





14. \_\_\_\_\_ The table below shows the soft drink preference of people in three age groups.

	Cola	Root Beer	Lemon-Lime
under 21	40	25	20
between 21 and 40	35	20	30
over 40	20	30	35

If one of the 255 subjects is randomly selected, find the probability that the person is over 40 years of age.

- A)  $1/3$                       B)  $2/5$                       C)  $3/5$                       D)  $1/2$
15. \_\_\_\_\_ The number of loaves of rye bread left on the shelf of a local bakery at closing (denoted by the random variable  $X$ ) varies from day to day. Past records show that the probability distribution of  $X$  is shown in the following table. Find the probability that there will be at least three loaves left over at the end of any given day.

x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
P(X=x)	0.20	0.25	0.20	0.15	0.10	0.08	0.02

- A) 0.15                      B) 0.65                      C) 0.35                      D) 0.20
16. \_\_\_\_\_ A pet store's past experience has shown them that 95% of goldfish shipped to them survive the shipping process. If a shipment of  $n=100$  goldfish is sent to the store, what is the mean and standard deviation of the number of surviving goldfish? Assume a binomial distribution.

- A)  $\mu=95, \sigma=4.75$                       B)  $\mu=5, \sigma=2.18$                       C)  $\mu=95, \sigma=2.18$                       D)  $\mu=5, \sigma=4.75$

17. \_\_\_\_\_ Dave drives to work each morning at about the same time. His commute time is normally distributed with a mean of 35 minutes and a standard deviation of 5 minutes. The percentage of time that his commute time is more than 44 minutes is equal to the area under the standard normal curve that lies to the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) right, 1.8                      B) right, 1.1                      C) left, -1.8                      D) left, 1.8

18. \_\_\_\_\_ For the standard normal curve, find the area that lies to the right of 0.81.

- A) 0.8800                      B) 0.1200                      C) 0.7910                      D) 0.2090

19. \_\_\_\_\_ For the standard normal curve, find the area that lies either to the left of 1.56 or to the right of 2.30.

- A) 0.9299                      B) 0.0487                      C) 0.0701                      D) 0.9513

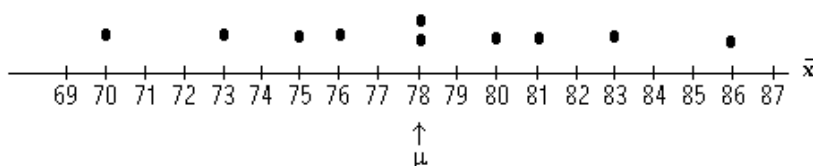
20. \_\_\_\_\_ Find the z-score having area 0.14 to its left under the standard normal curve.

- A) -2.19                      B) -1.34                      C) -1.08                      D) -1.22

21. \_\_\_\_\_ Find the z-score for having area 0.09 to its right under the standard normal curve; that is, find  $z_{0.09}$ .

- A) 1.45                      B) 1.26                      C) 1.39                      D) 1.34

22. \_\_\_\_\_ The following is a dotplot for the sampling distribution of the sample mean for samples of size 2 drawn from a population of test scores for 5 students.



Find the probability, expressed as a percent, that the sample mean will be within 1 point of the population mean.

