

AP Statistics



Getting to know your **TI – 83/84** Graphing Calculator

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Welcome to the World of Statistics

This class will be like no other math course you have taken.

Packet Overview

AP Statistics uses the TI graphing calculators a lot. In fact, you can use your calculator on the entire AP Statistics Exam. Because of this, students are expected to know the basics of their graphing calculators before entering the course. This packet will guide you through the basics and ask you to practice a variety of calculator skills.

Be sure to complete all pages of the packet so you know how to use the basics of your graphing calculator.

Directions

Read and practice the calculator keystrokes as you follow along with all the instructions. Throughout the packet you will encounter places where your response is required. One such place where your response is required are the “Practice” activities found throughout the packet.

Due Date

Complete this Calculator Packet before September 14, 2020. The calculator assessment at the end of the packet is a review for the calculator assessment September 14, 2020 The Calculator Packet will go in the gradebook as the first graded math assignment. Failure to complete this packet will negatively affect your grade for the first semester. Please make every effort to do your best work.

Questions

If you have any questions, contact Dr. Stevens at sstevens@ecseagles.com

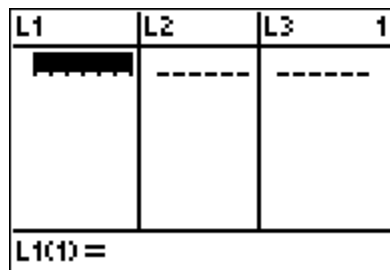
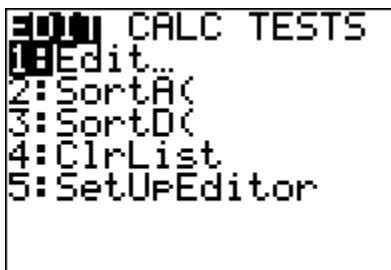
Overview: In statistics we use data. Here is how to store lists of data into your calculator.

Entering a Data Set

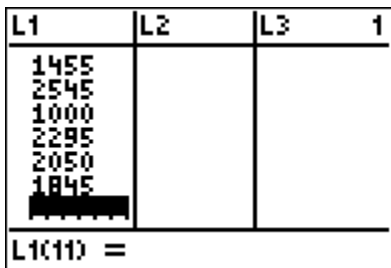
Here is a random sample of End-of-Year Bonus amounts given by a certain technology company in 2014. The steps below will show you how to enter this information into your calculator.

2,300
1,000
5,655
3,485
1,455
2,545
1,000
2,295
2,050
1,845

1. Press **STAT**, then select **EDIT** by pressing **ENTER** or **1**.



2. Enter the data set into L1 (List 1) and pressing **ENTER** after each number.



The data is now stored into the calculator.

Here is a random sample of End-of-Year Bonus amounts given by a certain airline company in 2014.

5,300
6,000
3,500
4,650
6,550
7,500
4,050
6,750

Follow the previous steps to enter the data into L2 (List 2).

L1	L2	L3	2
5655	3500		
3485	4650		
1455	6550		
2545	7500		
1000	4050		
2295	6750		
2050	6750		
L2(9) =			

- The data is now stored in your calculator. Return to the Home Screen, press **2ND QUIT**.

Summary Statistics

How to find the Mean, Median, and Standard Deviation

Now let's compare the mean, median, and standard deviation of bonuses from each employer.

- From the Home Screen press **STAT**.
- Next press the right arrow to highlight **CALC**.

EDIT	TESTS
1:1-Var Stats	
2:2-Var Stats	
3:Med-Med	
4:LinReg(ax+b)	
5:QuadReg	
6:CubicReg	
7↓QuartReg	

3. Select **1-Var Stats** by highlighting it and pressing **ENTER** or pressing **1**.

You will get one of two screens.

```
1-Var Stats
List:L1
FreqList:
Calculate
```

```
1-Var Stats
```

By default, the calculator will find the summary statistics to L₁ (List 1).

4. Press **ENTER** and see the summary statistics displayed. These are the summary statistics of the bonuses for the technology company.

```
1-Var Stats
x̄=2363
Σx=23630
Σx²=72881850
Sx=1376.152446
σx=1305.532841
↓n=10
```

Scroll down (pressing down arrow key) to see more summary data.

```
1-Var Stats
↑n=10
minX=1000
Q1=1455
Med=2172.5
Q3=2545
maxX=5655
■
```

Now identify the Mean, Median, and Standard Deviations.
To do this you need to learn some notation.

```

x̄ = sample mean "x-bar"
sx = sample standard deviation
Med = median

```

Next, let's get the summary statistics for the airline bonuses in List 2.

