

**1. About the Data Presentation, the correct statement is:**

- a. In all studies, the number of subject is too large, and may involve collection of information on many variables**
- b. The presentation of all the original data can be easy and intelligible**
- c. The summarization of any source of date, involves a reduction in the amount of data presented, there is inevitably some loss of information**
- d. Data can be a measurements but can't be a observations**

**2. Descriptive Statistics, is known by:**

- a. It's reduction of data presented**
- b. It's a type of a summarization in a form that permits the clearest presentation**
- c. It's facilitation comparisons between groups only**
- d. a+b**
- e. c+b**

**3. Which is correct, regarding your knowledge about the data and the variables:**

- a. Data is values**
- b. Data is observations but not measurements**
- c. Data can not be assume as a variables**
- d. Information is raw form of Data**
- e. Figures result from the process of naming and taking surveys**

**4. Hospital administrator counts and weights of the patients are:**

- a. Values**
- b. Data**
- c. Figures**
- d. All of the above**
- e. None of the above**

**5. There is a lot of sources of data that workers can use to fill up their knowledge and to take up information for a specific use in the Healthcare industries, the most common source is:**

- a. EHR**
- b. PHR**
- c. Internal sources**
- d. Surveys**
- e. observation**

**6. Which is wrong, regarding the sources of the data in Data Presentation:**

- a. Hospital medical records and Hospital accounting records are Routinely kept records**
- b. Frequently, answers for questions are available only as the result of an experiment**
- c. Question may already exist is from Internal Sources**
- d. Answering certain questions is Surveys**

**7. It is a characteristic or attribute that can assume different values:**

- a. Values**
- b. Variable**
- c. Knowledge**
- d. Numbers**

**8. Variables whose values are determined by a chance are called:**

- a. Numbers Variables**
- b. Fixed Variables**
- c. Random Variables**
- d. Data and values**

**9. All of these are examples of some variables, except:**

- a. HR**
- b. Blood sugar**
- c. Heights**
- d. Weights**
- e. None**

**10. is any quality, characteristic, or a constituent of person or thing that can be measured:**

- a. Values**
- b. Data**
- c. Variable**
- d. Information**

**11. The variable, by definition:**

- a. Is any quality, characteristic, or a constituent of person or thing that can be measured**
- b. It is a characteristic or attribute that can assume different values**
- c. Is subject to change**

**12. The correct statement about the Variables:**

- a. Variables are only numbers**
- b. Most of the medical researches is the study of relationships**
- c. Variables are different values in different persons, places and things**
- d. Blood pressure can't be a variable**

**13. Regarding the variables, which is true:**

- a. Continuous variables are characterized by gaps and interruptions**
- b. Nominal variables are overlapping data**
- c. Ordinal variables exhausting categories**
- d. Ordinal variables precise of differences between ranks do exist**
- e. Discrete variables it can assume no fractions between its values**

**14. Which is the wrong example of Continuous variables:**

- a. Height**
- b. Weight**
- c. Weeks**
- d. Temperature**
- e. Zipcodes**

**15. Which is the right example of Ranking Variables:**

- a. Number of visitors**
- b. Weight of a new born baby**
- c. Religions**
- d. Weight categories**

**16. All of these are correct matches regarding the variables system, except:**

- a. Continuous variable – Age of a patient**
- b. Discrete variables – Numbers of surgeries**
- c. Nominal variables – Apartment code**
- d. Ordinal variables – Personal ID**

**17. Which of these variables can classify the data into categories:**

- a. Continuous variable**
- b. Discrete variables**
- c. Nominal variables**
- d. Ordinal variables**

**18. Which of these variables can classify the data into mutually exclusive (non-overlapping) exhausting categories:**

- a. Continuous variable**
- b. Discrete variables**
- c. Nominal variables**
- d. Ordinal variables**

**19. Which the correct statement regarding the Data presentation ways:**

- a. Presenting the data in tables and graphs make it easy for some kind of people to reach a level of understanding**
- b. Date Presentation can be made by Graphs only**
- c. In Data Presentation, Graphs is the basis for preparing additional visual displays of data just like tables**
- d. Both Tables and Graphs should be self-explanatory**

**20. The common principle between the tables and the graph:**

- a. Using keys and colors**
- b. Self explanatory**
- c. Clear headings**
- d. Preferably with line graphs**
- e. X,Y axis**

**21. Which is correct regarding the Tables, Graphs and the Data Presentation:**

- a. Tables don't have total frequency, its only for the graphs**
- b. if the data are not original, the source should be forgotten**
- c. In tables, we use different keys and colors to differentiate the variables**
- d. Graphs is Preferably with tables**