- A) 10%                      B) 5%                      C) 22%                      D) 20%

23. \_\_\_\_\_ The National Weather Service keeps records of snowfall in mountain ranges. Records indicate that in a certain range, the annual snowfall has a mean of 98 inches and a standard deviation of 10 inches. Suppose the snowfalls are sampled during randomly picked years. For samples of size 36, determine the mean and standard deviation of  $\bar{x}$ , the sample mean snowfall.  
A)  $\mu_{\bar{x}} = 1.67$ ;  $\sigma_{\bar{x}} = 98$  B)  $\mu_{\bar{x}} = 98$ ;  $\sigma_{\bar{x}} = 10$  C)  $\mu_{\bar{x}} = 98$ ;  $\sigma_{\bar{x}} = 1.67$  D)  $\mu_{\bar{x}} = 10$ ;  $\sigma_{\bar{x}} = 98$
24. \_\_\_\_\_ The mean height for a population is 65 inches. Let  $\bar{x}$  denote the mean height for a sample of people picked randomly from the population. True or false, the standard deviation of  $\bar{x}$  for sample of size 30 is smaller than the standard deviation,  $\sigma$ , of the population?  
A) True B) False
25. \_\_\_\_\_ The weights of people in a certain population are normally distributed with a mean of 152 lb and a standard deviation of 22 lb. Determine the sampling distribution of the mean for samples of size 2.  
A) Approximately normal, mean = 152 lb, standard deviation = 11 lb  
B) Exactly normal, mean = 152 lb, standard deviation = 15.56 lb  
C) Exactly normal, mean = 152 lb, standard deviation = 22 lb  
D) Approximately normal, mean = 152 lb, standard deviation = 15.56 lb
26. \_\_\_\_\_ In stating a confidence-interval estimate of a population mean, the level of confidence increases as the width of the interval \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) increases B) decreases
27. \_\_\_\_\_ The distribution of weekly salaries at a large company is reverse J-shaped with a mean of \$1000 and a standard deviation of \$370. What is the probability that the sampling error made in estimating the mean weekly salary for all employees of the company by the mean of a random sample of weekly salaries of 7 employees will be at most \$75?  
A) 0.4649 B) 0.0702 C) 0.9298 D) Cannot be determined because the distribution of the population is not normal and n is small.
28. \_\_\_\_\_ The monthly earnings of a group of business students are normally distributed with a standard deviation of 545 dollars. A researcher wants to estimate the mean monthly earnings of all business students. Find the sample size needed to have a confidence level of 90% and a margin of error of 128 dollars.  
A) 5 B) 5 C) 70 D) 2
29. \_\_\_\_\_ For a t-curve with  $df=20$ , find  $t_{0.05}$ .  
A) 2.086 B) 1.677 C) 1.645 D) 1.725
30. \_\_\_\_\_ A health insurer has determined that the "reasonable and customary" fee for a certain medical procedure is \$1200. They suspect that the average fee charged by one particular clinic for this procedure is higher than \$1200. The insurer wants to perform a hypothesis test to determine whether their suspicion is correct. Determine the appropriate null and alternative hypotheses.  
A)  $H_0: \mu > \$1200$  B)  $H_0: \mu = \$1200$  C)  $H_0: \mu = \$1200$  D)  $H_0: \mu = \$1200$   
 $H_a: \mu = \$1200$   $H_a: \mu > \$1200$   $H_a: \mu \geq \$1200$   $H_a: \mu < \$1200$
31. \_\_\_\_\_ The mean credit card debt among household in one state is \$8400. A hypothesis test is to be performed to decide whether the mean credit card debt for household in the formerly affluent town of Rich-No-More differs from the mean credit card debt for the state. Classify the hypothesis test appropriately.  
A) Two-Tailed B) Left-Tailed C) Right-Tailed

