منهج ريفيل إجابة اختبار دروس الوحدة العاشرة الإحصاء والاستدلال

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

موقع المناهج ⇦ المناهج الإماراتية ⇦ الصف السابع ⇦ رياضيات ⇦ الفصل الثالث ⇦ ملفات متنوعة ⇦ الملف

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 2026-05-01 08:05:32

المزيد من مادة رياضيات:	ملفات ا كتب للمعلم ا كتب للطالب ا اختبارات الكترونية ا اختبارات ا حلول ا عروض بوربوينت ا أوراق عمل منهج انجليزي ا ملخصات وتقارير ا مذكرات وبنوك ا الامتحان النهائي ا للمدرس
	إعداد: Aghead

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف السابع

صفحة المناهج الإماراتية على فيسبوك					
المواد على تلغرام	التربية الاسلامية	اللغة العربية	اللغة الانجليزية	الرياضيات	

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف السابع والمادة رياضيات في الفصل الثالث

1	منهج ريفيل اختبار الوحدة الحادية عشر الزوايا والمثلثات غير محلول
2	منهج ريفيل اختبار الرياضيات الوحدة العاشرة الإحصاء غير محلول
3	منهج ريفيل اختبار الوحدة التاسعة غير محلول
4	منهج ريفيل اختبار رياضيات الوحدة الثامنة غير محلول
5	مذكرة شاملة وحدات الفصل الثالث منهج ريفيل

وزارة التربية والتعليم
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

اختبار دروس الرياضيات ريفيل الصف السابع الوحدة العاشرة
الفصل الثالث لعام 2025 - 2026

اِحجِزْ مَكانَكَ وَاستَعِدَّ لِلاْمتِحَانِ بِثِقَةٍ كَامِلَةٍ

احصل على الشرح الكامل للصف من خلال:

التواصل والحجز عبر الـ Whatsapp
اضغط على الرقم: 0566991363

للتواصل والحجز

شرح الدروس

انضم للقناة

للانتقال إلى المواقع
اضغط هنا

Mr. Aghead

يمكنكم الحصول على

MR. AGHEAD 0566991363

شرح دروس الفصل كاملاً

بـ 99 درهم فقط

- اختبارات مع الحل
- ملزمة محلولة بالكامل

إنَّ الاشتراك شامل لكامل الفصل الدراسي

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اختبار الدرس 1-10

الأسئلة الموضوعية - MCQ

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Question N.1: A researcher wants to understand the commuting habits of a city. They divide the city into 10 distinct neighborhoods and randomly select 50 people from each neighborhood to interview. Which sampling method is being used?

A. Simple random sample
B. Systematic random sample
C. Convenience sample
D. Stratified random sample

Question N.2: A quality control manager at a lightbulb factory tests every 40th lightbulb that comes off the assembly line. What type of sampling is this?

A. Voluntary response sample
B. Systematic random sample
C. Simple random sample
D. Stratified random sample

Question N.3: To gather feedback on a new menu item, a restaurant owner leaves comment cards on every table for customers to fill out if they choose. What type of bias is most likely present here?

A. Convenience bias
B. Systematic bias
C. Voluntary response bias
D. Representative bias

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احصل على الشرح كاملاً بـ 99 درهم فقط

Question N.4: A news program asks viewers to call in and vote "Yes" or "No" on a controversial new law. Why is the inference made from this poll likely invalid?

A. The sample size is too large.
B. It is a systematic random sample.
C. Only people with strong opinions are likely to participate.
D. The question is too complex for a phone survey.

Question N.5: Which of the following describes a convenience sample?

A. Assigning every student a number and using a random number generator to pick 20.
B. Surveying your five closest friends about their favorite movie.
C. Selecting every 10th person who walks into a grocery store.
D. Randomly selecting 5 students from every homeroom in the school.

Question N.6: A company wants to know if employees are happy with the new breakroom. They use a computer to randomly select 30 names from the entire employee directory. This is an example of:

A. Stratified random sample
B. Simple random sample
C. Convenience sample
D. Voluntary response sample

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Question N.7: An athlete posts a poll on their personal social media account asking followers if they prefer running or swimming. Why might this sample be biased?

