The correct answer is \*\*(C) Class C, because there is no change in scores.\*\*

Here's why:

\* \*\*Standard Deviation and Dispersion:\*\* The standard deviation is a measure of how spread out the data is from the mean. A lower standard deviation indicates the data points are clustered more closely together.

\* \*\*Analyzing the Histograms:\*\*

\* \*\*Class A:\*\* Has some scores clustered near the mean, but the data is dispersed quite a bit.

\* \*\*Class B:\*\* The data is spread out with two distinct clusters.

\* \*\*Class C:\*\* Has all the scores are the same.

\* \*\*Class D:\*\* Shows a reasonable spread, some clustering near the mean, but overall, the data is scattered.

\* \*\*Class E:\*\* Appears the most normal, however there is some dispersion.

\* \*\*Why Class C is correct:\*\* The standard deviation would be the lowest in Class C because all scores are the same. With no variation, there's no spread around the mean (which would be the same as every individual score). The standard deviation is therefore zero.

\* \*\*Why the other options are incorrect:\*\*

\* \*\*(A) Class A:\*\* Although some scores cluster near the mean, there's still spread.

\* \*\*(B) Class B:\*\* The data has a large dispersion.

\* \*\*(D) Class A and Class D:\*\* While range can provide a quick assessment of spread, it doesn't tell the full story about how data is distributed.

\* \*\*(E) Class E:\*\* The normality alone does not tell you if it will have the lowest standard deviation.