22. Regarding this table, what is the Relative Frequency for A, B and C ranges respectively:

Relative Frequency	Frequency	Grades
<b>0.083</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>50-59</b>
<b>0.083</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>60-69</b>
	<b>7</b>	<b>70-79</b>
	<b>10</b>	<b>80-89</b>
	<b>3</b>	<b>90-100</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>Total</b>

A

B

C

a. A= 0.47, B= 0.24, C= 0.125

b. A= 0.29, B= 0.41, C= 0.125

c. A= 0.17, B= 0.55, C= 0.165

d. A= 0.29, B= 0.24, C= 0.18

23. This type of graph regarding to the picture:

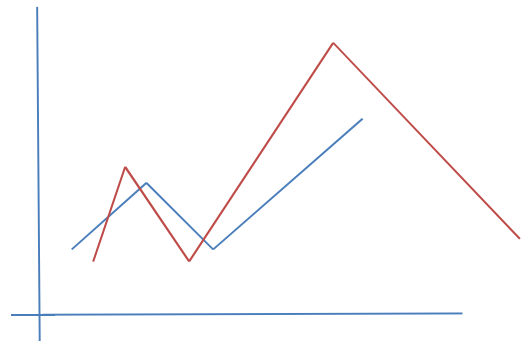
a. Arrow Chart

b. Regional Chart

c. Circle Graph

d. Histogram

e. Line Graph





**24. Which is correct regarding the Graphs:**

- a. Bar chart is originated from a Histogram**
- b. Histogram uses circles and %'s**
- c. Map chart can be used for Nominal variables only**
- d. Pie chart uses % but not for total 100%**
- e. Line graph is used for one or more continuous variables**

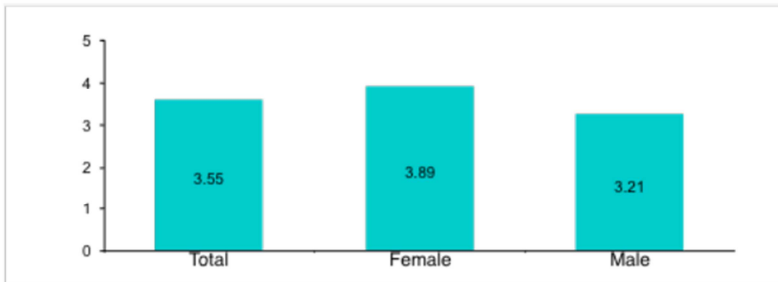
**25. Regarding the variables and the Graphs, which is the wrong match:**

- a. Line graph – Continues variable**
- b. Histogram – Continues variable**
- c. Bar chart – Nominal or Ordinal variable**
- d. Line graph – Discrete variable**
- e. Pie chart – Ordinal variable**

**26. Regarding the frequency distribution and the graphs, which is right:**

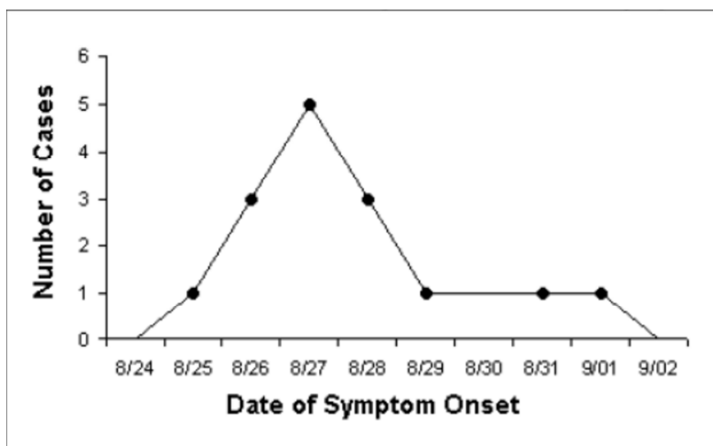
- a. Frequency distribution tables are for Discrete variable**
- b. Histogram is a graph for frequency distribution of Discrete variable**
- c. Line graph is used only for one continuous variables**
- d. Histogram is originated from Line Graph**

27. Regarding this picture, which graph is this:



- a. Pie chart
- b. Map chart
- c. Histogram
- d. Bar chart

28. Regarding this picture, which graph is this:



- a. Point graph
- b. Arrow graph
- c. Line graph
- d. Histogram

**29. To determine the area of a section in a Pie chart:**

- a. Is to multiply the percentage of 2 variables sections by 365 degree**
- b. Is to multiply the percentage of the variable by 360 degree**
- c. Is to add the percentage of the variable to 360 degree**
- d. Is to divide the percentage of the variable on a 360 degree**

**30. Regarding the graphs, which is correct:**

- a. Is used to illustrate data from tow or three-variable tables = Line Graph**
- b. It is used to compare better than the histogram = Map graph and Bar chart**
- c. Is useful when you want to compare the subgroups within a group = Pie chart**
- d. It has column type-draw = Histogram and Bar chart**