A. It is a systematic sample.
B. It only reaches people who already follow the athlete, not the general population.
C. Social media polls are always unbiased.
D. The sample size is likely too small.

Question N.8: To determine the average height of 8th graders, a researcher randomly selects 3 different 8th-grade PE classes and measures every student in those classes. This is an example of:

A. Stratified random sample
B. Systematic random sample
C. Convenience sample
D. Simple random sample

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Question N.9: When is an inference considered "valid"?

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A. When the results match the researcher's expectations.
B. When the sample is large, regardless of how it was picked.
C. When the sample is representative of the entire population and is unbiased.
D. When everyone in the population was surveyed.

Question N.10: A librarian wants to know which book genre is most popular. She surveys the first 15 students who enter the library on Monday morning. Is this an unbiased sampling method?

A. Yes, because it is a random selection of the first students.
B. Yes, because it is a systematic sample.
C. No, because it is a convenience sample and may not represent all students.
D. No, because 15 is too many people for a valid sample.

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احصل على الشرح كاملاً بـ 99 درهم فقط

اختبار الدرس 2-10

الأسئلة الموضوعية - MCQ

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Question N.1: A librarian surveys 25 students. 6 choose Science Fiction. If 125 students participate next year, how many Science Fiction books are needed?

A. 24
B. 36
C. 42
D. 30

Question N.2: A manufacturer finds 2 defective screens out of 125 tested. How many defective screens should be expected out of 45,000 tablets?

A. 360
B. 720
C. 900
D. 1125

Question N.3: In a survey of 5,000 students, 37٪ plan to buy lunch 1-2 days a week. How many students is this?

A. 1250
B. 1550
C. 1850
D. 2150

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Question N.4: 16٪ of students plan to volunteer. Out of a population of 950 students, how many volunteer positions should be planned?

A. 142
B. 160
C. 152
D. 172

Question N.5: 55٪ of a travel agency's customers plan an overseas vacation. Out of 12,400 travelers, how many will go overseas?

A. 6820
B. 6200
C. 7140
D. 5580

Question N.6: Out of 240 checked boxes, 2 did not pass inspection. Out of 12,000 boxes, how many are expected to fail?

A. 50
B. 150
C. 200
D. 100

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Question N.7: In a survey of 50 customers, 9 chose "Comfort" bikes. If the store sells 600 bikes, how many comfort bikes is that?

A. 90
B. 108
C. 120
D. 150

Question N.8: For a trip with 1,200 students, a sample of 25 showed 14 want to see a Movie (costing $1.55 each). How many movie tickets are needed?

A. 672
B. 600
C. 720
D. 524

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Question N.9: A survey shows 74% of 125,000 customers spend at least $100 How many spend less than $100?

A. 92500
B. 25000
C. 32500
D. 35000

Question N.10: When making predictions from valid survey results, are the results exact answers or estimates?

A. Exact answers, because the math is precise.
B. Exact answers, because surveys are always 100% accurate.
C. Estimates, because the population size is always unknown.
D. Estimates, because they are based on a sample of the population.

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احصل على الشرح كاملاً بـ 99 درهم فقط

اختبار الدرس 3-10

الأسئلة الموضوعية - MCQ

احصل على الشرح الكامل للصف من خلال:

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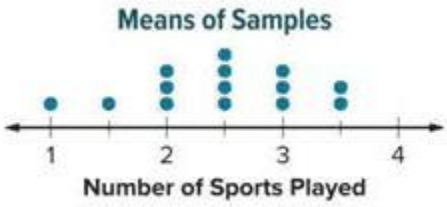
Question N.1: what does each individual dot represent?

A. A single person or data point from the population.
B. The total sum of all data points in the population.
C. The range between the highest and lowest values in a sample.
D. The average (mean) value of one specific sample.



