**DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS**

* The average score mean is 52.9
* The average time spent in class is 30 hours
* The minimum age of the students is 24 years
* The eldest is 34 years while the youngest is 19 years old
* The highest score is 90 while the least is zero
* In the histogram those with most time spent have the highest density when it comes to test score while those with least time in class have the least test scores

**MULTIPLE LINEAR REGRESSION**

* The model is not of good fit as R-Squared of 0.5 is past the 0.5 threshhold
* For Time spent in class the Tcalclulated is 2.91 which is greater than the Tcritical. This means that we Reject the Null hypotheses
* For Age the Tcalculated is 0.94 therefore less than the Tcritical hence we Do Not Reject Null
* For the constant Tcalculated is 1.23 therefore less than the Tcritical then Do Not Reject Null
* For sex Tcalculated is 1.61 is less than Tcritical therefore we Do Not Reject Null
* For the P-Value
* P-Value for TimeSpentinClass is 0.027 which is less than 0.05 therefore we Reject Null
* P-Value for Age is 0.383 which is greater than 0.05 there we Do Not Reject Null
* P- Value for Sex is 0.158 which is greater than 0.05 therefore we Do Not Reject Null
* P-Value of the constant is 0.265 there greater than 0.05 we Do Not Reject Null
* At the 95% confidence interval for Time spent in class 0 is within the upper and lower bounds therefore we do not reject null
* For Age at 95% confidence level 0 is between the upper and lower bounds there we Do Not Reject Null
* For Sex at 95% confidence level 0 falls between the upper and lower bounds therefore we Do Not Reject Null
* For Constant at 95% confidence level 0 falls between the upper and lower bounds therefore We Do Not Reject Null

**DIAGNOSTIC TEST**

Test Statistic (Chi^2)

* In the diagnostic test the test statistic (Chi^2) is 0.92.
* The p-value associated with the chi-squared test statistic is 0.3387. Therefore, the P-Value is greater than 0.05 we Do Not Reject Null
* The null hypothesis of the Breusch-Pagan test is that there is homoscedasticity in the residuals.
* The alternative hypothesis is that there is heteroscedasticity in the residuals.