

Chapter 2: Organizing Data

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Finish times (to the nearest hour) for 10 dogsled teams are shown below.
Find the class width. Use five classes. (Round your answer to the nearest integer.)

234 271 339 361 354 263 236 290 315 254

- A) 119
B) 27
C) 121
D) 25
E) 26

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Bra_US_9e
OBJ: Find the class width TOP: 2.1 KEY: 5
MSC: 2.1.11a NOT: Application

2. Finish times (to the nearest hour) for 10 dogsled teams are shown below.
Make a frequency table showing class limits, class boundaries, midpoints, frequency, relative frequencies, and cumulative frequencies. Use three classes. (Round your answer for relative frequency to the nearest hundredth and for midpoint to the nearest tenth.)

236 263 273 283 239 280 270 310 259 310

- A) Class Limits Boundaries Midpoint Freq. Relative Freq. Cumulative Freq.
236 – 260 235.5 – 260.5 248.0 3
0.30 3
261 – 284 260.5 – 284.5 272.5 5 0.50
8
285 – 308 284.5 – 308.5 296.5 2 0.20
10
- B) Class Limits Boundaries Midpoint Freq. Relative Freq. Cumulative Freq.
236 – 260 235.5 – 260.5 248.0 3
0.30 3
261 – 285 260.5 – 285.5 273.0 5 0.50
8
286 – 310 285.5 – 310.5 298.0 2 0.20
10
- C) Class Limits Boundaries Midpoint Freq. Relative Freq. Cumulative Freq.
236 – 260 235.5 – 260.5 248.0 4
0.30 3
261 – 284 260.5 – 285.5 273.0 7 0.50
8
285 – 310 285.5 – 310.5 296.5 3 0.20
10
- D) Class Limits Boundaries Midpoint Freq. Relative Freq. Cumulative Freq.
236 – 260 235.5 – 260.5 248.0 4
0.30 3

261 – 284	260.5 – 284.5	272.5	7	0.50
8				
285 – 308	284.5 – 308.5	296.5	3	0.20
10				

E) none of these choices

ANS: B

PTS: 1

DIF: Medium

REF: Bra_US_9e

OBJ: Create a frequency table

TOP: 2.1

KEY: 11-16

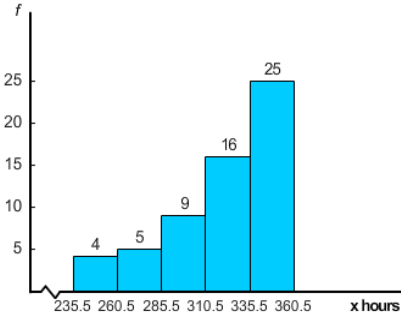
MSC: 2.1.11c

NOT: Application

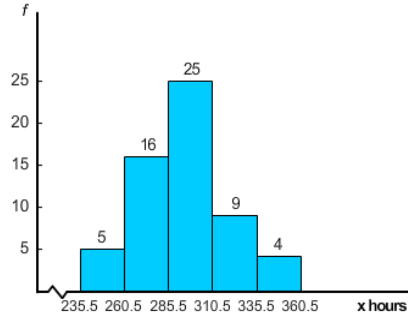
3. Finish times (to the nearest hour) for 59 dogsled teams are shown below. Draw a histogram. Use five classes.

261	269	236	244	280	296	284	299	288	288	249	256
338	360	341	333	261	266	287	296	313	311	306	306
299	303	277	283	304	305	288	290	288	289	297	299
332	330	309	327	306	327	285	291	295	298	306	315
310	318	318	320	333	321	323	324	327	239	358	

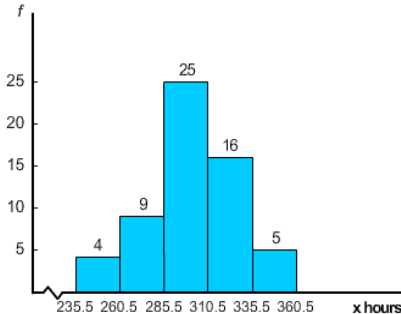
A)



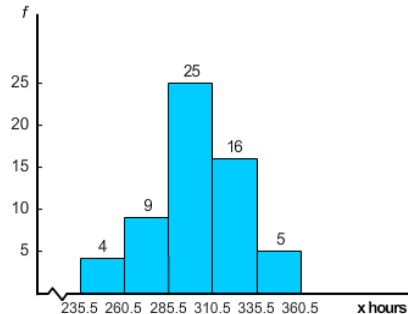
D)



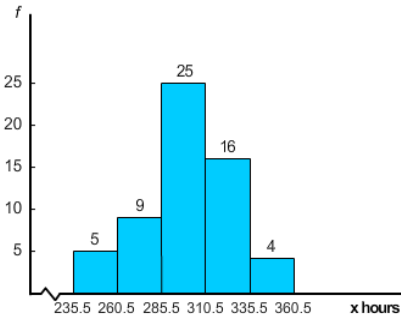
B)



E)



C)



ANS: C

PTS: 1

DIF: Medium

REF: Bra_US_9e

OBJ: Draw a histogram

TOP: 2.1

KEY: 10

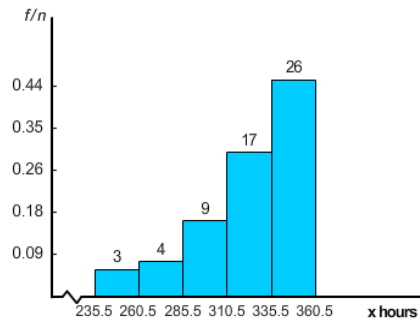
MSC: 2.1.11b

NOT: Application

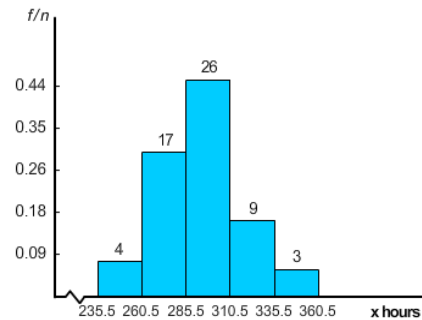
4. Finish times (to the nearest hour) for 59 dogsled teams are shown below. Draw a relative – frequency histogram. Use five classes.