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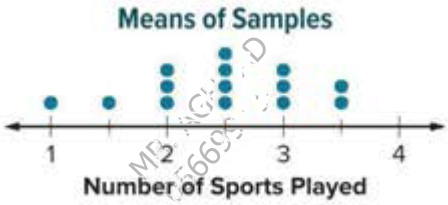
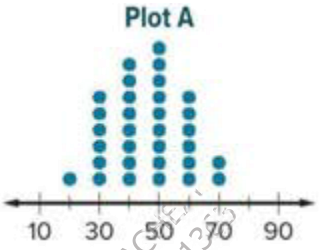
Question N.2: If the dots are clustered mostly around the value 2.5, what does this tell us about the population mean?

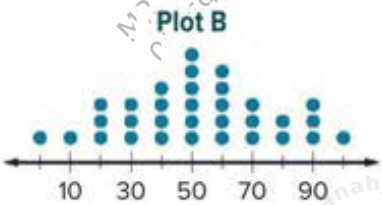
A. The population mean is likely exactly 0.
B. The population mean is likely close to 2.5.
C. Every student in the school plays exactly 2.5 sports.
D. The sample size was too small to determine a mean.



Question N.3: how do you determine the total number of samples taken?

A. Look at the highest number on the x-axis.
B. Count the total number of dots in the plot.
C. Multiply the sample size by the number of categories.
D. Find the value where the most dots are stacked.





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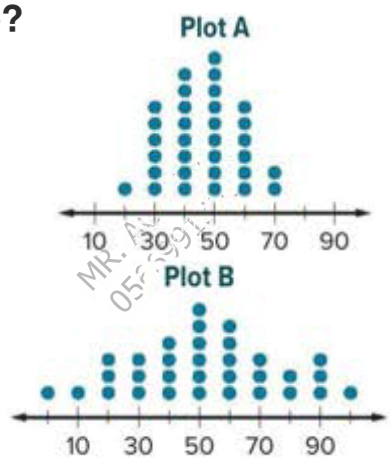
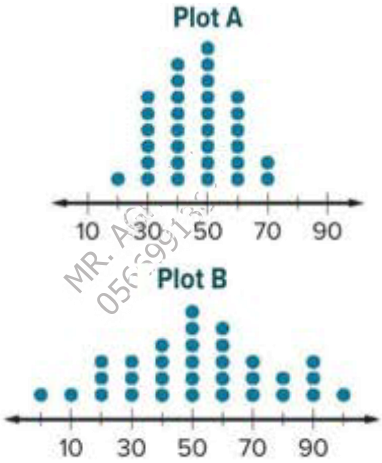
احصل على الشرح كاملاً بـ 99 درهم فقط

Question N.4: which statement regarding variability is true?



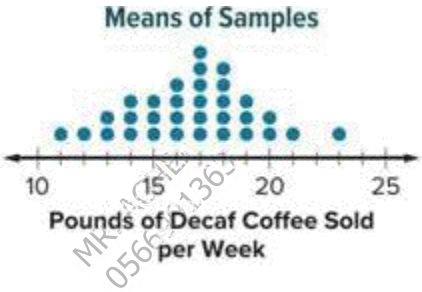
A. Plot A has higher variability because the dots are more spread out.
B. Both plots have the same variability because they have the same mean.
C. Plot B has higher variability because the dots are more spread out.
D. Plot A has higher variability because the dots are taller.

Question N.5: How does increasing the sample size (e.g., from 25 to 60) typically affect a dot plot of sample means?



A. It increases the spread (variability) of the dots.
B. It decreases the spread (variability), making the dots cluster closer to the center.
C. It moves the center of the distribution to the far right.
D. It has no effect on the visual appearance of the plot.

Question N.6: the mean pounds of decaf coffee sold is centered around 17. If the sample size increased from 50 stores to 200 stores, what would happen to the range of the sample means?

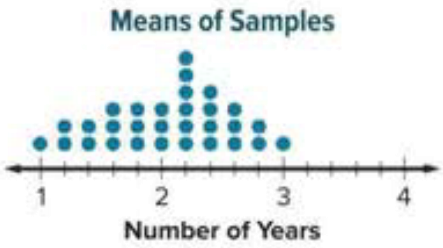


A. The range would increase (e.g., from 10–25 to 5–30).
B. The range would decrease (e.g., from 10–25 to 15–19).
C. The range would stay exactly the same.
D. The range would double in size.

