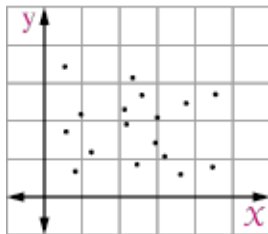
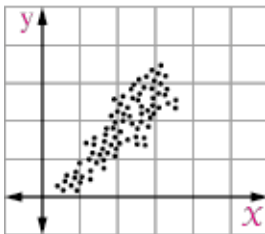
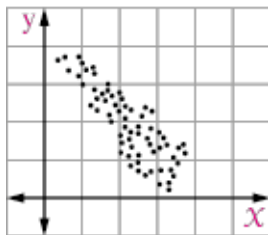
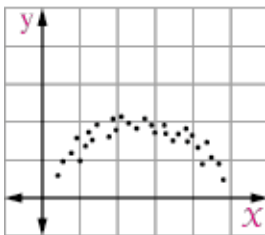
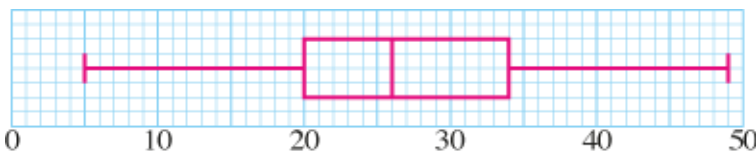


نموذج استرشادي (٣) لامتحان شهادة إتمام الدراسة الثانوية العامة ٢٠٢٥ / ٢٠٢٦ م

المادة: الإحصاء باللغة الإنجليزية (الشعبة الأدبية) الزمن: ثلاث ساعات

First: Multiple Choice questions (1 mark for each question)

(1)	The scatter diagram represents a direct relationship between x and y is																								
(a)			(b)																						
(c)			(d)																						
(2)	In the scatter diagram between the two variables x and y , if all the points belong to a straight line with a negative slope, then there is correlation between x and y																								
(a)	nihilistic	(b)	weak inverse	(c)	perfect inverse	(d)	perfect direct																		
(3)	The following data represents the scores of 11 students in a monthly test, represented in a stem-and-leaf plot, considering that the final score is 30. If the range of this data is equal to 19, then $m = \dots\dots\dots$		<table><tr><th>Stem</th><th colspan="4">Leaves</th></tr><tr><td>m</td><td>m</td><td>m</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>m</td><td>m</td><td>1</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td></td></tr></table> The key 3 0 represents 30			Stem	Leaves				m	m	m	4	5	2	m	m	1	3	3	0	0	0	
Stem	Leaves																								
m	m	m	4	5																					
2	m	m	1	3																					
3	0	0	0																						
(a)	Zero	(b)	1	(c)	11	(d)	13																		
(4)	The following box-plot illustrates the distribution of grades for a group of students in the mathematics examination:																								
		then the semi interquartile range =																							
(a)	7	(b)	20	(c)	26	(d)	34																		

(5)	If Z is a standard normal random variable, then $P(Z < 1.53) = \dots\dots\dots$						
(a)	0.8740	(b)	0.4370	(c)	0.4115	(d)	0.4573

(6)	If A and B are mutually exclusive events from the sample space of a random experiment, and $P(A^c) = 0.9$, then: $P(A - B) = \dots\dots\dots$						
(a)	0.1	(b)	0.3	(c)	0.6	(d)	0.9

(7)	If A and B are two events from the sample space of a random experiment, and $P(A) = \frac{1}{3}$, $P(B) = \frac{3}{8}$, $P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{4}$, then: $P(A^c \cap B^c) = \dots\dots\dots$						
(a)	$\frac{11}{24}$	(b)	$\frac{13}{24}$	(c)	$\frac{3}{4}$	(d)	$\frac{1}{12}$

(8)	If μ is the mean of the normal random variable X, then $P(X \leq \mu) = \dots\dots\dots$						
(a)	0.1587	(b)	0.3413	(c)	0.5	(d)	0.8413

(9)	If X is a normal random variable with a mean $\mu = 50$ and a standard deviation σ , given that $P(X < 33) = 0.0446$, then $\sigma = \dots\dots\dots$						
(a)	10	(b)	20	(c)	30	(d)	50