261	270	236	244	278	296	284	297	290	290	250	256
338	360	341	333	261	268	287	296	313	311	309	309
299	303	277	283	304	305	289	290	289	290	297	299
332	330	309	327	309	327	285	291	295	298	306	315
310	318	318	320	333	321	323	324	327	302	319	

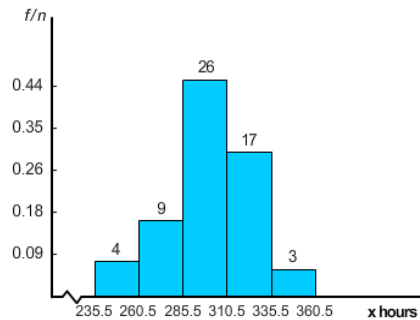
A)



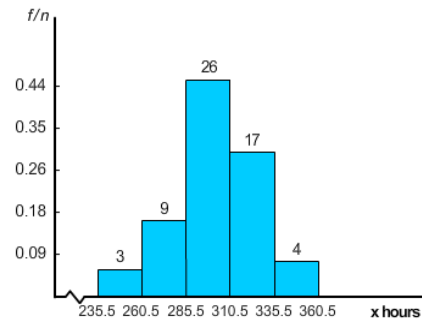
D)



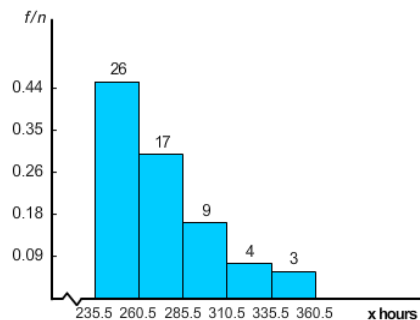
B)



E)



C)



ANS: B

PTS: 1

DIF: Medium

REF: Bra_US_9e

OBJ: Draw a histogram

TOP: 2.1

KEY: 11-16

MSC: 2.1.12c

NOT: Application

5. Finish times (to the nearest hour) for 57 dogsled teams are shown below. Use five classes. Categorize the basic distribution shape as uniform or rectangular, mound-shaped symmetric, bimodal, skewed left, or skewed right.

261	271	236	244	279	296	284	299	288	288	247	256
338	360	341	333	261	266	287	296	313	311	307	307
299	303	277	283	304	305	288	290	288	289	297	299
332	330	309	328	307	328	285	291	295	298	306	315
310	318	318	320	333	321	323	324	327			

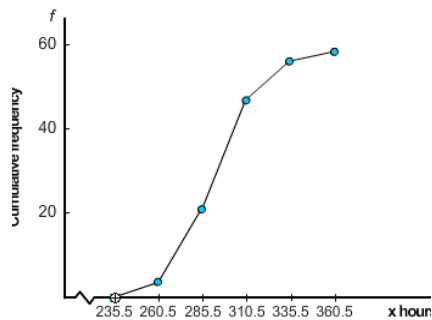
- A) approximately uniform or rectangular
 B) approximately mound-shaped symmetric
 C) approximately skewed left
 D) approximately skewed right
 E) approximately bimodal

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Bra_US_9e
 OBJ: Categorize the basic distribution shape TOP: 2.1
 KEY: 11-16 MSC: 2.1.11d NOT: Application

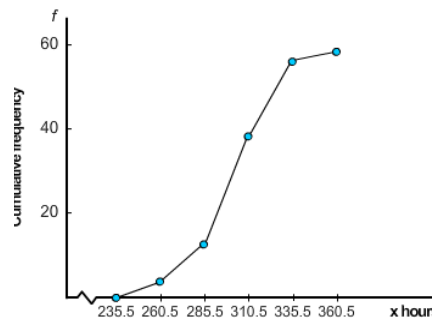
6. Finish times (to the nearest hour) for 59 dogsled teams are shown below. Draw a ogive. Use five classes.

261	274	236	244	280	296	284	296	290	290	250	256
338	360	341	333	261	269	287	296	313	311	309	309
299	303	277	283	304	305	289	290	289	290	297	299
332	330	309	327	309	327	285	291	295	298	306	315
310	318	318	320	333	321	323	324	327	302	319	

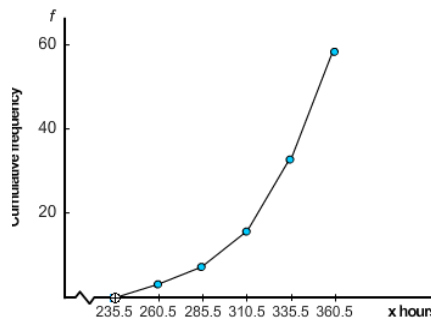
A)



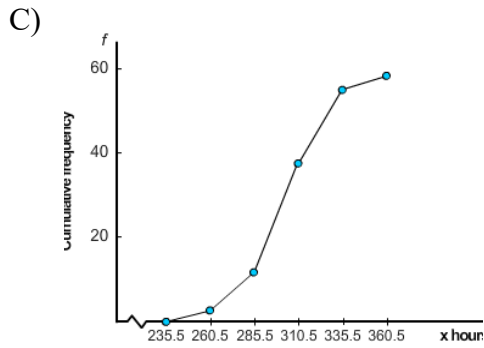
D)



B)



E) none of these choices



ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Bra_US_9e
 OBJ: Draw a ogive TOP: 2.1 KEY: 11-16
 MSC: 2.1.11e NOT: Application

7. Finish times (to the nearest hour) for 10 dogsled teams are shown below.
 Make a frequency table showing class limits, class boundaries, midpoints, frequency, relative frequencies, and cumulative frequencies. Use three classes. The class size of the given data is 24. (Round your answer for relative frequency to the nearest hundredth and for midpoint to the nearest tenth.)