Question N.7: If a dot plot of sample means is very "narrow" and tall, what can we conclude about the data?

A. There is high variability, and the results are unpredictable.
B. The sample size was likely very small.
C. There is low variability, and the sample means are very consistent.
D. The data was collected incorrectly.

Question N.8: why can't we determine the sample size (n) just by counting the dots?



A. The dots represent the number of samples, not the number of people in each sample.
B. The dots represent the population total.
C. The x-axis already shows the sample size.
D. You must divide the number of dots by the mean to get the sample size.

Question N.9: Which of the following ranges would represent the lowest variability for a mean of 50?

A. 10 to 90
B. 30 to 70
C. 45 to 55
D. 20 to 80

Question N.10: Why is it beneficial to take many random samples rather than just one?

A. It guarantees that the first sample taken is always 100% accurate.
B. It reduces the total cost of the research study.
C. It allows us to see the distribution of means and better estimate the true population mean.
D. It ensures that every single person in the population is counted.

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اختبار الدرس 4-10

الأسئلة الموضوعية - MCQ

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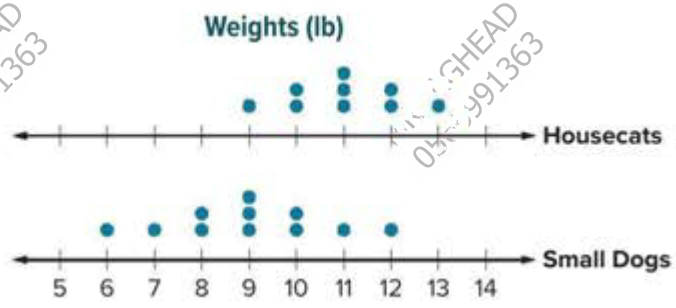
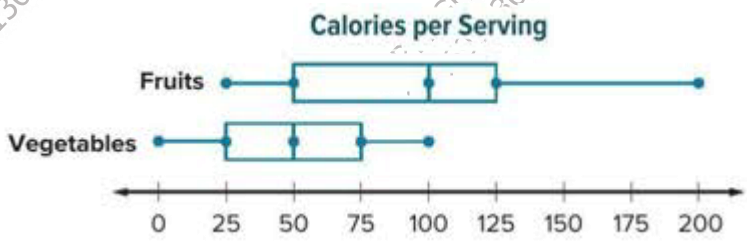
Question N.1: which inference about the two groups is most accurate?

A. Housecats generally weigh less than small dogs.
B. The median weight for small dogs is 12 lbs.
C. Small dogs generally weigh less than housecats.
D. Housecats have a greater range of weights than small dogs.

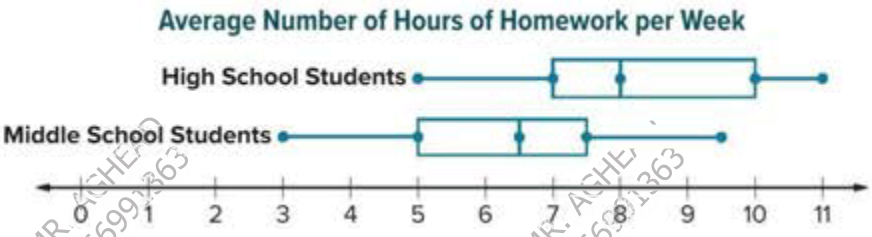


Question N.2: which group has a higher median calorie count?

A. Vegetables
B. Fruits
C. They have the exact same median.
D. It is impossible to tell from a box plot.

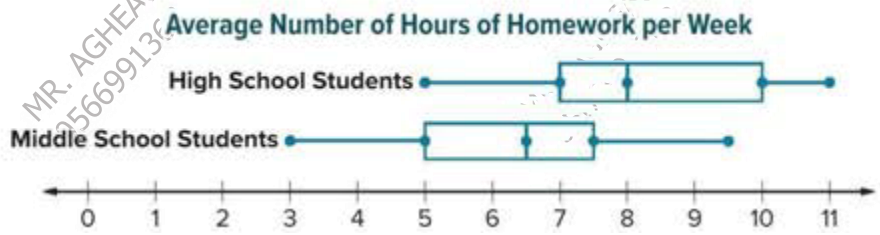


Question N.3: what is the Interquartile Range (IQR) for the High School Students' homework hours?



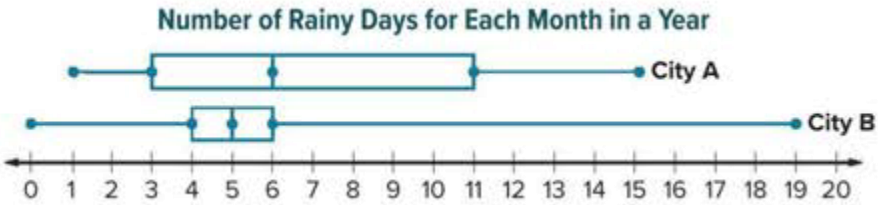
A. 7
B. 10
C. 3
D. 2.5

Question N.4: which statement is true regarding the "center" of the data?



A. The median for Middle School is 8.
B. The mean for both groups is 6.5.
C. The median for High School is 8.
D. High school students have a lower median than middle school students.

Question N.5: which city's data shows the greatest overall range (variability)?



A. City A
B. City B
C. Both have the same range.
D. Variability cannot be determined from this plot.

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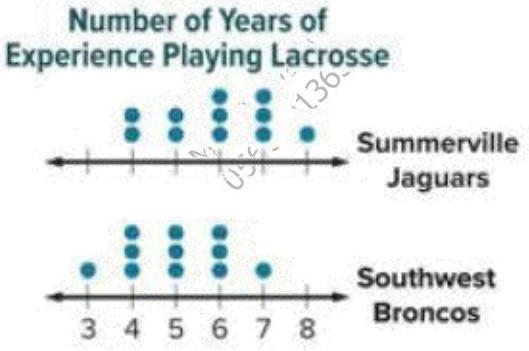
احصل على الشرح كاملاً بـ 99 درهم فقط

Question N.6: On which lacrosse team is a player with 6 years of experience more likely to be found?

A. Southwest Broncos
B. Summerville Jaguars
C. Both are equally likely.
D. Neither team has players with 6 years of experience.



Question N.7: A student claims that 50% of a sample of data is less than the median and 50% of data is greater than the median, therefore the data is symmetric.

Why is the student's claim incorrect regarding symmetry?

A. Medians do not split data into 50% segments.
B. A median always splits data 50/50, but the distance of the values from the median determines symmetry.
C. Symmetry is only determined by the mode.
D. Data is only symmetric if the range is zero.

Question N.8: If you are comparing two populations that are symmetric and have no extreme outliers, which measures are most appropriate to use?

A. Mean and Mean Absolute Deviation (MAD)
B. Median and Interquartile Range (IQR)
C. Range and Mode
D. Lower Quartile and Upper Quartile

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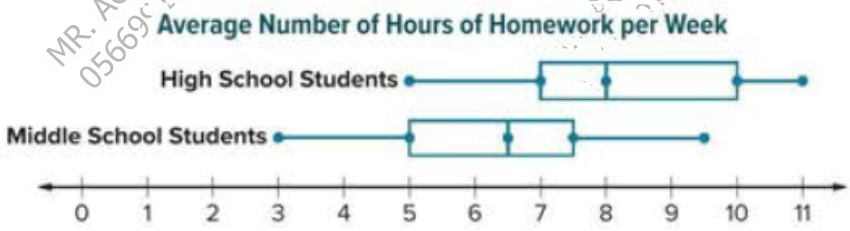
Question N.9: what percentage of High School students' study for 7 or more hours?



A. 25%
B. 50%
C. 75%
D. 100%

Question N.10: What does the "box" in a box plot represent?

A. The middle 50% of the data.
B. The entire range of the data from minimum to maximum.
C. Only the outliers of the data set.
D. The average of all data points.

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احصل على الشرح كاملاً بـ 99 درهم فقط

اختبار الدرس 5-10

الأسئلة الموضوعية - MCQ

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Question N.1: what is the difference between the means of the two samples?

