1. A
2. B
3. D
4. D
5. B
6. B
7. D
8. B
9. B
10. D
11. B
12. D
13. B
14. B
15. C
16. C
17. B
18. C
19. A
20. C
21. A
22. D
23. C
24. D
25. D
26. Nominal – categories in no particular order; ordinal – categories in a particular order; interval – categories in order with a unit of measure, but an arbitrary 0 point; ratio – categories in a particular order with a unit of measure and a true zero. The level of measurement tells us which statistics are appropriate and inappropriate for the variable.
27. 4 | 7
    5 | 6
    6 | 138
    7 | 46789
    8 | 224458889
    9 | 21346
    Mode = 88
    Skew is negative
28. Mode – used with nominally scaled data
    Median – used with ordinally scaled data or interval or ratio scaled data that is skewed
    Mean – used with interval or ratio scaled data that is not skewed
29. $\sigma^2 = \dfrac{\sum(X-\mu)^2}{N}$ $X - \mu$ is the deviate score which measures how far a give score is from the mean. We square the deviate because the sum of the deviate scores always equals 0. Next, we take the mean (Σ/N) of the squared deviation scores to get the average squared deviation from the mean.

30. Most of this question can be answered using Analyze | Descriptive Statistics | Frequencies or Analyze | Descriptive Statistics | Explore. Since the purpose of the graph is to show various descriptive statistics, the Tukey Box Plot would be the most appropriate graph (a histogram may also be appropriate.) The Tukey Box Plot can be created from Analyze | Descriptive Statistics | Explore | Plots.