310 271 278 295 283 236 281 266 269 289

A)	Class Limits	Boundaries	Midpoint	Freq.	Relative Freq.	
	Cumulative Freq.	236 – 260	235.5 – 260.5		248.0	1
	0.10 1					
	261 – 284	260.5 – 284.5	272.5	6	0.60	
	7					
	285 – 308	284.5 – 308.5	296.5	3	0.30	
	10					
B)	Class Limits	Boundaries	Midpoint	Freq.	Relative Freq.	
	Cumulative Freq.	236 – 260	235.5 – 260.5		248.0	1
	0.10 1					
	261 – 285	260.5 – 285.5	273.0	6	0.60	
	7					
	286 – 310	285.5 – 310.5	298.0	3	0.30	
	10					
C)	Class Limits	Boundaries	Midpoint	Freq.	Relative Freq.	
	Cumulative Freq.	236 – 260	235.5 – 260.5		248.0	2
	0.10 1					
	261 – 284	260.5 – 285.5	273.0	8	0.60	
	7					
	285 – 310	285.5 – 310.5	296.5	4	0.30	
	10					
D)	Class Limits	Boundaries	Midpoint	Freq.	Relative Freq.	
	Cumulative Freq.	236 – 260	235.5 – 260.5		248.0	2
	0.10 1					
	261 – 284	260.5 – 284.5	272.5	8	0.60	
	7					
	285 – 308	284.5 – 308.5	296.5	4	0.30	

E) none of these choices

ANS: B

PTS: 1

DIF: Medium

REF: Bra_US_9e

OBJ: Create a frequency table

TOP: 2.1

KEY: 11-16

MSC: 2.1.11f

NOT: Application

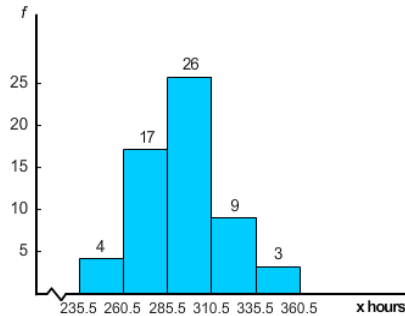
8. Finish times (to the nearest hour) for 59 dogsled teams are shown below. Draw a histogram. Use five classes.

261 275 236 244 278 296 284 298 289 289 250 256
 338 360 341 333 261 268 287 296 313 311 309 309
 299 303 277 283 304 305 286 290 286 287 297 299
 332 330 309 326 309 326 285 291 295 298 306 315
 310 318 318 320 333 321 323 324 327 302 319

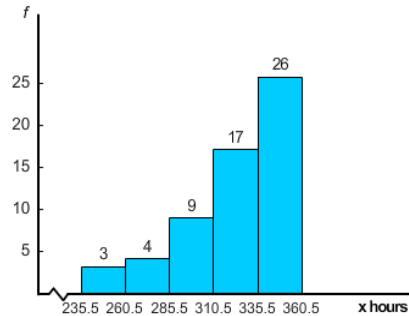
The frequency table for the above data is given below.

Class Limits	Boundaries	Midpoint	Freq.	Relative Freq.	Cumulative Freq.
236 – 260	235.5 – 260.5	248	4	0.07	4
261 – 285	260.5 – 285.5	273	9	0.15	13
286 – 310	285.5 – 310.5	298	26	0.44	39
311 – 335	310.5 – 335.5	323	17	0.29	56
336 – 360	335.5 – 360.5	348	3	0.05	59

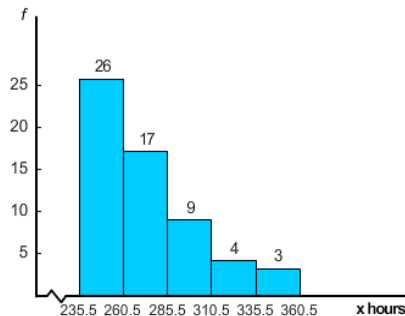
A)



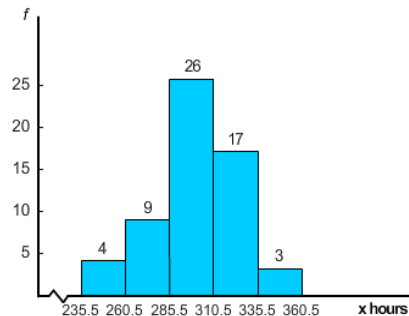
D)



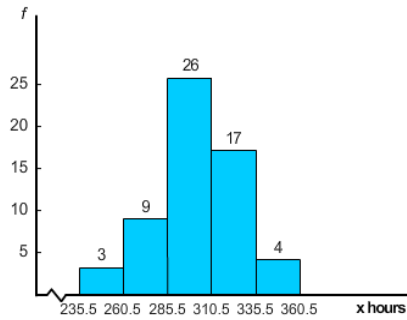
B)



E)



C)



ANS: E

PTS: 1

DIF: Easy

REF: Bra_US_9e

OBJ: Draw a histogram

TOP: 2.1

KEY: 11-16

MSC: 2.1.12b

NOT: Application

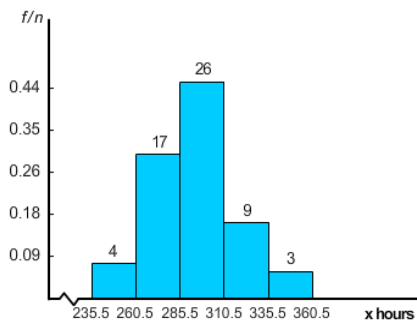
9. Finish times (to the nearest hour) for 59 dogsled teams are shown below. Draw a relative – frequency histogram. Use five classes.

261 271 236 244 280 296 284 297 289 289 248 256
 338 360 341 333 261 267 287 296 313 311 308 308
 299 303 277 283 304 305 286 290 286 287 297 299
 332 330 309 328 308 328 285 291 295 298 306 315
 310 318 318 320 333 321 323 324 327 302 319

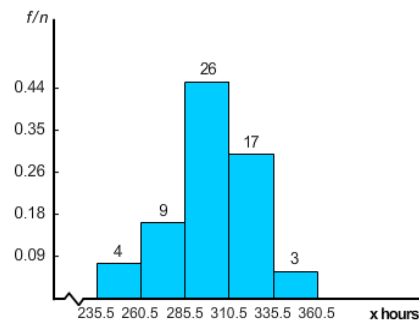
The frequency table for the above data is given below.

