Chapter 2
Frequency Distributions: Tabulating and Displaying Data

2.1. A major purpose of constructing a frequency distribution with sample data is to:
    a. Estimate a population parameter
    b. Test a research hypothesis
    *c. Get an organized view of an entire set of scores
    d. Get experience with statistical software

2.2. In a frequency distribution, the two key informational components are:
    *a. Score values (*X*), frequencies (*f*)
    b. A horizontal (X) axis, a vertical (Y) axis
    c. Frequencies (*f*), percentages (%)
    d. Participant ID number (*id)*, score values (*X)*

2.3. In a frequency distribution, which of the following is true?
    a. $\Sigma N = \%$
    b. $\Sigma N = f$
    c. $\Sigma f = \%$
    *d. $\Sigma f = N$

2.4. In the equation $\Sigma \% = 100.0$, the symbol Σ signifies:
    a. A percentage
    *b. The sum of
    c. A data value
    d. A frequency

2.5. In a frequency distribution, percentages are sometimes called:
    a. Proportions
    b. Relative proportions
    *c. Relative frequencies
    d. Cumulative proportions

2.6. Data for which of the following variables is most likely to be presented in a grouped frequency distribution?
    a. Nursing specialty area
    *b. Daily cholesterol intake
    c. Number of abortions
    d. Number of pets owned

2.7. The level of measurement for data appropriately presented in a bar graph is:
    a. Interval or ratio
    b. Nominal only
    c. Interval only
    *d. Nominal or ordinal

2.8. In a frequency distribution graph, frequencies are typically presented on the _____ and data values are presented on the _____.   (Fill in the blanks.)
    *a. *Y* axis, *X* axis

b. *X* axis, *Y* axis

c. *f* axis, *N* axis

d. *N* axis, *f* axis

2.9. Which of the following sets of data is *not* unimodal?

*a. 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5

b. 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 4, 4

c. 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 5

d. 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 6, 6, 7, 7, 8, 8, 9, 9

2.10. Which of the following variables is most likely to be negatively skewed in a general population?

a. Number of times arrested

*b. Age at retirement

c. Number of times married

d. Age at birth

2.11. A normal distribution is *not:*

a. Skewed

b. Leptokurtic

c. Platykurtic

*d. All of the above

2.12. A wild code is*:*

*a. A value that is impossible given the coding scheme

b. An outlier or high value

c. A code for which there is a very low frequency

d. A code for which there is a very high frequency

The next eight questions pertain to the following table (Table 2):

Table 2

Number of Pregnancies of Study Participants	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative Percentage
0	24	11.1	11.1
1	29	13.5	24.6
2	78	36.3	60.9
3	46	21.4	82.3
4	22	10.2	92.5
5	11	5.1	97.6
6	4	1.9	99.5
7	1	0.4	100.0
Total	215	100.0	

2.13 In Table 2, the variable is _____ and the measurement level is _____. (Fill in the blanks.)

a. Discrete, interval

*b. Discrete, ratio

c. Continuous, interval

d. Continuous, ratio

2.14. Table 2 is an example of a:
    *a. Frequency distribution
    b. Grouped frequency distribution
    c. Class interval
    d. Data matrix

2.15. In Table 2, the value of N is:
    a. 24
    b. 100.0
    *c. 215
    d. 7

2.16. In Table 2, the cumulative relative frequency for five or fewer pregnancies is:
    a. 210
    b. 199
    c. 92.5
    *d. 97.6

2.17. The best way to graph information in Table 2 would be to construct:
    *a. A histogram
    b. A pie chart
    c. A bar graph
    d. Either a pie chart or a bar graph

2.18. In Table 2, the distribution of data would be described as:
    a. Symmetric
    *b. Positively skewed
    c. Negatively skewed
    d. It cannot be determined.

2.19. In Table 2, the distribution of data would be described as:
    *a. Unimodal
    b. Bimodal
    c. Multimodal
    d. It cannot be determined.

2.20. In Table 2, the most likely number to be an outlier is:
    a. 0
    b. 1
    *c. 7
    d. 24