32. \_\_\_\_\_ A manufacturer claims that the mean amount of juice in its 16 ounce bottles is 16.1 ounces. A consumer advocacy group wants to perform a hypothesis test to determine whether the mean amount is actually less than this. The hypotheses are:  
 $H_0: \mu = 16.1$  ounces versus  $H_a: \mu < 16.1$  ounces  
where  $\mu$  is the mean amount of juice in the manufacturer's 16 ounce bottles. Suppose that the results of the sampling lead to rejection of the null hypothesis. If, in fact, the mean amount of juice,  $\mu$ , is equal to 16.1 ounces, classify the conclusion appropriately.  
A) Type I error                      B) Correct decision                      C) Type II error
33. \_\_\_\_\_ For a two-tailed one-mean z-test with  $\alpha = 0.1$ , determine the critical value for the test.  
A)  $\pm 2.052$                       B)  $\pm 1.645$                       C)  $\pm 2.33$                       D)  $\pm 1.4805$
34. \_\_\_\_\_ The P-value for a hypothesis test is  $P = 0.71$ . Describe the strength of the evidence against the null hypothesis based on this P-value.  
A) Weak or none                      B) Strong                      C) Very Strong                      D) Moderate
35. \_\_\_\_\_ A one-mean t-test is to be performed using the following sample summary statistics, null and alternative hypotheses, and  $\alpha$  value:  $\bar{x} = 3.26$ ,  $s = 0.55$ ,  $n = 9$ ,  $H_0: \mu = 2.85$ ,  $H_a: \mu > 2.85$ ,  $\alpha = 0.01$ . Using the critical-value approach, which of the following correctly outlines the appropriate decision?  
A) Test statistic:  $t = 2.24$ . Critical value:  $t = 2.33$ . Do not reject  $H_0$ .  
B) Test statistic:  $t = 2.24$ . Critical value:  $t = 2.281$ . Do not reject  $H_0$ .  
C) Test statistic:  $t = 2.24$ . Critical value:  $t = 2.896$ . Do not reject  $H_0$ .  
D) Test statistic:  $t = 2.24$ . Critical value:  $t = 2.896$ . Reject  $H_0$ .
36. \_\_\_\_\_ A researcher is interested in comparing the resting pulse rate of women who exercise regularly and women who do not exercise regularly. She wants to perform a hypothesis test to determine whether the mean resting pulse rate of women who exercise at least 6 hours per week is less than the mean resting pulse rate of women who exercise less than 6 hours per week. Select the appropriate null and alternative hypothesis for the proposed hypothesis test.  
A) Let  $\bar{x}_1$  denote the mean resting pulse rate for women who exercise at least 6 hours per week and let  $\bar{x}_2$  denote the mean resting pulse rate for women who exercise less than 6 hours per week. The hypotheses are  $H_0: \bar{x}_1 = \bar{x}_2$  and  $H_a: \bar{x}_1 < \bar{x}_2$ .  
B) Let  $\mu_1$  denote the mean resting pulse rate for women who exercise at least 6 hours per week and let  $\mu_2$  denote the mean resting pulse rate for women who exercise less than 6 hours per week. The hypotheses are  $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$  and  $H_a: \mu_1 < \mu_2$ .  
C) Let  $\mu_1$  denote the mean resting pulse rate for women who exercise at least 6 hours per week and let  $\mu_2$  denote the mean resting pulse rate for women who exercise less than 6 hours per week. The hypotheses are  $H_0: \mu_1 < \mu_2$  and  $H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$ .  
D) Let  $\mu_1$  denote the mean resting pulse rate for women who exercise at least 6 hours per week and let  $\mu_2$  denote the mean resting pulse rate for women who exercise less than 6 hours per week. The hypotheses are  $H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2$  and  $H_a: \mu_1 > \mu_2$ .