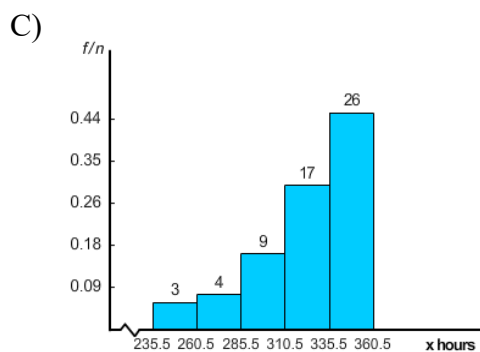
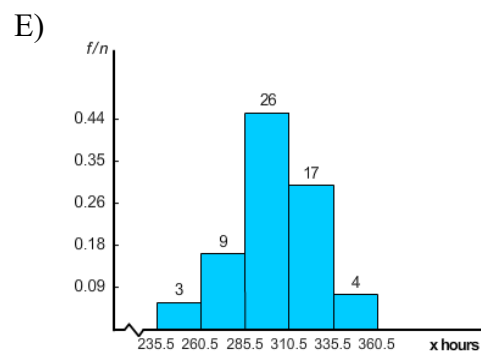
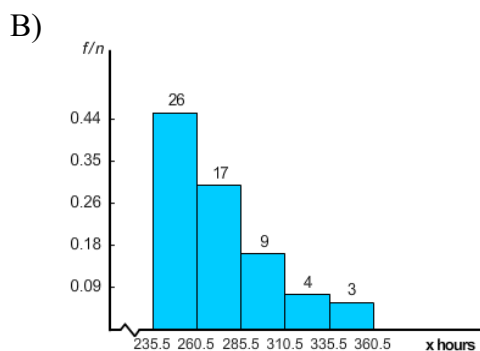
Class Limits	Boundaries	Midpoint t	Freq.	Relative Freq.	Cumulative Freq.
236 – 260	235.5 – 260.5	248	4	0.07	4
261 – 285	260.5 – 285.5	273	9	0.15	13
286 – 310	285.5 – 310.5	298	26	0.44	39
311 – 335	310.5 – 335.5	323	17	0.29	56
336 – 360	335.5 – 360.5	348	3	0.05	59

A)



D)





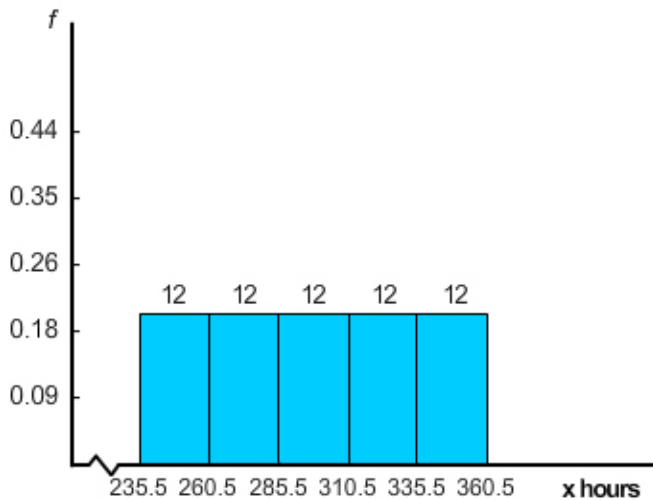
ANS: D PTS: 1
 OBJ: Draw a histogram
 MSC: 2.1.12d NOT: Application

DIF: Easy REF: Bra_US_9e
 TOP: 2.1 KEY: 11-16

10. Finish times (to the nearest hour) for 60 dogsled teams are shown below. Use five classes. Categorize the basic distribution shape as uniform, mound-shaped symmetric, bimodal, skewed left, or skewed right.

261	271	236	244	279	296	284	299	288	288	247	256
338	360	341	333	261	266	287	296	313	311	307	307
279	283	277	283	285	275	259	239	288	289	297	299
341	358	257	328	244	328	245	258	259	259	319	315
339	359	347	348	333	321	323	324	327	349	351	355

The relative frequency histogram of the above data is given below.



- A) mound-shaped symmetric
- B) none of these choices
- C) Bimodal
- D) Uniform or rectangular
- E) Skewed right

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Bra_US_9e
 OBJ: Categorize the basic distribution shape TOP: 2.1
 KEY: 11-16 MSC: 2.1.12e NOT: Application

11. Assume that the following data represent baseball batting averages (multiplied by 1000) for a random sample of National League players near the end of the baseball season. Make a frequency table showing class limits, class boundaries, midpoints and frequency. Use five classes. (Round your answer for boundaries and midpoints to the nearest tenth.)

193	257	150	294	147	297	199	250	183
125	107	259	310	310	273	290	317	252
215	250	246	259	265	184	115	200	

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------|---------------|----------|-----------|
| A) | Class Limits | Boundaries | Midpoint | Frequency |
| | 107 – 149 | 106.5 – 149.5 | 128.0 | 4 |
| | 150 – 194 | 149.5 – 194.5 | 172.0 | 3 |
| | 195 – 236 | 194.5 – 236.5 | 215.5 | 4 |
| | 237 – 278 | 236.5 – 278.5 | 257.5 | 10 |
| | 279 – 321 | 278.5 – 321.5 | 300.0 | 5 |
| B) | Class Limits | Boundaries | Midpoint | Frequency |
| | 107 – 149 | 106.5 – 149.5 | 128.0 | 5 |
| | 150 – 192 | 149.5 – 192.5 | 171.0 | 2 |
| | 193 – 235 | 192.5 – 235.5 | 214.0 | 4 |
| | 236 – 278 | 235.5 – 278.5 | 257.0 | 12 |
| | 279 – 321 | 278.5 – 321.5 | 300.0 | 3 |
| C) | Class Limits | Boundaries | Midpoint | Frequency |
| | 107 – 149 | 106.5 – 149.5 | 128.0 | 5 |
| | 150 – 194 | 149.5 – 194.5 | 172.0 | 2 |
| | 195 – 236 | 194.5 – 236.5 | 215.5 | 4 |

