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1→ b) A variable that can take on only a countable number of distinct values.

2→ c) Number of cars passing through an intersection in a given hour.

3→ b) Discrete random variables.

4→ b) A variable that can take on any value within a specified range.

5→ c) Temperature recorded in a city at noon.

6→ b) Continuous random variables.

7→ c) It provides the probability of a random variable taking a value less than or equal to a

given value

8→ d) It represents the long-term average value of the random variable.

9→ a) The spread of the distribution.

10→ b) A measure of how spread out the values of the random variable are.