- Press **STAT**, highlight **CALC**, then select **1-Var Stats** by highlighting it and pressing **ENTER** or pressing **1**.

You will get one of two screens.

```

1-Var Stats
List:L1
FreqList:
Calculate
    
```

```

1-Var Stats
    
```

This time you want the summary statistics in List 2. To do this you need to make some changes.

- Depending on your calculator you will either change L_1 to L_2 or enter L_2 after 1-Var Stats. To get L_2 press **2ND** then the number **2**.

Your screen will look like one of these.

```

1-Var Stats
List:L2
FreqList:
Calculate
    
```

```

1-Var Stats L2
    
```

Press **ENTER** and see the results.

```

1-Var Stats
x̄=5537.5
Σx=44300
Σx²=259080000
Sx=1402.485039
σx=1311.904627
↓n=8
    
```

Now summarize the results by completing the table below:

	Technology Co. Bonus	Airline Co. Bonus
Sample Mean		
Median		
Sample Standard Deviation		

Clearing Data from your Lists

There are many ways to remove old data from you calculator. The method we will use in class is describe below.

1. Go into you lists by pressing **STAT, EDIT**.
2. Press the **arrow key up** to highlight L1

L1	L2	L3	1
2300	5300	-----	
1000	6000		
5655	3500		
3485	4650		
1455	6550		
2545	7500		
1000	4050		

L1 = (2300, 1000, 5...

3. Press **CLEAR** then the **down arrow key** and the data will be cleared.

L1	L2	L3	1
-----	5300	-----	
	6000		
	3500		
	4650		
	6550		
	7500		
	4050		

L1(1) =

4. Now **CLEAR L2**

L1	L2	L3	2
-----	-----	-----	

L2(1) =

Special Note about **DEL** in a list. If you press **DEL** instead of **CLEAR**, the list will disappear from your screen, but not from your calculator's memory. To get it back you need to highlight the top row, press **2ND INS**, then put the list you want back such as **2ND L1 ENTER**

Practice

Entering a Data Set and finding Summary Statistics

Below are two tables showing candy bars that contain nuts with those that don't.

Candies with Nuts

	Calories	Fat
Hershey Mr. Good Bar	280	18
Hershey Choc. w/ Almonds	230	14
Almond Joy	180	10
Reese's Cup	240	14
Nutrageous	250	15
Snickers	280	14
Baby Ruth	280	12

Candies without Nuts

	Calories	Fat
Hershey Chocolate Bar	230	13
Rolo	230	12
Kit Kat	220	12
York Peppermint Patty	170	4
Heath Bar	210	13
Twix	280	14
Milky Way	280	11
3 Musketeers	260	8
100 Grand	200	8
Butterfinger	200	8

Your Task

Determine if there is a difference in mean Calories and Fat for candies with and without nuts.

Helpful Hint: It is possible to enter all these data sets into L₁, L₂, L₃, L₄ as long as you remember which list has which data set.

	Mean Calories	Mean Fat Content
Candies with Nuts		
Candies without Nuts		

Free Response:

What do these numbers tell you about candies with nuts and candies without nuts?

Overview: In statistics we often want to know if there is a linear relationship between two variables.

Constructing a Scatterplot

Here is a set of data comparing forearm length in inches to height in inches. We want to determine if there is a relationship between forearm length and height.

Person	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Forearm (in)	11.25	12	12	12.5	12.5	11	10	11.5	11	12	11.75	9.5	10	9.75	10.5
Height (in)	69	70	75	72	70	68	67	68	68	69	73	59	61	62	68

1. Enter forearm data into L1 and height into L2. (Notice that person number is not a data value of interest to us, so we do not enter it into the calculator.)

L1	L2	L3	2
12	69		
11.75	73		
9.5	59		
10	61		
9.75	62		
10.5	68		
-----	-----		
L2(16) =			








In this example, we will use forearm length as our x-axis data and height as our y-axis data.