237 – 278	236.5 – 278.5	257.5	12
279 – 321	278.5 – 321.5	300.0	3
D) Class Limits	Boundaries	Midpoint	Frequency
107 – 149	106.5 – 149.5	128.0	4
150 – 192	149.5 – 192.5	171.0	3
193 – 235	192.5 – 235.5	214.0	4
236 – 278	235.5 – 278.5	257.0	10
279 – 321	278.5 – 321.5	300.0	5

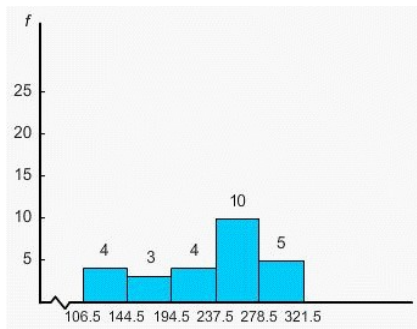
E) none of these choices

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Bra_US_9e
 OBJ: Create a frequency table TOP: 2.1 KEY: 11-16
 MSC: 2.1.13b NOT: Application

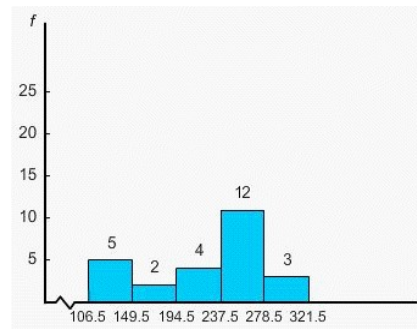
12. Assume that the following data represent baseball batting averages (multiplied by 1000) for a random sample of National League players near the end of the baseball season. The frequency table showing class limits, class boundaries, midpoints and frequency is given below. Draw a histogram.

Class Limits	Boundaries	Midpoint	Frequency
107 – 149	106.5 – 149.5	128.0	4
150 – 192	149.5 – 192.5	171.0	3
193 – 235	192.5 – 235.5	214.0	4
236 – 278	235.5 – 278.5	257.0	10
279 – 321	278.5 – 321.5	300.0	5

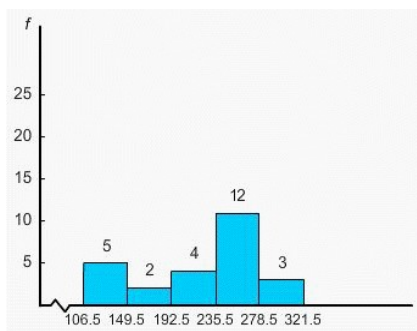
A)



D)

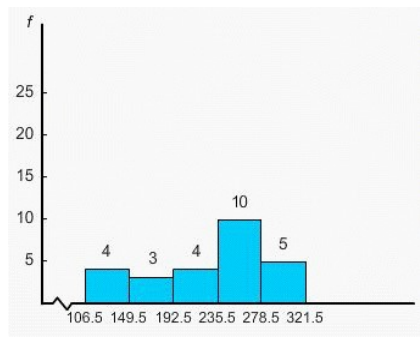


B)



E) none of these choices

C)



ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Bra_US_9e
 OBJ: Create a frequency table TOP: 2.1 KEY: 11-16
 MSC: 2.1.13c NOT: Application

13. Assume that the following data represent baseball batting averages for a random sample of National League players near the end of the baseball season. Multiply each data value by 1000 to "clear" the decimals.

0.195	0.257	0.152	0.294	0.158	0.298	0.260	0.251	0.181
0.123	0.106	0.259	0.307	0.307	0.279	0.290	0.316	0.253
0.213	0.251	0.247	0.259	0.265	0.182	0.114	0.203	

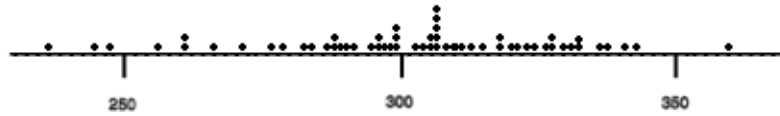
- A) 195 2570 152 294 158 298 260 251 181
 123 106 259 307 307 2790 2900 316 253
 213 251 247 259 265 1820 114 203
- B) 195 257 152 294 158 298 260 251
 181
 123 106 259 307 307 279 290 316
 253
 213 251 247 259 265 182 114 203
- C) 195 2570 1520 294 158 298 260 2510 181
 123 106 259 307 307 2790 2900 316
 253
 213 251 247 259 2650 1820 114 203
- D) 195 152 257 294 158 298 260 181
 251 123 106 259 307 307 290 279 316
 253
 213 251 247 259 265 182 114 203
- E) 195 2570 257 294 158 298 260 2510 181
 123 106 259 307 307 279 290 316
 253
 213 251 247 259 265 114 182 203

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Bra_US_9e
 OBJ: Clear the decimals TOP: 2.1 KEY: 17
 MSC: 2.1.18a NOT: Application

14. Finish times (to the nearest hour) for 57 dogsled teams are shown below. Make a dotplot for the data.

261	271	236	244	279	296	284	299	288	288	247	256
308	360	341	333	261	266	287	296	313	311	307	307
299	303	277	283	304	305	288	290	288	289	297	299
332	330	309	328	307	328	285	291	295	298	306	315
310	318	318	318	333	321	323	324	327			

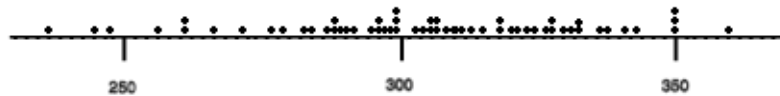
A)



B)



C)



D)



E) none of these choices

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Bra_US_9e
 OBJ: Create a dotplot TOP: 2.1 KEY: 20
 MSC: 2.1.20 NOT: Application

15. At Westgate Community College, a survey was done to determine when students are available for class. A questionnaire was given to a random sample of students. The instructions were to mark each of the time categories in which they could take classes. Many students marked more than one category. Responses from the students in the sample indicated that 52 would take early morning classes, 85 would take mid-morning classes, 41 would take afternoon classes and 37 would take evening classes. Would a circle graph be appropriate for this data? Give a reason for your answer.

