To determine which class has the highest standard deviation, I need to analyze how the data points in each distribution deviate from their respective means.

The standard deviation is a measure of dispersion that quantifies how spread out the values are from the mean. It's calculated as the square root of the variance, which is the average of the squared deviations from the mean.

Analyzing each class:

(A) Class A shows a distribution with a peak around score 5 and relatively few observations at the extremes. This distribution appears fairly concentrated around its center.

(B) Class B has a bimodal distribution with peaks at scores 2 and 8. Many observations are far from what would be the mean (around 5), creating large squared deviations that contribute to a high variance.

(C) Class C shows a relatively uniform distribution across all score values. While it has many different scores, they're somewhat evenly distributed.

(D) Class D has a central peak around scores 4-5 with some spread, but most values are still relatively close to the center.

(E) Class E shows a normal distribution with a moderate spread across scores 1-9.

The correct answer is (B) Class B, because more of its scores are far from the mean.

Class B's bimodal distribution means that while the mean would be somewhere in the middle of the distribution, very few actual data points are near that mean. Instead, most observations are clustered at points distant from the mean (scores 2 and 8), creating large squared deviations that substantially increase the standard deviation. This "dumbbell" pattern results in a higher standard deviation than distributions where observations cluster closer to the mean.