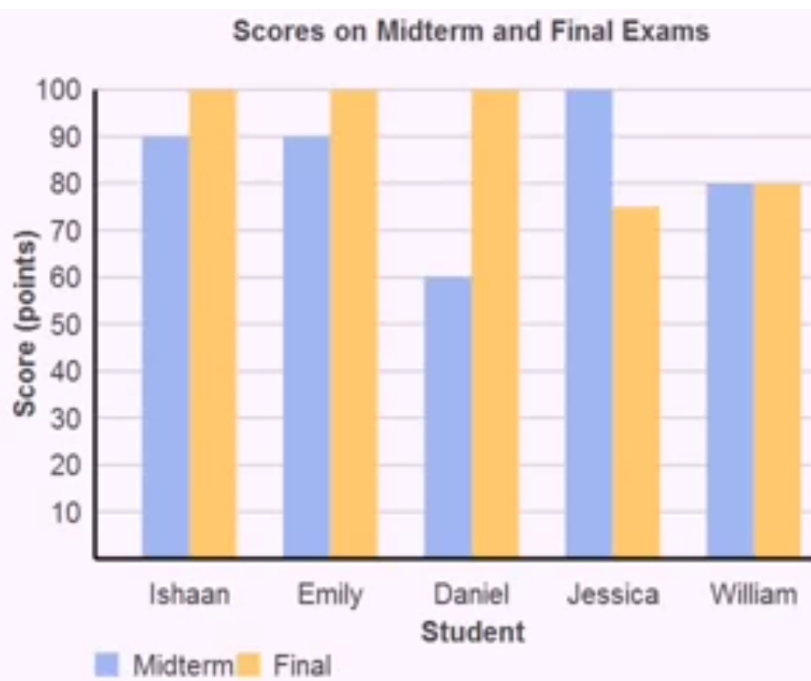
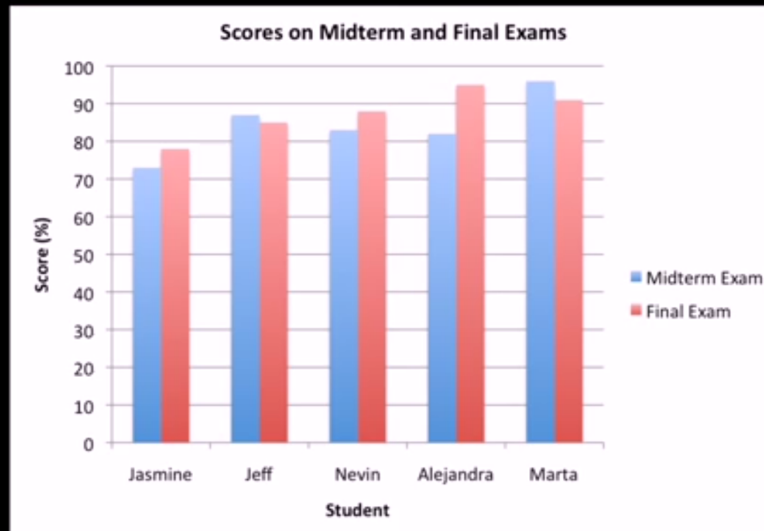


Based on the data below, which student's score improved the most between the midterm and final exams?



What was the median score for the final exam?

What is the midrange of the midterm scores?

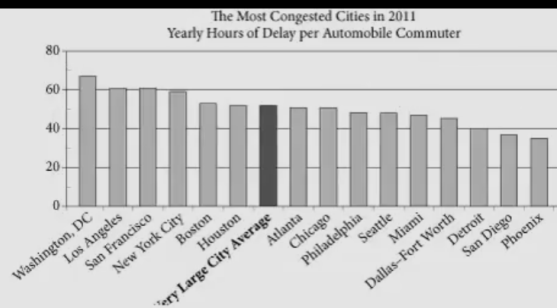
What was the average student score for the final exam?

What was the mode for the final exam scores?

What is the range of the midterm scores?

It's ironic that so many people still believe the main remedy for traffic congestion is to build more roads and highways, which of course only makes the problem worse. New roads generate higher levels of "induced traffic," that is, new roads just invite drivers to drive more and lure people who take mass transit back to their cars. Eventually, we end up with more clogged roads rather than a long-term improvement in traffic flow.

The coming decades will likely see more intense clustering of jobs, innovation, and productivity in a smaller number of bigger cities and city-regions. Some regions could end up bloated beyond the capacity of their infrastructure, while others struggle, their promise stymied by inadequate human or other resources.



Which claim about traffic congestion is supported by the graph?

- (A) New York City commuters spend less time annually delayed by traffic congestion than the average for very large cities.
- (B) Los Angeles commuters are delayed more hours annually by traffic congestion than are commuters in Washington, D.C.
- (C) Commuters in Washington, D.C., face greater delays annually due to traffic congestion than do commuters in New York City.
- (D) Commuters in Detroit spend more time delayed annually by traffic congestion than do commuters in Houston, Atlanta, and Chicago.