- A) No. Since there were multiple responses from some students this data does not represent parts of a whole.
 B) No. There are too few categories for a circle graph to be useful.
 C) Yes. Circle graphs are most effective when the number of wedges is 10 or fewer.
 D) Yes. Each category represents a percentage of the total student population that could attend class at a certain time.

E) Yes. The categories represent all possible responses.

ANS: A

PTS: 1

DIF: Easy

REF: Bra_USB_4e

OBJ: Judge an appropriate data display

TOP: 2.2

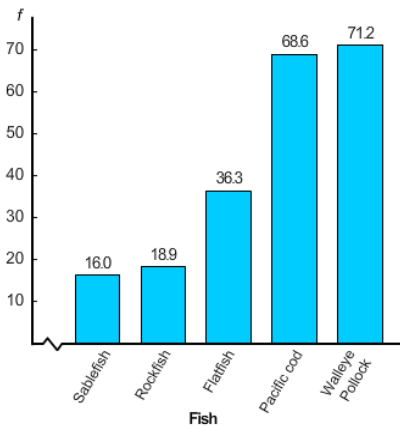
KEY: 12

MSC: 2.2.9

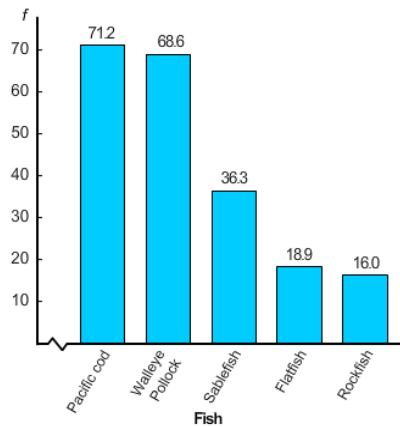
NOT: Application

16. It's not an easy life, but it's a good life! Suppose you decide to take the summer off and sign on as a deck hand for a commercial fishing boat in Alaska that specializes in deep-water fishing for groundfish. What kind of fish can you expect to catch? One way to answer this question is to examine the reports on groundfish caught in the Gulf of Alaska. The following list indicates the types of fish caught annually in thousands of metric tons: flatfish, 36.3; Pacific cod, 68.6; sablefish, 16.0; Walleye Pollock, 71.2; rockfish, 18.9. Make a Pareto chart showing the annual harvest for commercial fishing in the Gulf of Alaska.

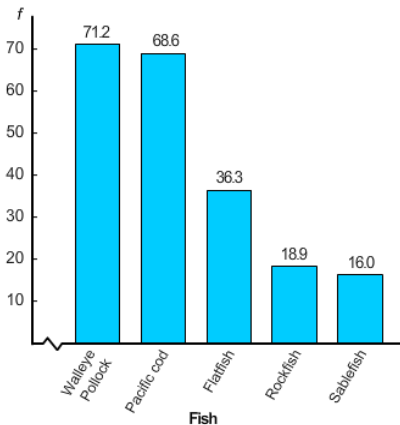
A)



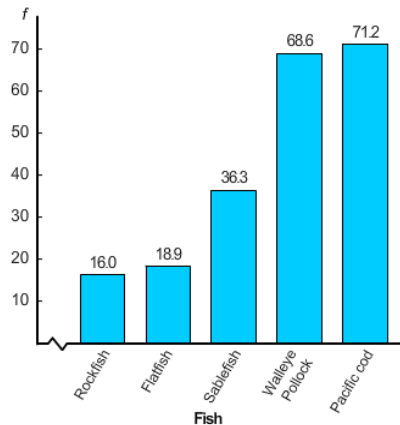
D)

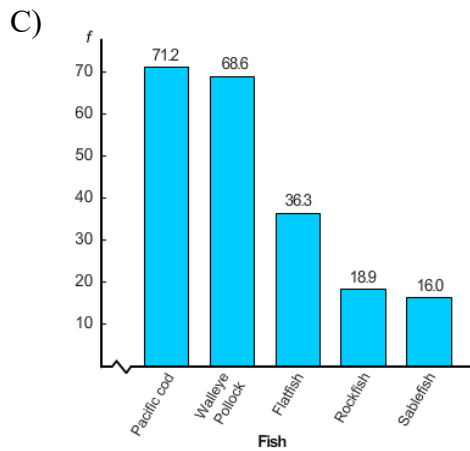


B)



E)



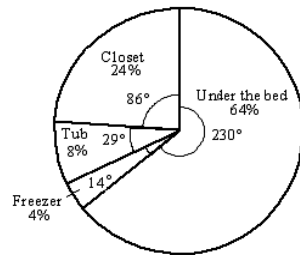


ANS: B
 OBJ: Create a Pareto chart
 MSC: 2.2.7
 PTS: 1
 NOT: Application

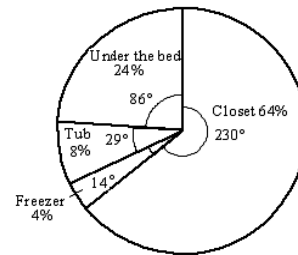
DIF: Easy
 TOP: 2.2
 REF: Bra_US_9e
 KEY: 11

17. A survey of 1000 adults uncovered some interesting housekeeping secrets. When unexpected company comes, where do we hide the mess? The survey showed that 64% of the adults toss their mess in the closet, 24% shove things under bed, 8% put things in the bathtub, and 4% put the mess in the freezer. Make a circle graph to display this information.

