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**Question: 94**

What is the median for the numbers 89, 87, 94, 82, 89, 91, 95, 88, 90, 87, 92 and 93?

- A. 87 and 89
- B. 89.5
- C. 93
- D. 89.75

**Answer: B**

The median of the number set above is 89.5. The median is the number that falls in the middle of the set when the numbers are ordered by numeric value (least to greatest). The set above should be ordered as follows: 82, 87, 87, 88, 89, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95. When there is an even number of entrants in the set, the middle two numbers should be averaged together to find the median. This sequence has 12 numbers and the middle two are 89 and 90, which equal 89.5 when averaged.

**Question: 95**

What is the mode for the numbers 34, 62, 58, 49, 37, 85, 22, 44, 37 and 52?

- A. 48
- B. 46.5
- C. 61
- D. 37

**Answer: D**

The mode for the number set above is 37. It is the number that occurs most frequently in a number set. 37 occurs twice, while all of the other numbers occur once. The order of the numbers is not relevant nor is the number of entrants in the set.

**Question: 96**

What is the median for the following set of numbers? 15, 62, 47, 33, 89, 4, 76, 40, 54

- A. 28
- B. 46.7
- C. 47
- D. 39.2

**Answer: C**

The median or the middle number when the numbers are in ascending order (4, 15, 33, 40, 47, 54, 62, 76, 89) for the number set above is 47. The mean is about 46.7. There is no mode because each number occurs only one time in the set.

**Question: 97**

To find the percentage (p) of any number (n), which formula can be used?

- A.  $(p \times 100) \div n$
- B.  $(p \times n) \div 100$
- C.  $100 - (p \times n)$
- D.  $(n \times 100) \div p$

**Answer: B**

To find the percentage of any number, such as 42% of 677, for example, multiply the percentage in its whole value by the number, then divide the product by 100.  $(42 \times 677) \div 100 = 284.34$ .

**Question: 98**

People who score in the 95th percentile on an exam:

- A. Earned a score of 95 on the test
- B. Scored as well or better than 95% of the people who took the same exam
- C. Scored in the top 95% of test takers
- D. Answered 95% of the questions correctly

**Answer: B**

A test taker who scores in the 95th percentile scored as well or better than 95% of the people who took the exam. It is a comparative measure of success that has nothing to do with the number of questions on the exam, the number of correct responses given or the “score” of the exam in a 1 to 100 grading scheme. Early education exams are typically evaluated solely on this measure. Secondary school, higher education and professional exams vary in their emphasis on this method, but most report comparative percentile scores as a frame of reference.

**Question: 99**

What is the outlier in the following set: 11, 22, 33, 44, 55, 112, 23, 34 and 45?

- A. 55
- B. 11
- C. 112
- D. There is no outlier.

**Answer: C**

The outlier is 112. An outlier is any number that is widely divergent from the rest of a data set, and it can be deduced logically, in many cases. It can be found arithmetically as well. An outlier is usually any number that is more than two standard deviations from the mean. The mean of the number set is about 42 (42.11). The standard deviation for the set is about 29.5.  $42 + 29.5 + 29.5 = 101$ ; therefore, any number greater than 101 is an outlier in this set.  $101 < 112$ , therefore 112 is an outlier.

**Question: 100**

If Martin invests \$20,000 for 20 years and his investment earns 20% interest compounding quarterly, what will it be worth at the end of his investment period?

- A. \$991,228.82
- B. \$120,000.00
- C. \$244,529.20
- D. \$424,872.36

**Answer:** A

A \$20,000 investment that earns 20% interest compounded quarterly would be worth \$991,228.82 at the end of a 20-year investment period. The equation for compound interest is  $A = P(1 + r/n)^{nt}$  in which A is the amount including interest, P is the principle investment, r is the interest rate expressed in decimal form (0.20), n is the number of times interest is added per year, and t is the number of years for which the principal is invested.  $A = \$20,000(1 + 0.20/4)^{80} = \$991,228.82$ .

**Question:** 101

The division of your company that you oversee contains 18 employees whose total salary last year was \$855,000. The average salary of all company employees with the same level of responsibility and qualifications is \$50,000. Is your department above or below the company average?

- A. Below by 20%
- B. Above by 10%
- C. Below by 5%
- D. Above by 15%

**Answer:** C

The average salary of a worker in your department is \$47,500, which is 5% below the company average. Divide your workers' total salary by the number of workers. There is a \$2,500 difference between the average salary in your division and the company's average. \$2,500 is 5% of \$50,000.

**Question:** 102

Using data to predict what might occur in the future, beyond what the data set has explicitly demonstrated, is called:

- A. Variable anticipation
- B. The futures market
- C. Predicate analysis
- D. Extrapolation

**Answer:** D

Extrapolation is the use of recorded data to predict events in similar groups or in the future. For example, if annual standardized test scores decreased in Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana, that data could be used to extrapolate (or predict) that annual standardized test scores also decreased in Mississippi.

**Question:** 103

In a game, one card is drawn from a complete deck of playing cards without jokers. If the card is a club or a queen, the gambler wins double his bet. Otherwise, the dealer keeps the money. How much better are the dealer's odds in this game?

- A. 50% better
- B. 38% better
- C. 32% better
- D. 44% better

**Answer:** B

In a game where the dealer keeps a gambler's wager if he draws any card but a club or queen, his odds are 38% better than the gambler's of winning the money. There are 52 cards in a deck and 13 cards in each suit, including clubs. There are four queens in each deck, but the queen of clubs has already been counted, so only the queens of hearts, diamonds and spades count toward the gambler's list of winning cards. Therefore, the gambler needs one of 16 cards to be pulled in order to win, which make his odds of winning 31%. If his odds are 31%, the gambler's odds are the far superior 69%, which is better by 38%.



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