(10)	The size of a sample is 144, and its standard deviation is 1.2, using a confidence of level 95%, then the estimation error equals.....						
(a)	0.12	(b)	2.96	(c)	1.96	(d)	0.196

Second: Multiple Choice questions (2 mark for each question)

(11)	To study the relationship between the variables $\mathcal{X}$ and y , if: $\sum D^2 = 8.5$, $n = 6$, then the spearman's correlation coefficient between the variables $\mathcal{X}$ and $y \simeq \dots\dots\dots$							
(a)	0.76	(b)	1	(c)	0.24	(d)	zero	

(12)	If the regression line equation is $\hat{y} = 8 + \frac{3}{4}x$, then the error in y when $x = 8$ if the tabulated value = 12 is $\dots\dots\dots$							
(a)	2	(b)	3	(c)	5	(d)	7	

(13)	If X is a random variable following a geometric distribution and $P(X= 1) = 0.2$, then the expectation = $\dots\dots\dots$							
(a)	3	(b)	4	(c)	5	(d)	6	

(14)	If the following data represents the weights of 10 gold items (measured in grams weight) if the data is represented by using the stems-and-leaves plot, then the third quartile = $\dots\dots\dots$ <table><tr><th>Stem</th><th colspan="5">Leaves</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>The key 1 4 represents 1.4								Stem	Leaves					1	4	5	6	7	8	2	3	4	5			3	1	1			
Stem	Leaves																															
1	4	5	6	7	8																											
2	3	4	5																													
3	1	1																														
(a)	25	(b)	2.55	(c)	26.5	(d)	2.65																									

(15)	If a coin is tossed two consecutive times and the upper face was observed, then the range of the random variable X , which represents the number of times heads appears, is $\dots\dots\dots$							
(a)	{ 1 , 2 }	(b)	{ 0 , 1 , 2 }	(c)	{ 1 }	(d)	{ 2 }	

(16)	If A and B are events from the sample space of a random experiment, and if $P(A) = 0.75$, $P(B) = 0.625$, $P(A \cup B) = 0.875$, then: $P(A^c B) = \dots\dots\dots$							
(a)	0.6	(b)	0.8	(c)	0.2	(d)	0.1	

(17)	A study was carried out on a sample of female students regarding their pulse rate. Given that the sample size is 64, the standard deviation of the population of female students $\sigma = 3.6$, and the sample mean $\bar{x} = 18.4$, then the confidence interval for the mean is $\dots\dots\dots$ given that the confidence level is 95%.					
(a)	] 17.518 , 19.282 [			(b)	] 16.568 , 17.383 [	
(c)	] 15.518 , 17.282 [			(d)	] 17.17 , 18.19 [	

(18)	In studying the relationship between two variables x and y, if $\sum x = 316$, $\sum y = 237$, and n = 8, and the equation of the regression line of y on x is $\hat{y} = kx + 1.22$, then the value of k $\simeq$						
(a)	- 0.719	(b)	- 0.519	(c)	0.519	(d)	0.719

(19)	The following box plot illustrates the distribution of grades for a group of students in the statistics examination:						
							
The semi-interquartile range =							
(a)	10	(b)	17.5	(c)	45	(d)	55

(20)	If A and B are two independent events from the sample space of a random experiment, and $P(A) = 0.4$, $P(B) = 0.25$, then: $P(A - B) = \dots\dots\dots$			
(a)	0.1	(b)	0.2	(c) 0.3 (d) 0.4

(21)	If A and B are two events from the sample space of a random experiment, and if $P(A) = 0.6$, $P(B) = 0.5$, $P(A \cap B) = 0.7$, then the probability of occurring at least one of the two events =			
(a)	0.3	(b)	0.4	(c) 0.5 (d) 0.8

(22)	A bag contains 7 blue balls and 3 red balls, if two balls are drawn one after the other without replacement, the probability that the first ball is blue and the second ball is red =			
(a)	$\frac{7}{33}$	(b)	$\frac{7}{30}$	(c) $\frac{4}{33}$ (d) $\frac{4}{11}$

(23)	If the following box plot illustrates the area cultivated in acres in 25 villages in two different years: Then the semi-interquartile range of the first year + the semi-interquartile range of the second year =			
(a)	20	(b)	25	(c) 45 (d) 50

(24) If X is a random variable and the expectation = 3, $\sum x_r^2 \times f(x_r) = 14.5$, then the coefficient of variation $\simeq$

- (a) 150.3% (b) 150% (c) 78% (d) 183.3%

(25) If the number of hours 11 students spent using the internet weekly is as follows:
14, 35, 27, 21, 20, 40, 31, 18, 44, 40, 31
which of the following stem-and-leaf plots represents this data?