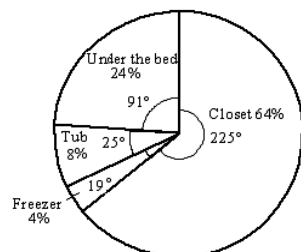
A)



D)

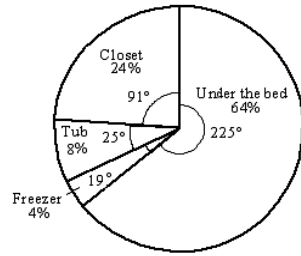


B)



E) none of these choices

C)



ANS: D

PTS: 1

DIF: Easy

REF: Bra_US_9e

OBJ: Create a circle graph

TOP: 2.2

KEY: 9

MSC: 2.2.3

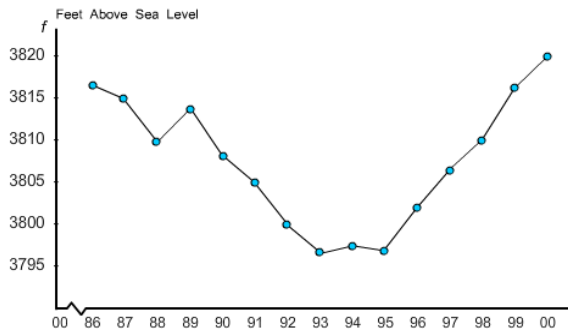
NOT: Application

18. Pyramid Lake, Nevada, is described as the pride of the Paiute Indian Nation. It is a beautiful desert lake famous for very large trout. The elevation of the lake surface (feet above sea level) varies according to the annual flow of the Truckee River from Lake Tahoe. Assume that the U.S. Geological Survey provided the following data:

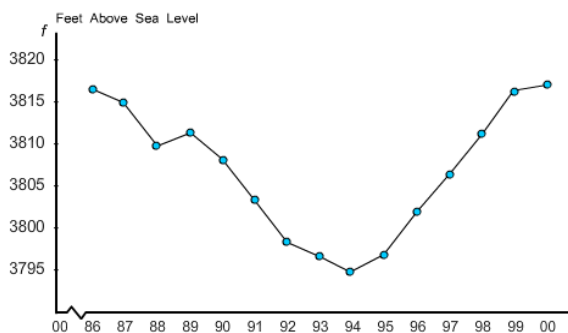
Year	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Elevation	3817	3815	3810	3812	3808	3803	3798	3797
Year	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	
Elevation	3795	3797	3802	3807	3811	3816	3817	

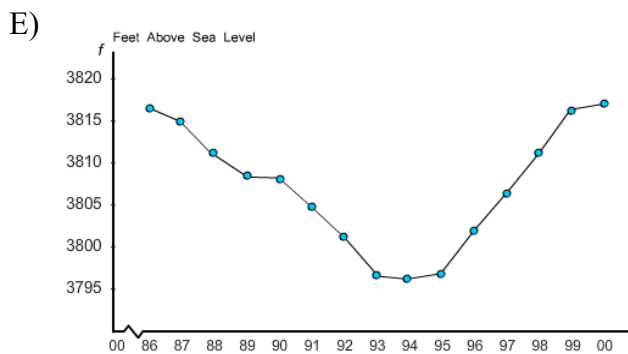
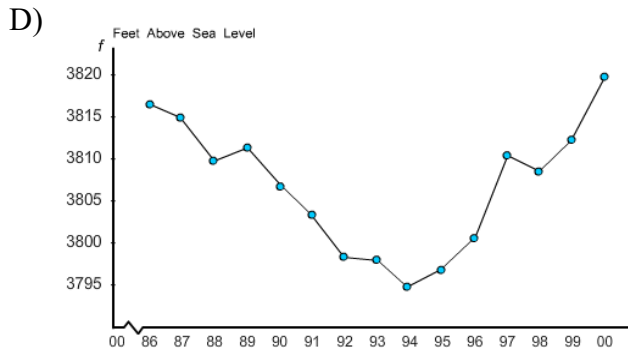
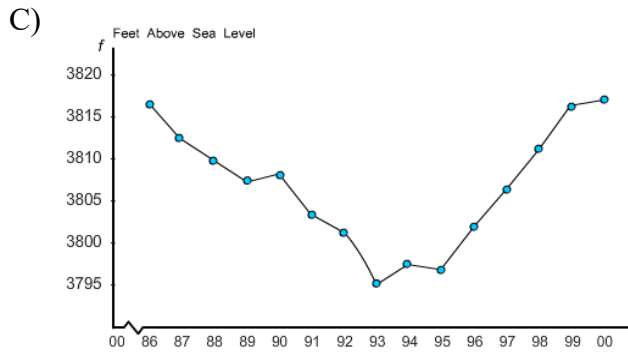
Make a time series graph.

A)



B)





ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Bra_US_9e
 OBJ: Create a time series graph TOP: 2.2 KEY: 13
 MSC: 2.2.13 NOT: Application

19. How long did real cowboys live? One answer may be found in the book *The Last Cowboys* by Connie Brooks (University of New Mexico Press). This delightful book presents a thoughtful sociological study of cowboys in West Texas and Southeastern New Mexico around the year 1890. Assume that a sample of 32 cowboys gave the following years of longevity:

58	52	67	86	72	66	99	88	85	91	91
92	68	68	87	86	73	61	70	75	72	73
85	84	91	57	77	76	84	93	58	49	

Make a stem-and-leaf display for these data.

A) 4 9 = 49 years
 4 9
 5 8 8 7 2

- 6 8 8 7 6 1
 7 7 6 5 3 3 2 2 0
 8 8 7 6 6 5 5 4 4
 9 9 8 3 2 1 1 1
 B) 4 9 = 49 years
 4 9
 5 2 7 8 8
 6 1 6 7 8
 7 0 2 2 3 3 5 7 8
 8 3 4 5 5 6 6 7 8
 9 1 1 1 2 3 8 9
 C) 4 9 = 49 years
 4 9
 5 8 8 7 2
 6 8 7 6 1
 7 8 6 5 4 3 2 2 0
 8 8 7 6 6 5 5 4 3
 9 9 8 3 2 1 1 1
 D) 4 9 = 49 years
 4 9
 5 2 7 8 8
 6 1 6 7 8 8
 7 0 2 2 3 3 5 6 7
 8 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 8
 9 1 1 1 2 3 9

E) none of these choices

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Bra_US_9e
 OBJ: Make a stem-and-leaf display TOP: 2.3 KEY: 2
 MSC: 2.3.1a NOT: Application

20. Wetlands offer a diversity of benefits. They provide habitat for wildlife, spawning grounds for U.S. commercial fish, and renewable timber resources. In the last 200 years the United States has lost more than half its wetlands. Suppose *Environmental Almanac* gives the percentage of wet lands lost in each state in the last 200 years. Assume that for the lower 48 states, the percentage loss of wetlands per state is as follows:

46	37	36	42	81	20	73	59	35	50
87	52	24	27	38	56	39	74	56	31
27	91	46	9	54	52	30	33	28	35
35	23	90	72	85	42	59	50	49	
48	38	60	46	87	50	89	49	67	

The distribution is approximately mound shaped.

