Here's the breakdown and the answer, with the level of detail expected from a graduate-level statistics student:

\*\*Understanding the Question\*\*

The question asks us to identify which histogram best represents the distribution of quiz scores when the quiz was designed to be very easy. This implies the majority of students will perform well, clustering scores near the upper end of the possible score range. Conversely, the lower end of the possible score range should have the fewest scores.

\*\*Analyzing the Histograms\*\*

Let's examine each histogram:

\* \*\*Histogram I:\*\* Appears to be approximately normally distributed (or bell-shaped). This implies a relatively even distribution of scores around the mean, which is inconsistent with an easy quiz.

\* \*\*Histogram II:\*\* This is a skewed distribution, with a concentration of scores toward the higher end. This represents a "left-skewed" distribution (or negatively skewed). It's a good candidate because it suggests that most students scored well on the easy quiz.

\* \*\*Histogram III:\*\* This is a right-skewed distribution. This is not consistent with an easy quiz since there would be more low scores than high scores.

\* \*\*Histogram IV:\*\* This represents a roughly uniform distribution, which is a constant proportion over all of the values. This is not consistent with an easy quiz, since a greater proportion of the scores should be in the higher ranges, and fewer in the lower ranges.

\*\*The Correct Answer\*\*

Considering the analysis above:

\* \*\*(B) Histogram II\*\* is the best representation of an easy quiz. It has a high frequency of scores at the upper end of the range and a tail extending towards lower scores, which aligns with an easy quiz design, where most students achieve high scores.

\*\*Therefore, the answer is (B).\*\*