

AS1 (Assignment 1, Unit 2): Central Tendency and Shapes of Distributions

1. What is the goal of central tendency?

The goal of central tendency is to identify a single score that represents all of the scores, such as the mean, median, and mode.

2. Find the mean, median, and mode for the following sample of scores: 5, 4, 5, 2, 7, 1, 3, 5

Mean ___4___ Median ___4.5___ Mode ___5___

3. Find the mean, median, and mode for the following sample of scores: 3, 5, 7, 3, 9, 8, 3, 7, 5

Mean ___5.5___ Median ___5___ Mode ___3___

4. Find the mean, median, and mode for the scores in the following frequency table.

<u>X</u>	<u>f</u>
6	1
5	2
4	2
3	2
2	2
1	5

Mean ___2.7___ Median ___2.5___ Mode ___1___

5. Find the mean, median, and mode for the scores in the following frequency table.

<u>X</u>	<u>f</u>
8	1
7	1
6	2
5	5
4	2
3	2

Mean ___5___ Median ___5___ Mode ___5___

6. Explain why the median is often preferred to the mean as a measure of central tendency for a skewed distribution?

_The median is often preferred to the mean as a measure of central tendency for a skewed distribution because it locates the midpoint between the scores.

7. A researcher conducts a study comparing two different treatments with a sample of participants divided into 2 treatments. The study produced the following data:

Treatment 1: 6, 7, 11, 4, 19, 17, 2, 5, 9, 13, 6, 23, 11, 4, 6

Treatment 2: 10, 9, 6, 6, 1, 11, 8, 6, 3, 2, 11, 1, 12, 7, 10

Calculate mean for treatment 1 and put your answer here 9.5

Calculate mean treat treatment 2 and put your answer here 6.8

Calculate the median for treatment 1 and put your answer here 7

Calculate the median for treatment 2 and put your answer here 7

Calculate the mode for treatment 1 and put your answer here 6

Calculate the mode for treatment 2 and put your answer here 6

8. Schmidt (1994) conducted a series of experiments examining the effects of humor on memory. In one study, participants were shown a list of sentences of which half were humorous and half were non-humorous. Schmidt then measured the number of each type of sentence recalled by each participant. The following scores are similar to the results obtained in the study:

Humorous	Non-humorous
4 5 2 4	5 2 4 2
6 6 6 6	2 3 1 6
2 5 4 3	3 2 3 3
1 3 5 5	4 1 5 3

Mean for humorous group: 4.1 Mean for non-humorous group: 3

Do the data suggest that humor helps memory? Answer "yes" or "no" and why:

The data suggests that humor does help memory because the humorous group has a higher mean average than the non-humorous group.

9. A researcher measured the time that a sample of students selected from Caldwell University spent studying on a given week during a semester. Here are the data in hours:

4, 6, 5, 4, 5, 7, 8, 6, 5, 7, 8, 9, 9, 1, 0, 2, 3, 5, 6, 4, 3, 7, 8, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 7, 6, 21, 7, 8, 9, 2, 3, 2

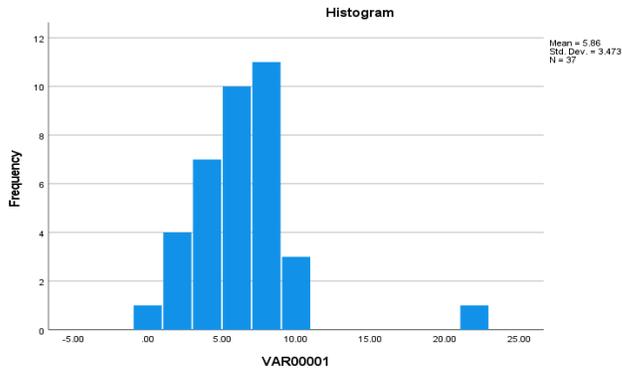
ANSWER the following questions based on the information given in question #9

Name the population: Students

Name the sample: Students from Caldwell University

How many participants are in the sample? 37

What is the scale of measurement? ordinal scale



Based on your SPSS results, please answer the following questions:

What is the mean? 5.8 What is the mode? 7 What is the median? 6

What is the shape of this distribution? Answer= Positive skewed distribution

Which is the “best” measure of central tendency for these data? Median

Why?

It would be considered median because when there is an outlier it has an effect on the mean, so therefore median would still remain the same and is not affected by the outlier.

Going on to a different set of questions, which have nothing to do with any of the above questions:

10. Why are there three measures of central tendency rather than just one?

There are three measures of central tendency rather than just one because they all represent different averages of the scores.

11. Name a situation where the mean would NOT be an appropriate measure of central tendency. Do not use an example from class lecture

____A situation where the mean would not be an appropriate measure of central tendency is when a new employee begins working at subway, the number of sandwiches they make in a certain amount of time will be lower and considered as an outlier. Compared to the high number that those working at Subway for a year or more, the new employee would be slower than them.

12. Name a situation where only the mode could be used as a measure of central tendency

__A situation where only the mode could be used as a measure of central tendency is when students in the high school classroom with iphones has the same exact phone. There can be 6 students with the iphone 11, only 1 student with the iphone 7, 4 students with an iphone 14, and 6 students with an iphone 13. This shows that there are two high frequencies that occur the most in this class.

13. If a distribution were perfectly symmetrical and Mary got an exam score that was equal to the median, and John got an exam score that was equal to the mean, what would you know about their scores?

Answer_I would know that their scores would be equal and considered a symmetrical distribution._

14. A professor gave a very, very difficult exam. Vincent scored at the mode, Brandon scored at the mean, and Linda scored at the median. Place the names in order from who got the highest exam score to who got the lowest exam score.

Answer: _____Vincent_____ _____Linda_____ _____Brandon_____

15. A professor gave a very, very easy exam. Dan scored at the mode, Luci scored at the median, and Stephen scored at the mean. Place the names in order from who got the lowest exam score to who got the highest exam score:

Answer: _____Stephen_____ _____Luci_____ _____Dan_____

True / False Questions

Please type "T" if the statement is true, and type "F" if the statement is false in the provided spaces

__F__ 16. A student takes a 10-point quiz each week in statistics class. If the student's quiz scores for the first three weeks are 2, 6, 5, and 10, then the mean score is $M = 9$.

__T__ 17. A sample of $n = 6$ scores has $\Sigma X = 48$. This sample has a mean of $M = 8$.

__F__ 18. For the scores in the following frequency distribution table, the mean is $M = 3$.

<u>X</u>	<u>f</u>
4	1
3	4
2	2

- F 19. The mean is considered to be the “balance point” for a distribution because exactly half of the scores are located above the mean and exactly half are below the mean.
- T 20. In a sample of $n = 3$ scores, if two scores are each below the mean by 2 points, then the third score is above the mean by 4 points.
- F 21. A sample has $n = 5$ scores: 2, 4, 5, 8, and 11. The median for the sample is 6.5.
- F 22. There are situations for which it is either impossible to compute a mean or the mean does not provide a central, representative value.
- T 23. A distribution of scores has a mean of 50, a median of 53, and a mode of 56. Based on this information, it appears that the distribution is negatively skewed.
- F 24. If a negatively skewed distribution has a mean of 50, then the median and the mode are probably both greater than 50.
- F 25. For a positively skewed distribution, the mean usually has a larger value than either the median or the mode.