

Chapter 2 Homework

⚠ This is a preview of the published version of the quiz

Started: Sep 10 at 10:14pm

Quiz Instructions

Question 1

1 pts

SPSS Problem:

Please install SPSS on your computer and then download the GSS18 file that is in the spss dataset link.

Use the SPSS frequencies command to produce a frequency table for the variable marital. Please answer the questions below, please do not round your answer. And, use valid percentages.

a. What percentage of the sample is stated that they were married?

 %

b. What percentage is divorced? %

c. What percentage of the sample has never been married? %

d. What percentage of the sample is separated. %

Question 2

1 pts

Use the SPSS Frequencies command to produce a frequency table for the variable CONFED (confidence in the executive branch of federal government).

a. What is the number of valid respondents?

b. Based on the valid number of respondents, what *percentage* of the sample reported a great deal of confidence in the executive branch of federal

government?

What *proportion* of the sample reported hardly

any confidence?

Question 3**1 pts**

SPSS Problems {GSS18}

Construct separate pie charts for Bible (Feelings about the bible). You will need to select Pie under Graphs-Legacy Dialogs. Make sure you select % of cases under slices represent. In the box for Define slices by insert Bible and in the Panel by columns box insert DEGREE. Compare the pie charts. What difference in feelings about the bible exists between the different educational degree groups?

- ☐ Individuals with higher educational attainment are more likely to believe in the bible.
- ☐ No difference between individuals in the survey
- ☐ Not enough information about the individuals to make any conclusions
- ☐ Individuals with higher educational attainment are less likely to believe in the bible.

Question 4**1 pts**

Fill in the empty cells in the following table:

Please round percentages to whole numbers and proportions to the hundredth place (to two decimal places).

Education level	<i>f</i>	<i>p</i>	%
Completed High School	187	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
		<input type="text"/>	%
Completed College	119	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

			%
Completed Graduate School	62		
			%

Question 5**1 pts**

Fill in the empty cells in the following table:

Please round percentages to whole numbers and proportions to the hundredth place (to two decimal places).

Income level	<i>f</i>	<i>p</i>	%
<34,999	49		
			%
35,000 – 99,999		.20	
			%
>100,000	7	.10	
			%

Question 6**1 pts**

Fill in the empty cells in the following table:

Please round percentages to whole numbers and proportions to the hundredth place (to two decimal places).

Language Proficiency	<i>f</i>	<i>cf</i>	<i>p</i>	%
1 Language	129			50%
2 Languages		214		%
3+ Languages		258		%

Question 7**1 pts**

Fill in the empty cells in the following table:

Please round percentages to whole numbers and proportions to the hundredth place (to two decimal places).

Social Capital	<i>f</i>	<i>cf</i>	<i>p</i>	%
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Low		188		
				%
Medium		234		
				%
Hi		298		
				%

Question 8**1 pts**

Fill in the empty cells in the following table:

Please round percentages to whole numbers and proportions to the hundredth place (to two decimal places).

Number of Marriages	<i>f</i>	<i>cf</i>	<i>p</i>	%
0		165		
				%
1	60			
				%
2+		250		10%

Question 9

1 pts

A sociologist surveyed 16 single senior citizens living in private apartments. Each participant completed a questionnaire on the number of telephone conversations he or she had had in the last day. Their answers were as follows: 5, 0, 2, 1, 1, 9, 0, 1, 0, 3, 1, 1, 4, 3, 4, 7.

Construct a frequency table by completing the table.

Number of
Telephone
Conversations
in the last day

0	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
7	
9	
Total	16

Question 10

1 pts

A graph showing the difference in frequencies or percentages among the categories of a nominal or an ordinal variable where the categories are displayed as rectangles of equal width with their height proportional to the frequency or percentage of the category is referred to as a:

- ☐ Histogram
- ☐ Pie chart
- ☐ Frequency polygon
- ☐ Bar graph

Question 111 pts

A political scientist surveyed 20 active members of a small political action group about how many hours they spent on the group's activities each week. The results were as follows: 24, 41, 1, 41, 14, 2, 40, 58, 2, 1, 41, 2, 41, 30, 0, 41, 3, 3, 41, 49.

Make a grouped frequency and percentage table by filling in the number on the table using intervals from 0-9, 10-19, etc.

of
Hours
Spent on
group
activities^F

%

0-9	8	
		%
10-19	1	
		%
20-29		
		%
30-39		
		%
40-49		
		%
50-59		
		%

Total 20 100%

Question 12**1 pts**

On the first day of class, a teacher asks her students to report their eye color. These data are distributed as follows: green=25 students, brown=55 students, blue=30 students, hazel=6 students, other=2 students. The variable of interest in this study is eye color.

☐ false

☐ true

Question 13**1 pts**

Compared to a bar graph, a histogram:

☐ has contiguous (adjoining) bars.

☐ Has bars of equal width

☐ displays variables on only the x-axis.

☐ Displays nominal variables

Question 14**4 pts**

Suppose you surveyed 30 people and asked them whether they are white (W) or nonwhite (N) and how many stressful events they have experienced in the past year.

You also asked them to tell you whether they perceive themselves as being in the upper, middle, working, or lower class. Your survey resulted in the raw data presented in the following table:

a. Identify the level of measurement for each variable.

a. Race

[Select]



b. Class

[Select]



c. Stressful event

[Select]



b. What proportion of the 30 individuals is nonwhite?

[Select]



Race	Class	Stress	Race	Class	Stress
W	L	1	W	W	0
W	M	0	W	M	2
W	M	1	W	W	1
N	M	1	W	W	1
N	L	2	N	W	0
W	W	0	N	M	2
N	W	0	W	M	1
W	M	0	W	M	0
W	M	1	N	W	1
N	W	1	W	W	0
N	W	2	W	W	0

Race	Class	Stress	Race	Class	Stress
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N	M	0	N	M	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

N	L	0	N	W	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

W	U	0	N	W	1
---	---	---	---	---	---

W	W	1	W	W	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

Note: Race: W = white; N = nonwhite; Class: L = lower class; M = middle class; U = upper class; W = working class.

Question 15**2 pts**

How many hours per week do you spend on e-mail? Data are presented here for a GSS sample of 99 men and women, who each reported the number of hours they spent per week on e-mail.

- a. What proportion of the sample spent 3 hours or less per week on e-mail?

- b. What proportion of the sample spent 6 or more hours per week on e-mail?

E-mail Hours per Week	Frequency
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0	19
---	----

1	20
---	----

2	13
---	----

E-mail Hours per Week Frequency

3	5
4	2
5	6
6	5
7	2
8	3
9	1
10 or more	23

Question 16**1 pts**

A survey of 255 young drivers were asked whether or not they had texted while driving in the past year. Seventy young drivers responded "yes". Which of the following graphic devices would best display this information?

- ☐ Frequency distribution
- ☐ Bar graph
- ☐ Time series chart
- ☐ Histogram

Not saved

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