is easy to calculate
C. It can be used to predict future events

23. Which of the following is an advantage of using relative probability?

A. It is based on theoretical models
B. It is easy to calculate
C. It can be used to predict future events

24. Which of the following is an advantage of using subjective probability?

A. It is based on theoretical models
B. It is easy to calculate
C. It can be used to predict future events

25. Which of the following is NOT a type of statistic?

A. Descriptive
B. Inferential
C. Predictive
D. Probabilistic

1. A) To describe the data
2. D) Probability
3. A) It is easy to calculate
4. B) It is resistant to outliers
5. A) It is easy to calculate
6. D) Mean
7. A) It is easy to calculate
8. B) It is resistant to outliers
9. B) It is resistant to outliers
10. D) Scatter plot
11. A) It is easy to interpret
12. C) It can be used to compare data

13. B) It is easy to create
14. B) It is easy to create
15. D) Prediction
16. B) It can be used to find relationships between variables
17. B) It can be used to find relationships between variables
18. C) It can be used to classify data
19. A) It can be used to predict future events
20. D) Subjective
21. A) It is based on theoretical models
22. C) It can be used to predict future events
23. C) It can be used to predict future events
24. B) It is easy to calculate
25. D) Probabilistic