2. Set up the scatterplot. Press **2ND** and **Y=** (**STAT PLOT**).

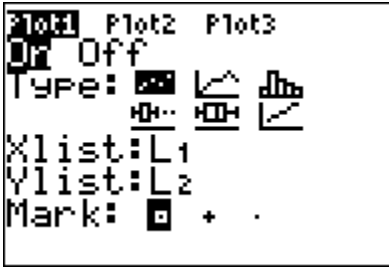
STAT PLOTS			
1:	Plot1...	Off	
	↙ L1	L2	□
2:	Plot2...	Off	
	↙ L1	L2	□
3:	Plot3...	Off	
	↙ L1	L2	□
4↓	PlotsOff		

This screen shows you can create up to three plots at once.

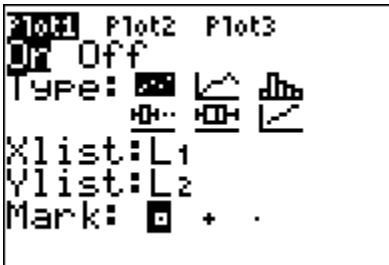
3. Select **Plot 1** by pressing **ENTER** or **1**.

Plot1	Plot2	Plot3
On	Off	Off
Type:	 	
	 	
Xlist:	L1	
Ylist:	L2	
Mark:	  	

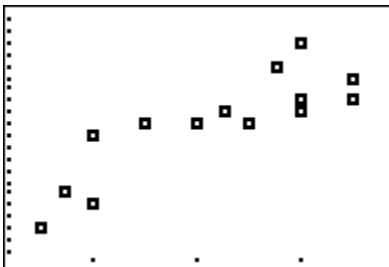
4. Select **On** by pressing **ENTER**.



5. For **Type**, select a scatterplot, this is the choice on the first row all the way on the left as highlighted below.



6. Now tell the calculator where the data for the x-axis is located and where y-axis data is located. If Xlist data is stored in any place other than L1 change it. Do the same with Ylist.
7. Now get back to the Home Screen, press **2ND QUIT**.
8. Final Step: Press **ZOOM** and select **ZoomStat** or press **9**.



Note: try pressing **TRACE** and move the arrows to the left and right and notice what the screen shows.

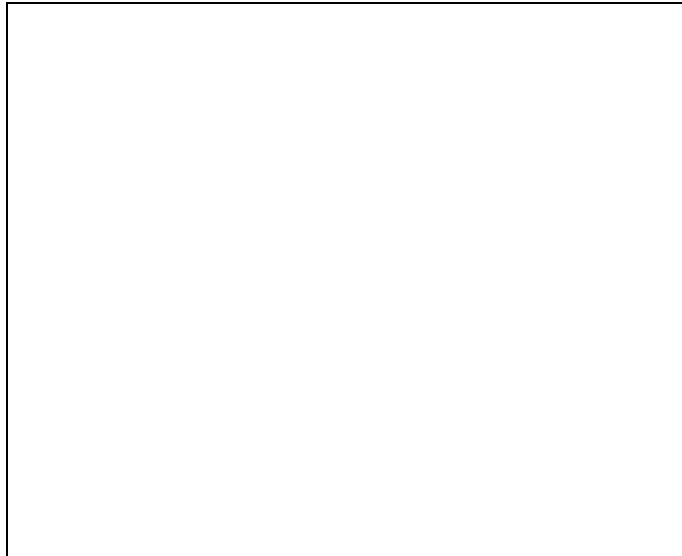
Practice

Constructing a Scatterplot

One can determine how old a tree is by counting its rings, but that requires cutting the tree down. Can we estimate the age simply from its diameter? A forester measured 27 trees of the same species that had been cut down and counted the rings to determine the ages of the trees. Enter the data for Diameter into L1 and data for Age into L2, then use the calculator to create a scatterplot, and lastly describe the association.

Diameter (in.)	Age (yr.)	Diameter (in.)	Age (yr.)
1.8	4	10.3	23
1.8	5	14.3	25
2.2	8	13.2	28
4.4	8	9.9	29
6.6	8	13.2	30
4.4	10	15.4	30
7.7	10	17.6	33
10.8	12	14.3	34
7.7	13	15.4	35
5.5	14	11.0	38
9.9	16	15.4	38
10.1	18	16.5	40
12.1	20	16.5	42
12.8	22		

Draw a sketch of the scatter plot in the space provided.



Describe the association between diameter and age of trees.

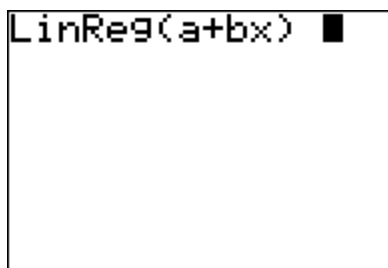
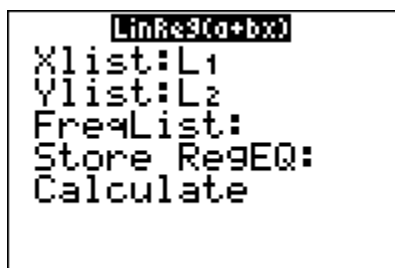
Overview: In statistics we often need the line that best fits a scatter plot. We are also extremely interested in the value of the slope and what it represents.

Determining the Line of Best Fit: Linear Regression

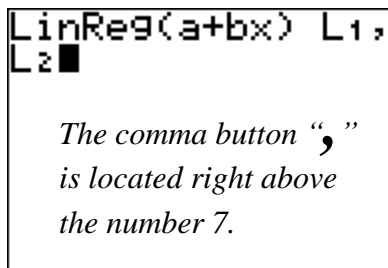
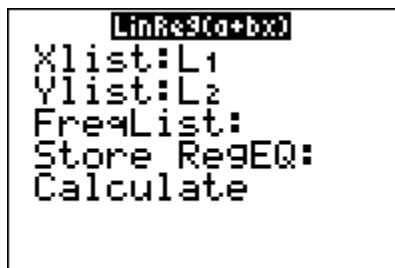
Use the same data set from page 11 and find the line that best fits the scatterplot.

1. Press **STAT** and press the right arrow key to highlight **CALC**.
2. Select choice **8:LinReg(a+bx)**. Press **ENTER** or **8**.

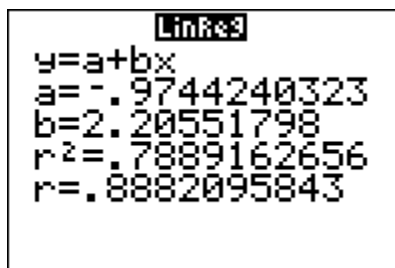
You will get one of two screens.



3. Now make sure the calculator knows where the x data set is located and where the y data set is located. Do this by making your screens identical to the ones below:



4. Press **ENTER**.



*From this calculator display,
 the equation of the best fit line is
 $y = -.9744 + 2.2055x$*

Your values for a and b should match what you see above.

a = the y-intercept (starting value)

b = slope (how much y changes per x)

If do not have values for **r** and **r²** follow these steps:

Press **2ND** then **0** (**CATALOG**) and press down till you find **DiagnosticOn**.

Once you find **DiagnosticOn** press **ENTER** twice.

Now redo the steps for finding the best fit line and your calculator will have **r** and **r²**

Overview: Let's now see the best fit line graphed over the scatterplot.

Adding a Regression Line to a Scatterplot

Using the same data set from page 11, we want to sketch both the scatterplot and best fit line together.

Method 1: Press **Y=** and enter the best fit line values by hand.

Method 2: Let the calculator enter the best fit line into **Y=** for you.

1. Press **STAT**, **CALC**, **8:LinReg(a+bx)**, to get one of these screens

```
LinReg(a+bx)
Xlist:L1
Ylist:L2
FreqList:
Store RegEQ:
Calculate
```

```
LinReg(a+bx) █
```

Now, we need to tell the calculator where to store the best fit line. Do this by adding **Y₁** as the RegEQ. The steps to get **Y₁** are in details below.

```
LinReg(a+bx)
Xlist:L1
Ylist:L2
FreqList:
Store RegEQ:Y1
Calculate
```

```
LinReg(a+bx) L1,
L2, Y1
```

2. The first step to get **Y₁** is to press **VAR**S key.

```
VAR Y-VARS
1:Window...
2:Zoom...
3:GDB...
4:Picture...
5:Statistics...
6:Table...
7:String...
```

3. Move the arrow to the right to select **Y-VARS**, and press **1:Function** and select **Y₁**.

```
VAR Y-VARS
1:Function...
2:Parametric...
3:Polar...
4:On/Off...
```

```
FUNCTION
1:Y1
2:Y2
3:Y3
4:Y4
5:Y5
6:Y6
7:Y7
```

4. Now make sure your screen looks like one of these. Then press **ENTER**.

```
LinReg(a+bx)
Xlist:L1
Ylist:L2
FreqList:
Store RegEQ:Y1
Calculate
```

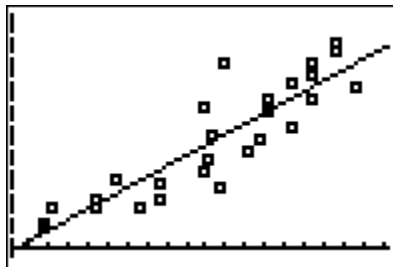
```
LinReg(a+bx) L1,
L2,Y1
```

The screen below again appears. But this time the equation for the best fit line has been stored into Y_1 . To see the equation press **Y=**.

```
LinReg
y=a+bx
a=-.9744240323
b=2.20551798
r2=.7889162656
r=.8882095843
```

```
Y1 Plot2 Plot3
\Y1 - .9744240322
83+2.20551798031
21X
\Y2=
\Y3=
\Y4=
\Y5=
```

5. Press **GRAPH** or **ZOOM** and **9:ZoomStat** to see the best fit line drawn.



*Try pressing **TRACE** and move the arrows left and right as well as up and down to see what happens.*

Practice

Constructing a Scatterplot & Best Fit Lines


For your practice we are going to revisit the data on page 9, comparing forearm length in inches to height in inches. Clear all your old lists and re-enter this data set.

Person	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Forearm (in)	11.25	12	12	12.5	12.5	11	10	11.5	11	12	11.75	9.5	10	9.75	10.5
Height (in)	69	70	75	72	70	68	67	68	68	69	73	59	61	62	68

Have your calculator do the following, then show your results in the spaces provided:

- 1) Create a scatterplot of the data set.
- 2) Find the equation of the best fit line.
- 3) Graph the best fit line over the scatterplot.

Draw a sketch of the scatter plot and best fit line in the space provided.



Record your results of the best fit line.
Describe the association between forearm length and height.

a = _____

b = _____

Write the equation of the best fit line here.

y = _____

Challenge: In the context of the problem, describe what the value of the slope represents.

Overview: In statistics we often want to see the shape of univariate (one-variable) data.

How to Construct a Histogram

Data Set: During his 20 seasons in the NHL, Wayne Gretzky scored 50% more goals than anyone who ever played professional hockey. Here are the number of goals Gretzky scored during each season:

79, 80, 80, 80, 74, 80, 80, 79, 64, 78, 73, 78, 74, 45, 81, 48, 80, 82, 82, 70

The following are steps to create a histogram for this data set.







1. Clear all the data previously stored in your lists and enter this data set into L1

L1	L2	L3	1
81			
48			
80			
82			
82			
70			
L1(21) =			

2. Set up the histogram. Press **2ND** and **Y=** (**STAT PLOT**)




STAT PLOTS		
1:Plot1...On		
↳ L1	↳ L2	□
2:Plot2...Off		
↳ L1	↳ L2	□
3:Plot3...Off		
↳ L1	↳ L2	□
4↓PlotsOff		

3. Select **Plot 1** by pressing **ENTER** or **1**.

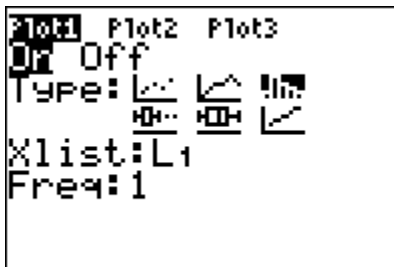
Plot1	Plot2	Plot3
Off		
Type:	  	
Xlist:	L1	
Ylist:	L2	
Mark:	  	

Recall this is set up for your previous scatterplot. We will need to change this histograms.

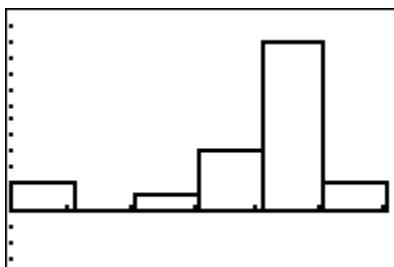
4. For **Type**, select a histogram, this is the choice with the bars.

Plot1	Plot2	Plot3
Off		
Type:	  	
Xlist:	L1	
Freq:	1	

- Indicate where your data is stored for Xlist. In our case you should have entered your data into L₁.



- Now get back to the Home Screen, press **2ND QUIT**
- Final Step: Press **ZOOM** and select **ZoomStat** or press **9**.

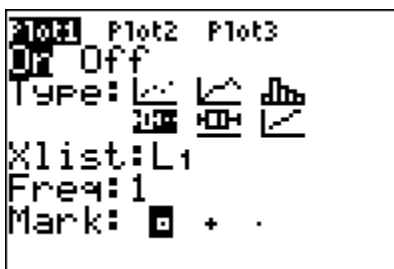


Try pressing **TRACE** and move the arrows left and right to see what happens.

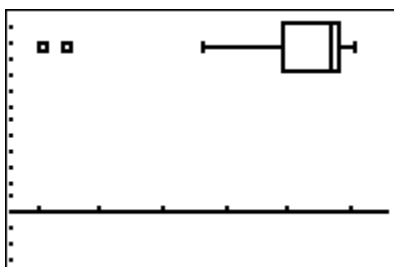
How to Construct a Boxplot

Using the same data from page 16 (Gretzky) create a boxplot by following the steps below.

- Go back to **STAT PLOT** and choose Type as boxplot by pressing the right arrow key. (Choose the one with the dots)



- Now get back to the Home Screen, press **2ND QUIT**.
- Final Step: Press **ZOOM** and select **ZoomStat** or press **9**.



Try pressing **TRACE** and move the arrows left and right to see what happens.

Practice

Constructing a Histogram and Boxplot

Data Set: “A study titled ‘Body Composition of Elite Class Distance Runners’ was conducted by M. Pollock et al. to determine whether elite distance runners are actually thinner than other people.” (*The Marathon: Physiological, Medical, Epidemiological, and Psychological Studies*” P. Milvey (ed.), New York: New York Academy of Sciences, p. 366). The sample data, in millimeters (mm), is presented below:

Runners			Others			
7.3	6.7	8.7	24.0	19.9	7.5	18.4
3.0	5.1	8.8	28.0	29.4	20.3	19.0
7.8	3.8	6.2	9.3	18.1	22.8	24.2
5.4	6.4	6.3	9.6	19.4	16.3	16.3
3.7	7.5	4.6	12.4	5.2	12.2	15.6

Runners Histogram	Others Boxplot

Runners Histogram	Others Boxplot

Reference: Weiss, Neil A. **Elementary Statistics 8th Edition**. Addison-Wesley, 2012.

How to Construct a Histogram and Boxplot on the same screen.

Using the Wayne Gretzky data set on page 16, create a Histogram and Boxplot at the same time.

79, 80, 80, 80, 74, 80, 80, 79, 64, 78, 73, 78, 74, 45, 81, 48, 80, 82, 82, 70

1. Clear all the data previously stored in your lists and enter this data set into L1

L1	L2	L3	1
81			
48			
80			
82			
82			
70			
L1(21) =			

2. Set up the histogram. (see page 16 if you need help)

SIGN PLOTS		
1	Plot1...On	
	L1	L2
2	Plot2...Off	
	L1	L2
3	Plot3...Off	
	L1	L2
4	PlotsOff	

Plot2	Plot3
Off	Off
Type:	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Xlist:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1
Freq:	1

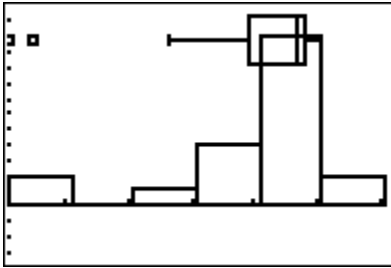
3. Set up the boxplot, but this time do it in **Plot2**. Select **Plot2** or press **2**.

SIGN PLOTS		
1	Plot1...On	
	L1	1
2	Plot2...Off	
	L1	L2
3	Plot3...Off	
	L1	L2
4	PlotsOff	

4. Once in Plot 2 turn it **On** and select boxplot.

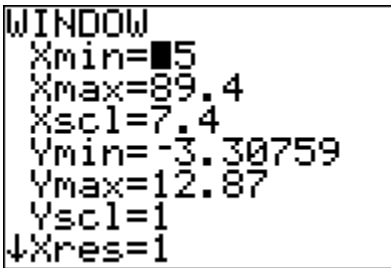
Plot1	Plot2	Plot3
Off	Off	Off
Type:	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Xlist:	L1	
Freq:	1	
Mark:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> + .	

- Now get back to the Home Screen, press **2ND QUIT**
- Press **ZOOM** and select **ZoomStat** or press **9**.

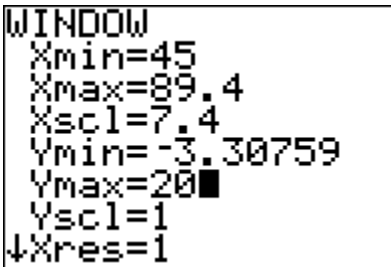


This does look messy with the histogram overlapping the boxplot. Follow the steps below to separate them.

- Press **WINDOW**.

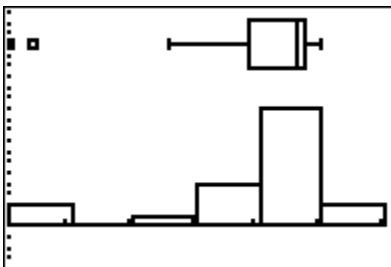


- Separate the histogram from the boxplot by increasing the **Ymax** to **20**.



The Ymax value is not always 20. In general, you need to increase the value of the Ymax so the height of the histogram shrinks. Often this is trial and error to pick a good Ymax.

- Press **GRAPH** (Do not press 9:ZoomStat, it will put Ymax back to its original value.)



*Try pressing **TRACE** and move the arrows left and right as well as up and down to see what happens.*

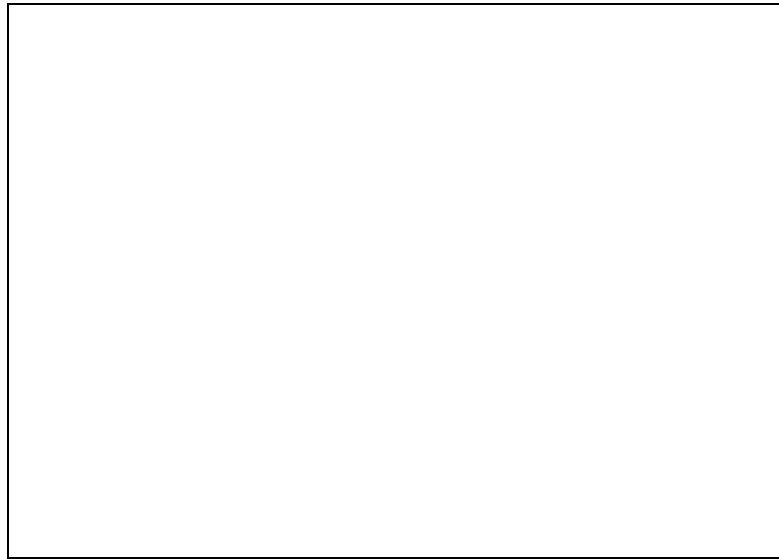
Practice

Constructing a Histogram and Boxplot on the same graph

Thirty-two teams competed in the 2010 World Cup. Below is are the mean number of passes per match for each of the 32 teams.

352, 548, 348, 450, 375, 400, 360, 345, 394, 334, 409, 329, 280, 252, 406, 222, 268, 332, 399, 380, 221, 266, 311, 365, 358, 309, 305, 352, 543, 277, 270, 293

Create both a histogram and boxplot on the same graph. Make a sketch of your results in the space provided.



Press **TRACE** and give the values from the boxplot below.

minX = _____ Q1 = _____ Med = _____ Q3 = _____ maxX = _____

Keystrokes: How to Correctly Enter Expressions into you Calculator

Below are two commonly used calculations in statistics. You are to correctly get the solutions to each. When using the calculator, it is often necessary to use grouping symbols (such as parenthesis).

$$A) \frac{52-38}{\frac{7}{\sqrt{6}}} =$$

```
(52-38)/(7/√(6))
      4.898979486
```

$$B) \frac{12-16}{\frac{2}{\sqrt{50}}} =$$

```
(12-16)/(2/√(50))
      -14.14213562
```

$$C) \frac{0.36-0.39}{\sqrt{\frac{0.39(1-0.39)}{22}}} =$$

```
(.36-.39)/√(.39*
.61/22)
      -.2884930626
```

Notice .61 is used in place of 1-0.39. Some calculations we do in our head if easy.

$$D) \frac{0.70-0.85}{\sqrt{\frac{0.85(1-0.85)}{39}}} =$$

```
(.7-.85)/√(.85*.
15/39)
      -2.623423897
```

Practice: Keystrokes

Enter the following calculations and see if you can correctly match the solutions provided.

$$E) \frac{36-30}{\frac{6.74}{\sqrt{30}}} =$$

$$F) \frac{124-175}{\frac{76.4}{\sqrt{46}}} =$$

$$G) \frac{0.14-0.165}{\sqrt{\frac{0.165(1-0.165)}{84}}} =$$

$$H) \frac{0.54-0.5}{\sqrt{\frac{0.5(1-.5)}{26}}} =$$

Solutions: E)4.876, F)-4.527, G)-0.617, H).408

Calculator Assessment

You are expected to have done the practice problems in this packet and have learned how to do basic statistical functions on your calculator. This assessment serves as a review for the calculator assessment during week one of school and is due September 14, 2020.