37. \_\_\_\_\_ Summary statistics are given for independent random samples from two populations. Use the nonpooled t-test to perform a left-tailed hypothesis test using significance level  $\alpha = 0.05$ .  
 $\bar{x}_1 = 50.6$ ,  $s_1 = 18.3$ ,  $n_1 = 12$ ,  $\bar{x}_2 = 69.9$ ,  $s_2 = 8.2$ ,  $n_2 = 12$ .  
A) Test statistic:  $t = 3.334$ . Critical value =  $-1.753$ . Reject  $H_0$ .  
B) Test statistic:  $t = -3.334$ . Critical value =  $-1.717$ . Do not reject  $H_0$ .  
C) Test statistic:  $t = -3.334$ . Critical value =  $-1.753$ . Reject  $H_0$ .  
D) Test statistic:  $t = 3.334$ . Critical value =  $-1.717$ . Do not reject  $H_0$ .
38. \_\_\_\_\_ For the same summary statistics given in #37 above, use the nonpooled t-interval procedure to obtain a 95% confidence interval for  $\mu_1 - \mu_2$ . (Hint: The degrees of freedom will be the same as calculated in #37.)  
A) 6.96 to 31.64      B) -31.64 to -6.96      C) -31.31 to -7.29      D) 7.29 to 31.31
39. \_\_\_\_\_ The number of successes in a sample and the sample size are given, respectively, as  $x = 17$  and  $n = 200$ . Determine the sample proportion,  $\hat{p}$ .  
A)  $\hat{p} = 0.096$       B)  $\hat{p} = 0.045$       C)  $\hat{p} = 0.085$       D)  $\hat{p} = 0.076$
40. \_\_\_\_\_ The number of successes in a sample and the sample size are given, respectively, as  $x = 79$  and  $n = 250$ . Decide whether using the one-proportion z-interval procedure to calculate a confidence interval for the population proportion ( $p$ ) is appropriate.  
A) Not Appropriate      B) Appropriate

**SHORT ANSWER (10 Questions)**

41. The preschool children at Elmwood Elementary School were asked to name their favorite color. The results are listed below. Construct a frequency distribution and a relative frequency distribution in the table provided.

		blue	blue	red	green	purple
		purple	purple	blue	purple	red
		purple	red	green	green	green
		red	purple	green	purple	yellow

42. The midterm test scores for the seventh-period typing class at a local high school are listed below. Construct a stem-and-leaf diagram for the scores. Be sure it is labeled appropriately.

	85	77	93	91	74	65	68	97
	88	59	74	83	85	72	63	37

43. The distances traveled (in miles) to 7 different swim meets for a family are given below.

26 29 53 55 68 75 109

Find the median:

Show work:

44. For a person selected randomly from a certain population, events A and B are defined as follows:

A = event the person is male

B = event the person is a smoker

For this particular population, it is known that  $P(A) = 0.20$ ,  $P(B) = 0.35$ , and  $P(A \& B) = 0.12$ .

Find  $P(A \text{ or } B)$ :

Show work:

45. The volumes of soda in quart soda bottles are normally distributed with a mean of 32.3 oz and a standard deviation of 1.2 oz. What is the probability that the volume of soda in a randomly selected bottle will be less than 32 oz?

Show work:

46. A researcher wishes to estimate the mean resting heart rate for long-distance runners. A random sample of 12 long-distance runners yields the following heart rates, in beats per minute.

79 78 73 62 71 73

61 59 78 81 60 63

Use the data to obtain a point estimate of the mean resting heart rate for all long distance runners.

Show work:

47. Based on a sample of 15 randomly selected years, a 95% confidence interval for the mean annual precipitation in one city is from 45.2 inches to 50.9 inches. Find the margin of error.

Show work:

48. The principal of a high school asked six randomly selected students to take an aptitude test. Their scores were:

87.4 86.9 89.9 78.3 75.1 70.6 ( $\bar{x} = 81.367$  and  $s = 7.803$ )

Determine a 90% confidence interval for the mean score for all students in the high school assuming the population is normally distributed.

Show work:

49. DuraBurn claims that the mean lifetime of its SuperGlo light bulbs is 904 hours. A researcher wants to perform a hypothesis test to determine whether the mean lifetime is actually less than this. A random sample of 10 DuraBurn SuperGlo bulbs exhibited an average lifetime  $\bar{x} = 810$  hours with a standard deviation  $s = 158$  hours. Using the hypotheses  $H_0: \mu = 904$  and  $H_a: \mu < 904$ , give the value of the test statistic, report the P-value for the test, and give an appropriate conclusion. (Preliminary data analyses indicate that the t-test is reasonable for this sample.)

Test Stat:
P-value:
Conclusion:

Show work: