

Statistics for Psychology 7th edition Aron Test Bank

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Statistics for Psychology, 7e (Aron/Coups/Aron/Cooley)

Chapter 02: Central Tendency and Variability

1. A typical or most representative value of a group of scores is a measure of

- A) standard deviation.
- B) correlation.
- C) frequencies.
- D) central tendency.

QuestionID: 02-01

Skill: Remember

Objective: LO 2-1 Calculate the three representative measures of a group of scores

Answer: D) central tendency.

2. The ordinary average of a group of numbers is the

- A) median.
- B) mean.
- C) standard deviation.
- D) mode.

QuestionID: 02-02

Skill: Remember

Objective: LO 2-1 Calculate the three representative measures of a group of scores

Answer: B) mean.

3. Based on the scores 1, 9, 3, 6, 1, 2, 6, 2, 2, 8, a score of 4 is the

- A) mode.
- B) median.
- C) mean.
- D) standard deviation.

QuestionID: 02-03

Skill: Analyze

Objective: LO 2-1 Calculate the three representative measures of a group of scores

Answer: C) mean.

4. What is the median for the following scores: 1, 9, 3, 6, 1, 2, 6, 2, 2, 8?

- A) 1.5
- B) 2
- C) 2.5
- D) 4

QuestionID: 02-04

Skill: Analyze

Objective: LO 2-1 Calculate the three representative measures of a group of scores

Answer: C) 2.5

5. The correct formula for the mean is

- A) $M = \frac{\sum X}{N}$
- B) $M = \frac{\sum X^2}{N}$
- C) $M = \frac{(\sum X)^2}{N}$
- D) $M = \frac{\sum (X-M)^2}{N}$

QuestionID: 02-05

Skill: Remember

Objective: LO 2-1 Calculate the three representative measures of a group of scores

Answer: A) $M = \frac{\sum X}{N}$

6. The correct description of the mean is the

- A) sum of the scores that is most frequent in a distribution.
- B) middle score if all the scores are ordered from lowest to highest.
- C) average of the squared deviations from the median.
- D) sum of the scores divided by the number of scores.

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QuestionID: 02-06

Skill: Remember

Objective: LO 2-1 Calculate the three representative measures of a group of scores

Answer: D) sum of the scores divided by the number of scores.

7. In statistical formulas, N stands for the

- A) number of different values for a variable.
- B) number of scores.
- C) normal curve.
- D) standard deviation.

QuestionID: 02-07

Skill: Remember

Objective: LO 2-1 Calculate the three representative measures of a group of scores

Answer: B) number of scores.

8. The $\sum X$ for the scores 1, 1, 8, 10 is

- A) 4
- B) 4.5
- C) 5
- D) 20

QuestionID: 02-08

Skill: Analyze

Objective: LO 2-1 Calculate the three representative measures of a group of scores

Answer: D) 20

9. The most common single value in a group of scores is the

- A) mode.
- B) mean.
- C) median.
- D) average.

QuestionID: 02-09

Skill: Remember

Objective: LO 2-1 Calculate the three representative measures of a group of scores

Answer: A) mode.

10. Based on the scores 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 8, 8, 8, 9, 10, a score of 8 is the

- A) mean.
- B) median.
- C) mode.
- D) standard deviation.

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QuestionID: 02-10

Skill: Analyze

Objective: LO 2-1 Calculate the three representative measures of a group of scores

Answer: C) mode.

11. Based on the scores 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6, 8, 8, 8, 9, 10, a score of 6 is the

- A) mean.
- B) median.
- C) mode.
- D) standard deviation.

QuestionID: 02-11

Skill: Analyze

Objective: LO 2-1 Calculate the three representative measures of a group of scores

Answer: B) median.

12. The best measure of central tendency to describe a nominal variable is the

- A) mean.
- B) median.
- C) mode.
- D) standard deviation.

QuestionID: 02-12**Skill:** Understand**Objective:** LO 2-1 Calculate the three representative measures of a group of scores**Answer:** C) mode.**13. The mean and the mode for a statistics test will be the same if the distribution is**

- A) skewed.
- B) normal.
- C) bimodal.
- D) multimodal.

QuestionID: 02-13**Skill:** Understand**Objective:** LO 2-1 Calculate the three representative measures of a group of scores**Answer:** B) normal.**14. The middle value in a set of scores arranged from lowest to highest is the**

- A) mean.
- B) mode.
- C) average.
- D) median.

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QuestionID: 02-14**Skill:** Remember**Objective:** LO 2-1 Calculate the three representative measures of a group of scores**Answer:** D) median.**15. To calculate the median of a distribution of scores, the first step is to**

- A) find the most frequently occurring score.
- B) sum the scores.
- C) order the scores from lowest to highest.
- D) calculate N .

QuestionID: 02-15**Skill:** Apply**Objective:** LO 2-1 Calculate the three representative measures of a group of scores**Answer:** C) order the scores from lowest to highest.**16. The median of the scores 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 6, 6, 8, 10 is**

- A) 1
- B) 4.4
- C) 5
- D) 6

QuestionID: 02-16**Skill:** Analyze**Objective:** LO 2-1 Calculate the three representative measures of a group of scores**Answer:** C) 5**17. The mode of the scores 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 6, 6, 8, 10 is**

- A) 1
- B) 4.4
- C) 5
- D) 6

QuestionID: 02-17**Skill:** Analyze**Objective:** LO 2-1 Calculate the three representative measures of a group of scores**Answer:** D) 6**18. What is the median of the scores 0, 2, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8?**

- A) 0
- B) 2
- C) 2.5
- D) 3

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QuestionID: 02-18**Skill:** Analyze**Objective:** LO 2-1 Calculate the three representative measures of a group of scores**Answer:** D) 3**19. Which statement is true for the scores of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10?**

- A) The mode is greater than the median.
- B) The median is greater than the mode.
- C) The mean is greater than the median.
- D) The mean is less than the mode.

QuestionID: 02-19**Skill:** Analyze**Objective:** LO 2-1 Calculate the three representative measures of a group of scores**Answer:** C) The mean is greater than the median.**20. Which statement is true for the scores of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10?**

- A) The mean is less than the median.
- B) The median is less than the mode.
- C) The median and mode are both greater than the mean.
- D) The median and mode are the same.

QuestionID: 02-20

Skill: Analyze

Objective: LO 2-1 Calculate the three representative measures of a group of scores

Answer: D) The median and mode are the same.

21. A cognitive psychologist finds that a group of one-year-old children can name 3, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 35 things. For this data set, the most useful measure of central tendency will be the

- A) mean.
- B) median.
- C) mode.
- D) range.

QuestionID: 02-21

Skill: Understand

Objective: LO 2-1 Calculate the three representative measures of a group of scores

Answer: B) median.

22. A distribution is negatively skewed. The measures of central tendency are most likely to be in which of the following orders?

- A) mean = 30, median = 50, mode = 70
- B) mean = 30, median = 70, mode = 50
- C) mean = 50, median = 50, mode = 50
- D) mean = 70, median = 50, mode = 30

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QuestionID: 02-22

Skill: Understand

Objective: LO 2-1 Calculate the three representative measures of a group of scores

Answer: A) mean = 30, median = 50, mode = 70

23. When a distribution is skewed to the right, the

- A) mode is greater than the median.
- B) mean and the median are the same.
- C) mean is greater than the median.
- D) mean and the mode are equal.

QuestionID: 02-23

Skill: Understand

Objective: LO 2-1 Calculate the three representative measures of a group of scores

Answer: C) mean is greater than the median.

24. The median is greater than the mean in a distribution that is

- A) symmetrical.
- B) skewed to the right.

- C) normal.
- D) skewed to the left.

QuestionID: 02-24

Skill: Understand

Objective: LO 2-1 Calculate the three representative measures of a group of scores

Answer: D) skewed to the left.

25. In a symmetrical distribution with a mean of 15, the median would be

- A) equal to 15.
- B) less than 15.
- C) greater than 15.
- D) either B or C.

QuestionID: 02-25

Skill: Understand

Objective: LO 2-1 Calculate the three representative measures of a group of scores

Answer: A) equal to 15.

26. One of the most important characteristics of the mean is that

- (1) it is affected by any changes to scores in a distribution.
- (2) it is the only measure of central tendency that can be used for nominal variables.
- (3) half of a distribution's scores always fall above it, and half below it.
- (4) it can never be the same as the mode.

QuestionID: 02-26

Skill: Understand

Objective: LO 2-1 Calculate the three representative measures of a group of scores

Answer: A) it is affected by any changes to scores in a distribution.

27. If your data show outliers on the upper end of the distribution, the most representative value for the group of scores is probably the

- A) mode.
- B) mean.
- C) standard deviation.
- D) median.

QuestionID: 02-27

Skill: Understand

Objective: LO 2-1 Calculate the three representative measures of a group of scores

Answer: D) median.

28. In a sample of three people, the first person has a score 5 points above the mean, and the second person has a score 3 points above the mean. Which of the following provides the most accurate description of the score for the third

person?

- A) It is below the mean.
- B) It is below the mean by 4 points.
- C) It is below the mean by 8 points.
- D) It cannot be described based on the information provided.

QuestionID: 02-28

Skill: Understand

Objective: LO 2-1 Calculate the three representative measures of a group of scores

Answer: C) It is below the mean by 8 points.

29. In a sample of four people, Person A has a score 5 points below the mean, Person B has a score 3 points above the mean, and Person C has a score 2 points above the mean. Which of the following provides the most accurate description of the score for Person D?

- A) It is equal to 0.
- B) It is equal to the mean.
- C) It is below the mean.
- D) It is above the mean.

QuestionID: 02-29

Skill: Understand

Objective: LO 2-1 Calculate the three representative measures of a group of scores

Answer: B) It is equal to the mean.

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30. The variance is the same as the

- A) average of the squared deviations.
- B) sum of the squared deviations.
- C) average of the absolute deviations.
- D) sum of the absolute deviations.

QuestionID: 02-30

Skill: Remember

Objective: LO 2-2 Calculate the two measures of the variability of a group of scores

Answer: A) average of the squared deviations.

31. The symbol for the variance used in this chapter is

- A) SD^2
- B) SD
- C) $\sqrt{SD^2}$
- D) $\Sigma(X-M)^2$

QuestionID: 02-31

Skill: Remember

Objective: LO 2-2 Calculate the two measures of the variability of a group of scores

Answer: A) SD^2

32. The formula for the standard deviation used in this chapter is

- A) SD^2
- B) SD
- C) $\sqrt{SD^2}$
- D) $\Sigma(X-M)^2$

QuestionID: 02-32

Skill: Remember

Objective: LO 2-2 Calculate the two measures of the variability of a group of scores

Answer: C) $\sqrt{SD^2}$

33. If the variance of 20 scores is 16, then the standard deviation is

- A) 0.8
- B) 4
- C) 32
- D) 256

QuestionID: 02-33

Skill: Analyze

Objective: LO 2-2 Calculate the two measures of the variability of a group of scores

Answer: B) 4

34. If the standard deviation of 10 scores is 5, the variance is

- A) 0.5
- B) 5
- C) 10
- D) 25

QuestionID: 02-34

Skill: Analyze

Objective: LO 2-2 Calculate the two measures of the variability of a group of scores

Answer: D) 25

35. The variance of the scores 2, 5, 8 is

- A) 9
- B) 6
- C) 4
- D) 3

QuestionID: 02-35

Skill: Analyze

Objective: LO 2-2 Calculate the two measures of the variability of a group of scores

Answer: B) 6

36. The variance of the scores: 0, 1, 1, 2 is

- A) .25
- B) .5
- C) $\sqrt{.5}$
- D) 1

QuestionID: 02-36

Skill: Analyze

Objective: LO 2-2 Calculate the two measures of the variability of a group of scores

Answer: B) .5

37. The standard deviation of the scores: 2, 1, 1, 8 is

- A) 1.71
- B) 2
- C) 2.92
- D) 8.5

QuestionID: 02-37

Skill: Analyze

Objective: LO 2-2 Calculate the two measures of the variability of a group of scores

Answer: C) 2.92

38. SS refers to

- A) SD^2
- B) variance computed using the $N-1$ formula
- C) standard deviation
- D) $\Sigma(X-M)^2$

QuestionID: 02-38

Skill: Remember

Objective: LO 2-2 Calculate the two measures of the variability of a group of scores

Answer: D) $\Sigma(X-M)^2$

39. A psychologist studying cultural diversity who conducts a few lengthy interviews with members of various cultural communities is using

- A) behavioral techniques.
- B) quantitative techniques.
- C) qualitative techniques.
- D) positivistic techniques.