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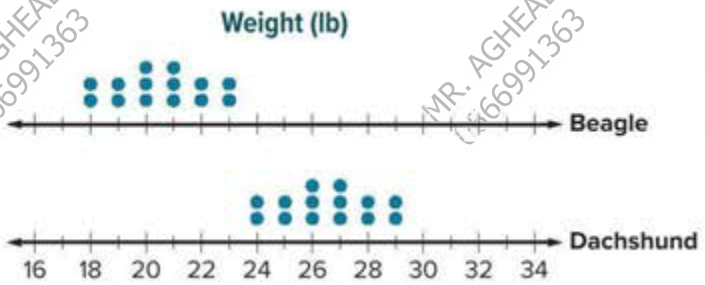
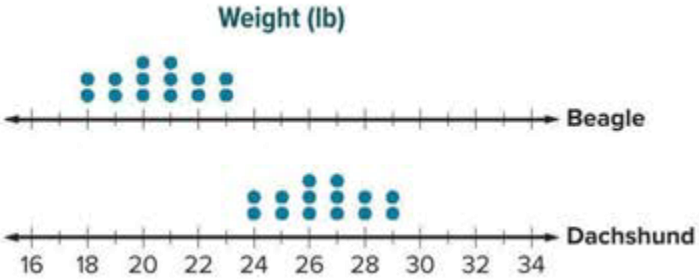


	Beagle	Dachshund
Mean (lb)	20.5	26.5
MAD (lb)	1.36	1.36

A. 1.36 lb
B. 20.5 lb
C. 6.0 lb
D. 47.0 lb

Question N.2: How many measures of variability (MAD) separate the means of the Beagle (20.5) and Dachshund (26.5) samples, given a MAD of 1.36?



	Beagle	Dachshund
Mean (lb)	20.5	26.5
MAD (lb)	1.36	1.36

A. Approximately 2.2
B. Approximately 4.4
C. Approximately 3.5
D. Approximately 6.0

Question N.3:

3. Lily has a mean of 60 minutes and Alessandra has a mean of 50 minutes. Both have a MAD of 4.4. What is the ratio of the difference in means to the MAD?

	Lily	Alessandra
Mean (min)	60	50
MAD (min)	4.4	4.4

A. 1.15
B. 4.4
C. 2.27
D. 10.0

Question N.4: which statement is most accurate regarding a randomly selected day?

	Lily	Alessandra
Mean (min)	60	50
MAD (min)	4.4	4.4

A. Alessandra is likely to practice more than Lily.
B. They are both likely to practice the exact same amount.
C. Lily is likely to practice more than Alessandra.
D. There is no overlap between their practice times.

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احصل على الشرح كاملاً بـ 99 درهم فقط

Question N.5: If the measures of variability separating two means is greater than 2, what can we generally infer about the populations?

A. The population means are likely the same.
B. The population means are likely different.
C. The data sets are perfectly symmetric.
D. The MAD must be zero.

	Lily	Alessandra
Mean (min)	60	50
MAD (min)	4.4	4.4

Question N.6: both Dogs and Cats have a mean of 11. How many measures of variability separate these means?

A. 1
B. 0
C. 11
D. 2

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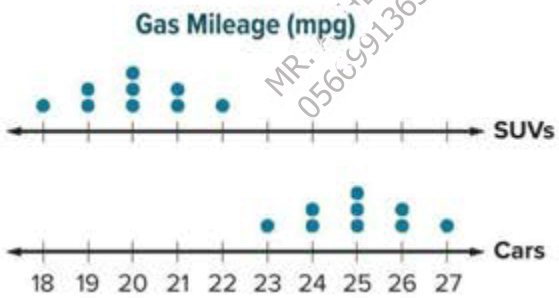
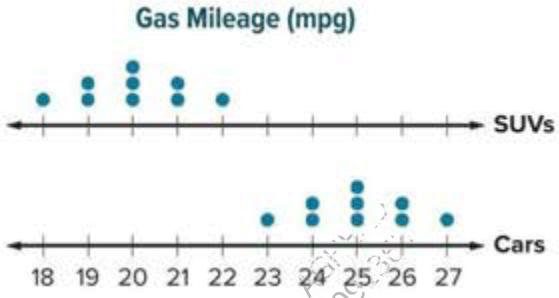
Question N.7: SUVs have a mean around 20 mpg and Cars have a mean around 25 mpg. If the MAD is roughly 1.25, which inference is most logical?



