1. **Frequency Distributions**

**The following are 50 scores on a History examination**.

37 39 42 30 38 20 17 16 15 6

25 22 15 25 31 18 21 13 5 11

27 26 26 22 31 15 16 22 17 6

22 27 27 32 17 32 14 12 23 18

28 29 33 28 19 19 34 20 21 29

**From these scores, construct a frequency distribution table.**

**Use nine classes, with the first class 0–4, and the last 40–44**

**Class Interval tally frequency**

**40-44 1 1. (\_\_\_\_\_)\_**

**35-39 3 2. (\_\_\_\_\_)\_**

**30-34 7 3. (\_\_\_\_\_)\_**

**25-29 11 4. (\_\_\_\_\_)\_**

**20-24 9 5. (\_\_\_\_\_)\_**

**15-19 12 6. (\_\_\_\_\_)\_**

**10-14 4 7. (\_\_\_\_\_)\_**

**5-9 3 8. (\_\_\_\_\_)\_**

* 1. **\_\_\_ N/A 9. (\_\_\_\_\_)\_**

1. **From the following scores on two tests, calculate the following values:**

**Test 1 (X): 29, 28, 25, 25, 22, 22, 21, 20, 19, 19**

**Test 2 (Y): 34, 31, 35, 30, 31, 28, 28, 25, 24, 24**

**Mean of Test 1 (X)**

**10. Mx= 23**

**Mean of Test 2 (Y)**

**11. My= 29**

**12. Summation of squared deviations scores for Test 1**

**Σx2= (\_\_\_\_\_\_)**

**Summation of squared deviations scores for Test 2**

**13. Σy2 = (\_\_\_\_\_\_)**

**Summation of the product of deviation scores for Test 1 and Test 2**

**14. Σxy = (\_\_\_\_\_\_)**

**Correlation Coefficient:**

**15. r = (\_\_\_\_\_)**

1. **Twenty students received the following scores on a short quiz:**

***23, 20, 20, 19, 19, 19, 18, 18, 18, 18,***

***17, 17, 17, 15, 14, 13, 13, 12, 12, 18.***

**Calculate the following:**

**16. Mean= 17**

**17. Median= 18**

**18. Mode= 18**

**19. SD = 2.96**

**20. If this small sample is normally distributed, 68% of the scores should fall between what two values? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_and\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

1. **A student takes examinations in a History course and an English course.**

**The following information is taken from the two tests:**

**History English**

**Student Score** 64 80

**Mean**  54 70

**SD**  4 10

**21. What is the z-score for History? -1.27**

**22. What is the z-score for English? -1.41**

**23. What is the T-score for History? 37.3**

**24. What is the T-score for English? 35.9**

**V. Use the following data to answer questions 25 – 30. (\*indicates the correct answer).**

**ITEM 1 A B C D\* ITEM 2 A B C\* D**

**UPPER 2 4 2 4 UPPER 0 5 5 5**

**LOWER 6 1 3 2 LOWER 0 3 11 1**

**Circle the letter of the correct answer.**

**25. What is the difficulty level of item 1? 26. What is the difficulty level of item 2?**

1. **4/12 a. 5/15**
2. **6/12 b. 6/15**
3. **2/24 c. 5/30**
4. **4/24 d. 6/30**
5. **6/24 e. 16/30**

**27. What is the discrimination index of item 1? 28. What is item 2’s discrimination index?**

**a. 2/12 a. 6/15**

**b. 6/12 b. 4/15**

**c. 2/24 c. -6/15**

**d. 6/24 d. -6/30**

**29. Which distractor on Item 1 needs revision or elimination?**

1. **1-A**
2. **1-B**
3. **1-C**
4. **None of these**

**30. Which of the following is indicated by Item 2?**

1. **Ambiguous**
2. **Guessing**
3. **Miskeyed**
4. **Too difficult**

**31. The majority of Mr. Smith’s students made very high scores on this test. The curve of the distribution of scores on this test would most likely be**

**a. normal**

**b. symmetrical**

**c. positively skewed**

**d. negatively skewed**

**32. Which of the following r’s have the least predictive value?**

**a. 0.91**

**b. 0.50**

**c. 0.17**

**d. 0.23**

**e. -1.00**

**33. The reliability procedure that involves correlation of partial scores from one administration of one test is**

**a. test-retest**

**b. parallel forms**

**c. split half**

**d. none of the above**

**Total: \_\_\_\_\_ x 3+1 =\_\_\_\_\_\_\_/100**