

Z-scores Quiz Answer Key PDF

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Which statistical measure is essential for calculating a Z-score?

- A. Median
- B. Mode
- C. Standard deviation ✓**
- D. Range

What is the Z-score of a data point that is exactly one standard deviation below the mean?

- A. -1 ✓**
- B. 0
- C. 1
- D. 2

Which of the following is the formula for calculating a Z-score?

- A. $Z = (X + \mu) / \sigma$
- B. $Z = (X - \mu) / \sigma$ ✓**
- C. $Z = (X \times \mu) / \sigma$
- D. $Z = (X - \sigma) / \mu$

Which of the following best describes the purpose of a Z-score?

- A. To calculate the mean of a dataset
- B. To determine the range of a dataset
- C. To measure how far a data point is from the mean ✓**
- D. To find the median of a dataset

If a Z-score is significantly higher than 3, what does this typically indicate?

- A. The data point is very close to the mean
- B. The data point is an outlier ✓**
- C. The data point is within the normal range
- D. The data point is at the mean

What does a positive Z-score indicate?

- A. The data point is below the mean
- B. The data point is above the mean ✓**
- C. The data point is at the mean
- D. The data point is an outlier

What can Z-scores help determine in a dataset? (Select all that apply)

- A. The central tendency
- B. The probability of a score occurring ✓**
- C. The presence of outliers ✓**
- D. The range of the dataset

Which of the following statements about the empirical rule are correct? (Select all that apply)

- A. 68% of data falls within 1 Z-score of the mean ✓**
- B. 95% of data falls within 2 Z-scores of the mean ✓**
- C. 99.7% of data falls within 3 Z-scores of the mean ✓**
- D. 50% of data falls within 1 Z-score of the mean

What steps would you take to identify outliers using Z-scores in a dataset?

1. Calculate the mean and standard deviation of the dataset. 2. Compute the Z-score for each data point using the formula: $Z = (X - \text{mean}) / \text{standard deviation}$. 3. Identify data points with Z-scores greater than 3 or less than -3 as potential outliers.

Discuss the relationship between Z-scores and the normal distribution.

Z-scores are a statistical measure that indicates how many standard deviations an element is from the mean of a dataset, and they are particularly useful in the context of the normal distribution, where they help to identify the probability of a score occurring within that distribution.

What are the steps to calculate a Z-score? (Select all that apply)

- A. Subtract the mean from the data point ✓**
- B. Multiply the result by the standard deviation
- C. Divide the result by the standard deviation ✓**
- D. Add the mean to the data point

How does the standard deviation of a dataset influence the Z-scores of its data points?

The Z-scores of data points are inversely related to the standard deviation; as the standard deviation increases, the Z-scores decrease for the same data points.

Which of the following are true about Z-scores? (Select all that apply)

- A. They can be used to compare scores from different datasets ✓**
- B. They are always positive
- C. They indicate how many standard deviations a data point is from the mean ✓**
- D. They are only applicable to normally distributed data

Describe a real-world scenario where calculating a Z-score would be beneficial.

For example, in a quality control scenario at a manufacturing plant, calculating the Z-score of a product's dimensions can help determine if a specific item falls within acceptable limits or if it is an outlier that may indicate a defect.

Why might a researcher choose to use Z-scores when analyzing data?

A researcher might choose to use Z-scores when analyzing data to standardize scores, making it easier to compare values from different distributions.

In a normal distribution, approximately what percentage of data falls within 1 Z-score of the mean?

- A. 50%

B. 68% ✓

C. 95%

D. 99.7%

What does a Z-score of 0 indicate about a data point?

A. It is an outlier

B. It is below the mean

C. It is above the mean

D. It is equal to the mean ✓

In which scenarios can Z-scores be useful? (Select all that apply)

A. ComparING test scores from different exams ✓

B. Determining the mode of a dataset

C. Identifying outliers in a dataset ✓

D. Calculating the median of a dataset

Which of the following can affect the calculation of a Z-score? (Select all that apply)

A. The mean of the dataset ✓

B. The mode of the dataset

C. The standard deviation of the dataset ✓

D. The range of the dataset

Explain how Z-scores can be used to compare data from different datasets.

Z-scores can be used to compare data from different datasets by converting raw scores into a standardized format, which reflects how far each score is from its dataset's mean in terms of standard deviations.