**31. Regarding the to the Grouped Bar chart, which is wrong:**

- a. Is used to illustrate data from tow-variable or three-variable tables**
- b. Is useful when you want to compare the subgroups within a group**
- c. Bars within a group are not adjoining**
- d. Bars from each different group or categories are separated by spaces**
- e. It is used for ordinal and Nominal variables**

**32. Which graph is used to show events and attributes:**

- a. Line graph**
- b. histogram**
- c. Map chart**
- d. Pie chart**

**33. Which type of map chart that shows each case-patient lived or was exposed:**

- a. Spot map**
- b. Point map**
- c. Circle map**
- d. Area map**

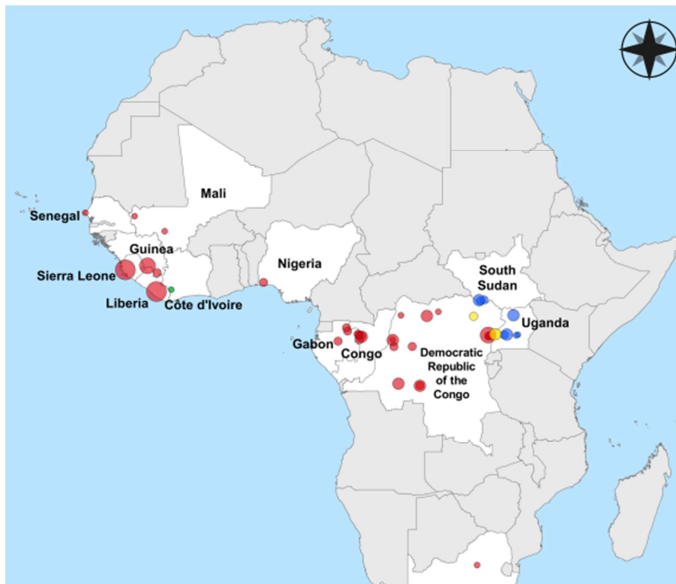
**34. Which type of map chart that shows the rates of disease or other health conditions in different regions, and it uses different shades of colors:**

- a. Spot map**
- b. Point map**
- c. Circle map**
- d. Area map**

**35. Which of these chart or graphs used to draw any frequency distribution of any variable:**

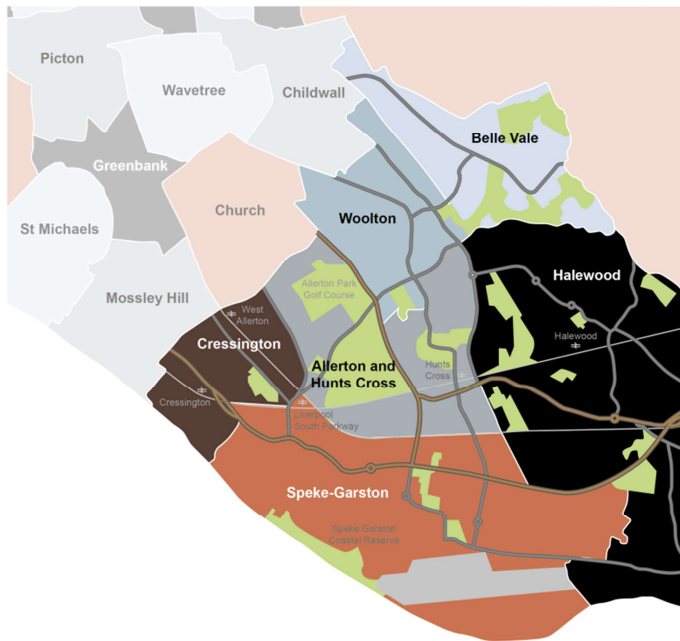
- a. Line graph**
- b. Histogram**
- c. Map chart**
- d Pie chart**
- e. Bar chart**

**36. Regarding to this picture, which graph or chart it belong to, and what type:**



- a. Line graph – points**
- b. Histogram – Bars**
- c. Map chart – Area**
- d. Map chart – spots**
- e. Map chart – points**

**37. Regarding to this picture, which graph or chart it belong to, and what type:**



**a. Line graph – points**

**b. Histogram – Area**

**c. Map chart – Area**

**d. Map chart – spots**

**e. Map chart – points**

**Best wishes**

**Done by Momen Allala**

## ANSWERS

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<b>1</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>E</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>E</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>D</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>D</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>D</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>D</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>B</b>

<b>21</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>22</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>23</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>A</b>
<b>24</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>D</b>
<b>25</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>26</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>D</b>
<b>27</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>28</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>29</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>-</b>	
<b>30</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>-</b>	