QuestionID: 02-39

Skill: Apply

Objective: LO 2-3 Consider the limitations of summarizing many different scores by their mean

Answer: C) qualitative techniques.

40. A psychologist conducts a survey of job satisfaction among laborers and white-collar workers using a rating scale on which 1 indicates low satisfaction and 10 indicates high satisfaction. The findings are that laborers have a mean job satisfaction score of 4 and a variance of 1; white-collar workers have a mean job satisfaction score of 7 and a variance of 10. Which statement most completely describes the meaning of these numbers?

- A) White-collar workers are more satisfied than laborers.
- B) White-collar workers and laborers are about equally satisfied.
- C) Laborers generally are less satisfied than white-collar workers, but laborers are just as likely to be highly satisfied as white-collar workers are to be highly dissatisfied.
- D) Laborers are less satisfied than white-collar workers, and most laborers are about equally dissatisfied, while there is more variation in the satisfaction of white-collar workers.

QuestionID: 02-40

Skill: Apply

Objective: LO 2-4 Interpret research data based on standard indicators of central tendency and variability

Answer: D) Laborers are less satisfied than white-collar workers, and most laborers are about equally dissatisfied, while there is more variation in the satisfaction of white-collar workers.

41. $\frac{\sum x}{N}$ is the formula for the _____ .

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QuestionID: 02-41

Skill: Remember

Objective: LO 2-1 Calculate the three representative measures of a group of scores

Answer: a. mean

42. The mean of the scores 2, 5, 11 is _____ .

QuestionID: 02-42

Skill: Analyze

Objective: LO 2-1 Calculate the three representative measures of a group of scores

Answer: a. 6

43. A general name for the representative value of a group of scores is _____ .

QuestionID: 02-43

Skill: Remember

Objective: LO 2-1 Calculate the three representative measures of a group of scores

Answer: a. central tendency

44. A score with an extremely high or low value (relative to other scores in the distribution) is a(n) _____ .

QuestionID: 02-44

Skill: Remember

Objective: LO 2-1 Calculate the three representative measures of a group of scores

Answer: a. outlier

45. The Greek letter that means "add up all the scores that follow" is _____ .

QuestionID: 02-45

Skill: Remember

Objective: LO 2-1 Calculate the three representative measures of a group of scores

Answer: a. Σ

46. N of the scores 4, 6, 7, 7, 8 is _____ .

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QuestionID: 02-46

Skill: Understand

Objective: LO 2-1 Calculate the three representative measures of a group of scores

Answer: a. 5

47. The value with the most scores in a distribution is the _____ .

QuestionID: 02-47

Skill: Remember

Objective: LO 2-1 Calculate the three representative measures of a group of scores

Answer: a. mode

48. The median of the scores 6, 18, 4, 21, and 22 is _____ .

QuestionID: 02-48

Skill: Analyze

Objective: LO 2-1 Calculate the three representative measures of a group of scores

Answer: a. 18

49. If scores are ranked from lowest to highest, the median is the _____ .

QuestionID: 02-49

Skill: Remember

Objective: LO 2-1 Calculate the three representative measures of a group of scores

Answer: a. middle score and b.the average of the middle scores, when there is an even number of scores

50. In the group of scores 2, 81, 82, 82, and 84, the outlier is _____ .

QuestionID: 02-50

Skill: Apply

Objective: LO 2-1 Calculate the three representative measures of a group of scores

Answer: a. 2

51. The best measure of central tendency to use when a distribution has outliers is the _____ .

QuestionID: 02-51

Skill: Understand

Objective: LO 2-1 Calculate the three representative measures of a group of scores

Answer: a. median

52. The usual way of describing the central tendency of a nominal variable is to use the _____ .

QuestionID: 02-52

Skill: Remember

Objective: LO 2-1 Calculate the three representative measures of a group of scores

Answer: a. mode

53. Which two measures of central tendency are the same for the scores 2, 1, 2, 8?

QuestionID: 02-53

Skill: Analyze

Objective: LO 2-1 Calculate the three representative measures of a group of scores

