Task3_sheet

1. What is the primary purpose of descriptive statistics in data analysis?

   a. To make predictions about future events.

   ✓ b. To summarise and describe the main features of a dataset.

   c. To test hypotheses and draw conclusions.

   d. To identify relationships between variables.

2. Which statistic represents the most frequently occurring value in a dataset?

   a. Mean

   b. Median

   ✓ c. Mode

   d. Range

3. What is the measure of central tendency that represents the middle value of a dataset?

   Median

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c. Mode

d. Range

4. The difference between the maximum and minimum values in a dataset is known as:

a. Mean

b. Median

c. Mode

✓ d. Range

5. What is the square root of the variance?

a. Range

✓ b. Standard Deviation

c. Mean

d. Median

6. Which of the following is not a measure of central tendency?   VARIANCE

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c. Mode

d. Variance

7. Which measure of central tendency can be applied to both numerical and categorical data?

MODE

 a. Mean

b. Median

✓. Mode

d. Range

8. What is the middle value of a dataset when it is arranged in ascending order?

a. Mean   Median
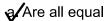
✓. Median

c. Mode

d. Variance

✓ a. Mean

b. Median

c. Mode

d. Range

10. In a perfectly symmetrical dataset, the mean, median, and mode:

✓ a. Are all equal

b. Are all different

c. Are unrelated

d. Depend on the sample size

11. What is the primary advantage of using the median over the mean?

a. It is easier to calculate

✓ b. It is less affected by outliers

c. It always represents the centre of the data

d. It is suitable for both numerical and categorical

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tendency is calculated by
adding all the values in a
dataset and dividing by the
number of values?

✓ a. Mean

b. Median

c. Mode

d. Range

13. Which statistic is not affected
by outliers in a dataset?

a. Mean

✓ b. Median

c. Mode

d. Range

14. The sum of the squared
differences between each
data point and the mean is
called?

a. Range

✓ b. Variance

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15. What does the standard
deviation of a dataset
indicate?

✓ a. The square root of the
variance.

b. The difference between
the maximum and minimum
values.

c. The centre point of the
data.

✓ d. The spread or dispersion
of the data around the mean.

16. The range is a measure of:

✓ a. Central tendency

b. Variability

c. Dispersion

d. Symmetry

17. Which measure of dispersion
shows the average distance   VARIANCE
of each data point from the
mean?

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c. Standard Deviation

d. Interquartile Range (IQR)

18. What measure of dispersion is calculated by subtracting the smallest value from the largest value in a dataset?

    a. Mean

    b. Median

    c. Mode

    ✓ d. Range

19. In a dataset, if the data points are very spread out from the mean, the standard deviation will be:

    a. Small

    ✓ b. Large

    c. Zero

    d. Negative

20. The measure that indicates the average of the squared differences from the mean is:

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c. Interquartile Range (IQR)

✓ d. Standard Deviation