(a)

Stem	Leaves
1	4 4 8
2	0 1 7
3	2 4 5
4	0 4

The key 3 | 4 represents 34

(b)

Stem	Leaves
1	4 8
2	0 1 7
3	1 1 5
4	0 0 4

The key 3 | 5 represents 35

(c)

Stem	Leaves
1	1 1 2
2	1 1 5
3	0 1 1
4	0 3

The key 3 | 0 represents 30

(d)

Stem	Leaves
1	1 1 2
2	0 1 1
3	2 4 8
4	0 3

The key 3 | 8 represents 38

(26) The size of a sample is 25, if its standard deviation is 10, using a confidence level of 95%, then the estimation error equals

- (a) 5.2 (b) 3.92 (c) 0.784 (d) 0.98

(27) If the equation of the regression line is $\hat{y} = \frac{1}{2}x + 6$, then the expected value of y when $x = 4$ is

- (a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 6 (d) 8

(28)	If the data represented in the stem-and-leaf plot represents the ages of 10 persons attending a club on a certain day, then: the lower quartile – the third quartile =																																		
		<table><tr><th>Stem</th><th colspan="6">Leaves</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>						Stem	Leaves						1	3	4					2	0	1	1	4	5	5	3	3	4				
Stem	Leaves																																		
1	3	4																																	
2	0	1	1	4	5	5																													
3	3	4																																	
		The key 2 1 means 21																																	
(a)	– 8.5	(b)	– 0.85	(c)	8.5	(d)	0.85																												

(29)	A box contains 5 red balls and 7 black balls. Two consecutive balls are drawn (without replacement), the probability that the second ball is red given that the first ball is black =						
(a)	$\frac{7}{12}$	(b)	$\frac{6}{11}$	(c)	$\frac{5}{11}$	(d)	$\frac{5}{12}$

(30)	If X is a random variable following a binomial distribution $X \sim B(n, S)$ with an expectation of 8 and a variance of $\frac{20}{3}$, then the value of n =						
(a)	48	(b)	56	(c)	64	(d)	32

(31)	To study the relationship between the two variables x and y , if $\sum x = 160$, $\sum y = 170$, $\sum x^2 = 4882$, $\sum y^2 = 5244$, $\sum xy = 4993$, and $n = 6$, then the Pearson's correlation coefficient between the variables x and $y \simeq$						
(a)	-0.98	(b)	-0.89	(c)	0.891	(d)	0.896

(32) If X is a continuous random variable and its probability density function is:

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} ax & , 2 \leq x \leq 6 \\ \text{zero} & , \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

then the value of a =

- | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|-----|----------------|-----|---------------|-----|---------------|
| (a) | $\frac{1}{16}$ | (b) | $\frac{1}{12}$ | (c) | $\frac{1}{6}$ | (d) | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
|-----|----------------|-----|----------------|-----|---------------|-----|---------------|

(33) If X is a normally distributed random variable with mean μ and standard deviation σ , then $P(X > \mu + 0.8 \sigma) = \dots\dots\dots$

- | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--------|-----|--------|-----|--------|-----|--------|
| (a) | 0.2881 | (b) | 0.2119 | (c) | 0.4641 | (d) | 0.7881 |
|-----|--------|-----|--------|-----|--------|-----|--------|

Third: Essay Questions "2 marks for each question"

(34) If X is a discrete random variable with the probability distribution as follows :

x_r	1	2	4	m
$f(x_r)$	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1

Calculate the value of m if the expectation is 3, then calculate the standard deviation of the random variable X.

(35) If the upper limit for the confidence interval for a sample mean is 15.98, the mean of the sample is 15, and the standard deviation of the sample is 16 at a confidence level of 95%, then find the sample size.