- A) False
 B) True

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Bra_US_9e
 OBJ: Clarify whether the statement is true or false TOP: 2.3
 KEY: 2 MSC: 2.3.2 NOT: Application

21. Suppose the American Medical Association Center for Health Policy Research included data, by state, on the number of community hospitals and the average patient stay (in days) in its publication. The data (by state) are shown in the table.
Which two states have an unusually high number of hospitals?

State	Hospitals	State	Hospitals	State	Hospitals
Alabama	330	Colorado	79	Georgia	162
Alaska	16	Connecticut	35	Hawaii	19
Arizona	61	Delaware	8	Idaho	41
Arkansas	88	Dist. of Columbia	11	Illinois	279
California	236	Florida	289	Indiana	113
Iowa	123	Nebraska	90	Rhode Island	12
Kansas	133	Nebraska	21	S.Carolina	68
Kentucky	101	New Hampshire	28	S.Dakota	52
Louisiana	459	New Jersey	96	Tennessee	122
Maine	38	New Mexico	37	Texas	235
Maryland	51	New York	333	Utah	42
Mass.	101	N.Caroline	117	Vermont	15
Michigan	175	N.Dakota	47	Virginia	98
Minnesota	276	Ohio	193	Washington	92
Mississippi	102	Oklahoma	399	W.Virginia	59
Missouri	133	Oregon	66	Wisconsin	478
Montana	53	Pennsylvania	231	Wyoming	27

- A) Florida and Wisconsin
B) Alabama and Arkansas
C) Wisconsin and Louisiana
D) Maine and Iowa
E) none of these choices

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Bra_US_9e
OBJ: Note which states have an unusually high number of hospitals
TOP: 2.3 KEY: 4 MSC: 2.3.4 NOT: Application

22. Assume that the U.S Open Golf Tournament was played at Congressional Country club, with prizes ranging from \$465,000 for first place to \$5000. Par for the course is 70. The tournament consists of four rounds played on different days. Suppose the scores for each round of the 32 players who placed in the money (more than \$17,000) were given on a web site. The scores for the first round were as follows:

72	65	68	73	74	73	71	71	74	73	74
70	75	71	72	71	79	75	71	71	74	75
66	75	75	77	71	72	72	73	71	67	

Make a stem – and – leaf display for the first – round scores. Use two lines per stem.

- A) 6 5 = score of 65
6 8 7 6 5
7 9 7 5 5 5 5 5
7 4 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0

- B) 6 5 = score of 65
 6 5 6 7 8
 7 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 5 5
 5 5 7 9
- C) 6 5 = score of 65
 6 5 6 7 8
 7 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4
 7 5 5 5 5 5 7 9
- D) 6 5 = score of 65
 6 8 7 6 5
 7 9 7 5 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 3 3 3 3 2 2 2 1 1 1 1
 1 1 1 1 0
- E) none of these choices

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Bra_US_9e
 OBJ: Make a stem-and-leaf display use two lines per stem TOP: 2.3
 KEY: 6 MSC: 2.3.6a NOT: Application

23. Assume that the U.S Open Golf Tournament was played at Congressional Country club, with prizes ranging from \$465,000 for first place to \$5000. Par for the course is 70. The tournament consists of four rounds played on different days. Suppose the scores for each round of the 32 players who placed in the money (more than \$17,000) were given on a web site. The scores for the first round were as follows:

71	65	67	73	74	73	71	71	74	73	71
70	75	71	72	71	75	75	71	71	74	72
66	75	75	75	71	72	72	73	71	67	

The scores for the fourth round for these players were as follows:

69	69	73	74	72	72	70	71	71	70	72
73	73	72	71	71	71	69	70	71	72	71
74	72	71	67	69	70	69	71	73	74	

Compare the two distributions.

- A) Scores are equal for both the rounds.
 B) Scores are lower in the first round.
 C) Scores are lower in the fourth round.
 D) none of these choices

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Bra_US_9e
 OBJ: Compare the two distributions TOP: 2.3 KEY: 6
 MSC: 2.3.6c NOT: Application

24. Use the data given in the following table to make a stem – and – leaf display for milligrams of nicotine per cigarette smoked. In this case, truncate the measurements at the tenths position and use two lines per stem.

Brand		Brand	
Alpine	0.82	Multifilter	0.78
Benson & Hedges	1.11	Newport Lights	0.73
Bull Durham	2.07	Now	0.24
Camel Lights	0.67	Old Gold	1.26

Carlton	0.38	Pall Mall Lights	1.08
Chesterfield	1.04	Raleigh	0.92
Golden Lights	0.76	Salem Ultra	0.42
Kent	0.95	Tareyton	1.01
Kool	1.19	True	0.61
L&M	1.02	Viceroy Rich Light	0.69
Lark Lights	1.01	Virginia Slim	1.02
Marlboro	0.90	Winston Lights	0.82
Merit	0.57		

- A) 0 2 = 0.2 milligram
 0 4 2 3
 0 7 6 6 6 7 8 8 9 9 9
 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 2
 2 0
- B) 0 2 = 0.2 milligram
 0 4 2 3 7
 0 6 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 9
 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 2
 2 0
- C) 0 2 = 0.2 milligram
 0 4 2 3 6 7
 0 7 6 6 8 7 7 8 8 9 9 9
 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 2
 2 0
- D) 0 2 = 0.2 milligram
 0 2 3 4
 0 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 9 9 9
 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 2
 2 0

E) none of these choices

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Bra_US_9e
 OBJ: Make a stem-and-leaf display use two lines per stem TOP: 2.3
 KEY: 7 MSC: 2.3.9 NOT: Application