To determine which class would have the lowest standard deviation, we need to consider the dispersion of the data around the mean. Standard deviation is a measure of the amount of variation or dispersion in a set of values. A lower standard deviation indicates that the values are closer to the mean.

Let's analyze each option:

(A) \*\*Class A\*\*: The histogram shows a distribution where most of the values are concentrated around the mean, with fewer values far from the mean. This suggests a lower standard deviation because the data points are closely clustered around the mean.

(B) \*\*Class B\*\*: This class has a small number of distinct scores, but the scores are spread out. This spread would likely result in a higher standard deviation.

(C) \*\*Class C\*\*: All scores are the same, which means there is no variability at all. The standard deviation for a set of identical values is zero, which is the lowest possible value.

(D) \*\*Class A and Class D\*\*: While both have small ranges, Class D has a more spread-out distribution compared to Class A, which would generally result in a higher standard deviation for Class D.

(E) \*\*Class E\*\*: The distribution looks somewhat normal, but it has a wider spread compared to Class A, suggesting a higher standard deviation.

Given this analysis, the correct answer is:

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

In Class C, since all scores are identical, the standard deviation is zero, which is the lowest possible value. Therefore, Class C would have the lowest standard deviation.

So, the correct choice is:

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