Answer: median and mode

54. The mean, median, and mode will be the same when the distribution is _____ .

QuestionID: 02-54

Skill: Remember

Objective: LO 2-1 Calculate the three representative measures of a group of scores

Answer: a. perfectly symmetrical and unimodal

55. The variance of a group of scores is the average of the _____ .

QuestionID: 02-55

Skill: Remember

Objective: LO 2-2 Calculate the two measures of the variability of a group of scores

Answer: a. squared deviations from the mean and b.squared deviations

56. The symbol used in the textbook for the variance of a group of scores is _____ .

QuestionID: 02-56

Skill: Remember

Objective: LO 2-2 Calculate the two measures of the variability of a group of scores

Answer: a. SD²

57. The variance for the scores 2, 5, 11 is _____ .

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QuestionID: 02-57

Skill: Analyze

Objective: LO 2-2 Calculate the two measures of the variability of a group of scores

Answer: a. 14

58. The standard deviation for the scores 2, 5, 11 is _____ .

QuestionID: 02-58

Skill: Analyze

Objective: LO 2-2 Calculate the two measures of the variability of a group of scores

Answer: a. 3.74

59. A deviation score is the difference between the score and the _____ .

QuestionID: 02-59

Skill: Remember

Objective: LO 2-2 Calculate the two measures of the variability of a group of scores

Answer: a. mean

60. In symbols, a deviation score is _____ .

QuestionID: 02-60

Skill: Remember

Objective: LO 2-2 Calculate the two measures of the variability of a group of scores

Answer: a. $X-M$

61. When _____ are summed, the result will always equal zero.

QuestionID: 02-61

Skill: Understand

Objective: LO 2-2 Calculate the two measures of the variability of a group of scores

Answer: a. deviation scores from the mean

62. Another way of symbolizing $\Sigma(X-M)^2$ is _____ .

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QuestionID: 02-62

Skill: Remember

Objective: LO 2-2 Calculate the two measures of the variability of a group of scores

Answer: a. SS

63. What measure is approximately the average amount that a score differs from the mean?

QuestionID: 02-63

Skill: Remember

Objective: LO 2-2 Calculate the two measures of the variability of a group of scores

Answer: standard deviation

64. The standard deviation is the _____ of the variance.

QuestionID: 02-64

Skill: Remember

Objective: LO 2-2 Calculate the two measures of the variability of a group of scores

Answer: a. square root

65. Behaviorists such as B. F. Skinner sometimes object to the use of statistics in psychology research because averages can distort the pattern of information revealed from observing the behavior of _____ .

QuestionID: 02-65

Skill: Remember

Objective: LO 2-3 Consider the limitations of summarizing many different scores by their mean

Answer: a. each individual case

66. Explain why the median is sometimes a better representation of central tendency than the mean.

QuestionID: 02-66

Skill: Understand

Objective: LO 2-1 Calculate the three representative measures of a group of scores

Answer:

67. Explain what each of the three most widely used measures of central tendency indicate to a psychological researcher.

QuestionID: 02-67

Skill: Understand

Objective: LO 2-1 Calculate the three representative measures of a group of scores

Answer:

68. Create a small data set (no more than 7 scores) where the median is a more representative measure of central tendency than the mean.

QuestionID: 02-68

Skill: Create

Objective: LO 2-1 Calculate the three representative measures of a group of scores

Answer:

69. How might psychologists combine quantitative and qualitative methodologies to improve psychological research?

QuestionID: 02-69

Skill: Evaluate

Objective: LO 2-3 Consider the limitations of summarizing many different scores by their mean

Answer:

70. Based on company personnel records, a psychologist reports that, "During the last year, the mean number of sick days taken by shop employees was 7.3, with a standard deviation of 6.1." Explain what this result means to a person who has never had a course in statistics.

QuestionID: 02-70

Skill: Understand

Objective: LO 2-4 Interpret research data based on standard indicators of central tendency and variability

Answer:

71. A survey was conducted at a college to determine the average number of hours students spent per week studying for classes taught in person and those taught online. For in-person classes, the results were $M = 6$, $SD = 1.7$. For online classes, the results were $M = 4$, $SD = 4.5$. Explain what these numbers mean to a person who has never had a course in statistics and suggest conclusions the person can draw from these results.