A. The means of the two populations are likely the same.
B. The means of the two populations are likely different.
C. SUVs and Cars have identical fuel efficiency.
D. The range of the data is the only factor that matters.

Question N.8: If a ratio of the difference in means to the MAD is 0.5, how would you describe the overlap of the two data sets?

A. There is significant overlap.
B. There is no overlap at all.
C. The data sets are identical.
D. One set is entirely larger than the other.



Question N.9: Suppose the measures of variability between the mean of two samples is 1.05. What does this ratio specifically represent?

A. The MAD is 10.5 times the difference in means.
B. The total number of data points is 10.5
C. The difference in means is 10.5 times the MAD.
D. The two means are exactly 10.5 units apart on the number line.

Question N.10: Determine if this statement is true or false: "The greater the ratio of the difference in centers to the variability, the more likely the population means are the same."

A. False, because a higher ratio indicates the means are further apart relative to the 'noise'.
B. True, because high variability hides differences.
C. True, because a high ratio means the centers are close together.
D. False, because the ratio has no impact on population inferences.

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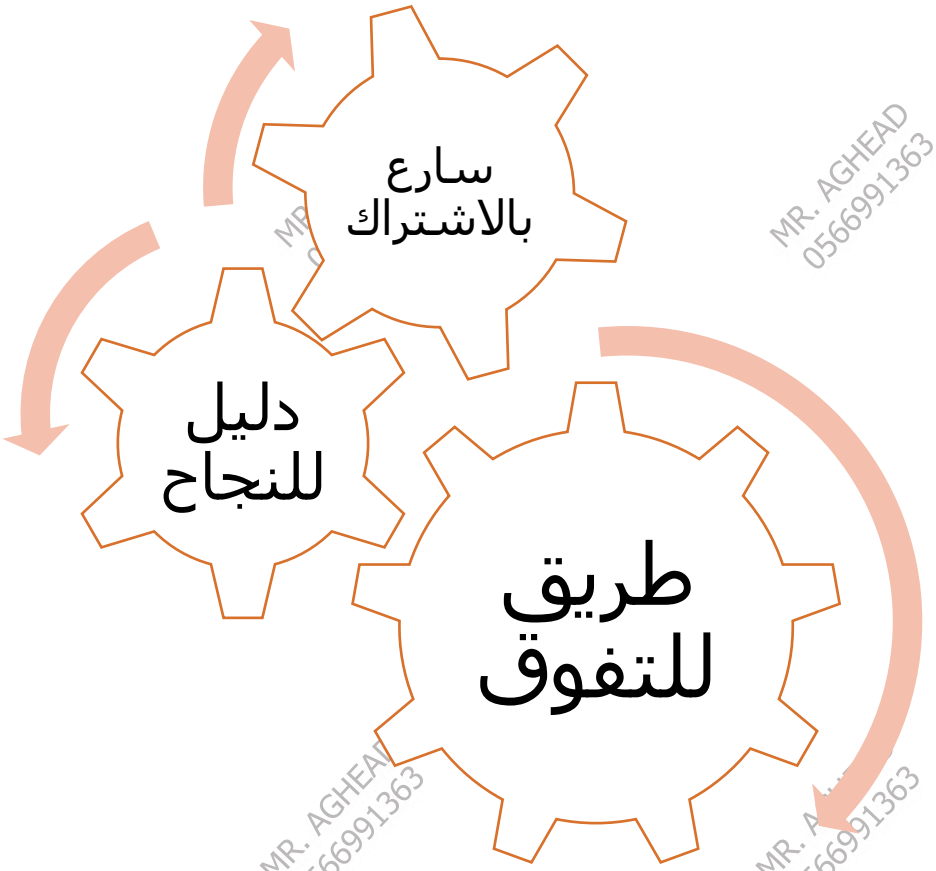

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النهاية ...

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