QuestionID: 02-71

Skill: Understand

Objective: LO 2-4 Interpret research data based on standard indicators of central tendency and variability

Answer:

72. At a museum exhibit opening, a psychologist interested in people's response to art had seven visitors rate, on a scale of 1 ("This is not art") to 7 ("Brilliant!"), a contemporary art piece. Their ratings were 2, 4, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 7.

a. Compute the mean, variance, and standard deviation.

b. Explain what you have done and what the results mean to a person who has never had a course in statistics.

QuestionID: 02-72

Skill: Understand, Analyze

Objective: LO 2-1 Calculate the three representative measures of a group of scores, LO 2-2 Calculate the two measures of the variability of a group of scores, LO 2-4 Interpret research data based on standard indicators of central tendency and variability

Answer: A) $M = 35/7 = 5$; $SS = 9 + 1 + 1 + 0 + 1 + 4 + 4 = 20$; $SD^2 = 2.86$; $SD = 1.69$.

B) No answer in Test Bank.

73. A social psychologist gave a survey to eight active members of a small political action group about how many hours they put into the group's activities each week. The results were as follows: 19, 24, 30, 33, 40, 41, 41, and 44.

a. Compute the mean, variance, and standard deviation.

b. Explain what you have done and what the results mean to a person who has never had a course in statistics.

QuestionID: 02-73

Skill: Understand, Analyze

Objective: LO 2-1 Calculate the three representative measures of a group of scores, LO 2-2 Calculate the two measures of the variability of a group of scores, LO 2-4 Interpret research data based on standard indicators of central tendency and

variability

Answer: A) $M = 272/8 = 34$; $SS = 225$ 100 16 1 36 49 49 100 = 576; $SD^2 = 72$; $SD = 8.49$.

B) No answer in Test Bank.

74. A concierge is interested in how long it takes to bring passengers to the airport and then return to the hotel. The round-trip travel times for six taxi drivers were 45, 30, 42, 45, 41, and 43 minutes.

a. Compute the mean, median, and mode.

b. Based on the measures of central tendency, what can you infer about the distribution?

c. Compute the variance and standard deviation.

d. Explain what the results mean to a person who has never had a course in statistics.

QuestionID: 02-74

Skill: Understand, Analyze

Objective: LO 2-1 Calculate the three representative measures of a group of scores, LO 2-2 Calculate the two measures of the variability of a group of scores, LO 2-4 Interpret research data based on standard indicators of central tendency and variability

Answer: A) $Mean = 246/6 = 41$; $Median = (42\ 43)/2 = 42.5$; $Mode = 45$.

B) The distribution is negatively skewed.

C) $SS = 16$ 121 1 16 0 4 = 158; $SD^2 = 26.33$; $SD = 5.13$.

D) No answer in Test Bank.

75. A psychologist studying how long (in seconds) infants in two different cultures focused on a novel stimulus before losing attention obtained the scores below.

Culture A	15, 15, 16, 9, 14, 14, 17, 17, 16, 13
Culture B	4, 6, 20, 17, 15, 21, 18, 18, 25, 2

a. Compute the means, medians, and modes for both groups.

b. Compute the variances and standard deviations for both groups.

c. What conclusions can you infer about differences between these two cultures? Explain what the results mean to a person who has never had a course in statistics.

QuestionID: 02-75

Skill: Understand, Analyze, Evaluate

Objective: LO 2-1 Calculate the three representative measures of a group of scores, LO 2-2 Calculate the two measures of the variability of a group of scores, LO 2-4 Interpret research data based on standard indicators of central tendency and variability

Answer: A) Culture A: $Mean = 146/10 = 14.6$; $Median = 15$, $Mode = \text{multimodal} (14, 15, 16, 19)$

Culture B: $Mean = 146/10 = 14.6$; $Median = 17.5$, $Mode = 18$

B) Culture A: $SD^2 = 5.04$, $SD = 2.24$

Culture B: $SD^2 = 55.24$, $SD = 7.43$

C) Answer should include the following elements: The two groups have the same means. Culture A's distribution is somewhat rectangular, while Culture B's distribution is somewhat negatively skewed. The key difference between the

two sets of scores is variability; while the average number of seconds focused on a novel stimulus was the same for both cultures, there was much more variability in Culture B, with three infants having the lowest scores, and two having the highest scores over both distributions.

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