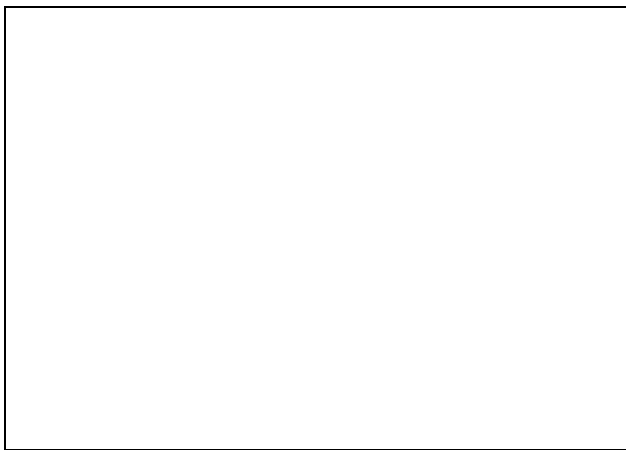
Listed below are the calories for 17 different meat Hot Dogs:

137	191	182	190	172	147	146	139	175
136	179	153	107	195	135	140	138	

1. Create a **Histogram** on your calculator and sketch it. Be sure create title, label each axes and make a uniform scale on each axes.



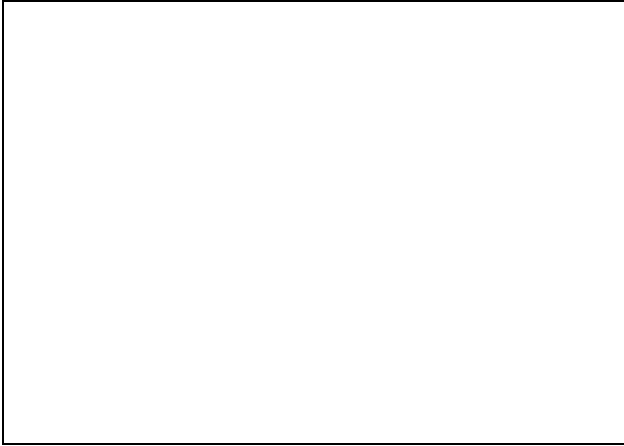
2. Change the “**WINDOW**” to $X_{\min}=100$, $X_{\max}=200$, $X_{\text{scl}}=10$ and make another sketch. Recall, when changing the WINDOW press **GRAPH**, not ZOOM, 9:ZoomStat. Pressing 9:ZoomStat will undo the changes you just made to your WINDOW.



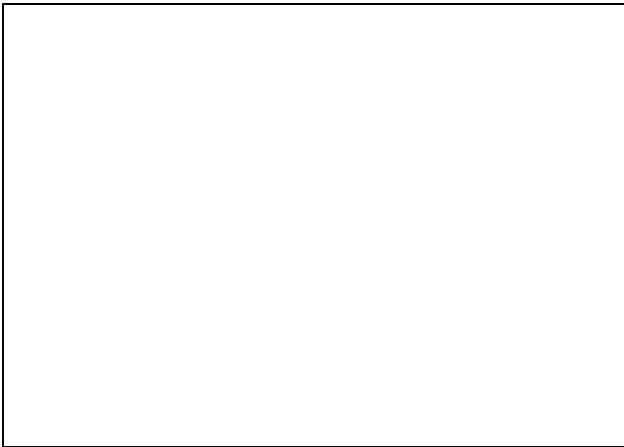
3. Why are the histograms different if the data has not changed?

4. Press **TRACE** and move it right and left. Describe what the calculator is telling you.

5. Next make a **BoxPlot** for the same data set from page 23 and sketch it. Be sure to create a title, label of axes and uniform scale on the axes.



6. Now make a combination Histogram and Boxplot on the same screen. Sketch it. Be sure to create a title, label of axes and uniform scale on the axes.



7. Press **TRACE** on the BoxPlot and record the “5-number summary”.

minX = _____ Q1 = _____ Med = _____ Q3 = _____ maxX = _____

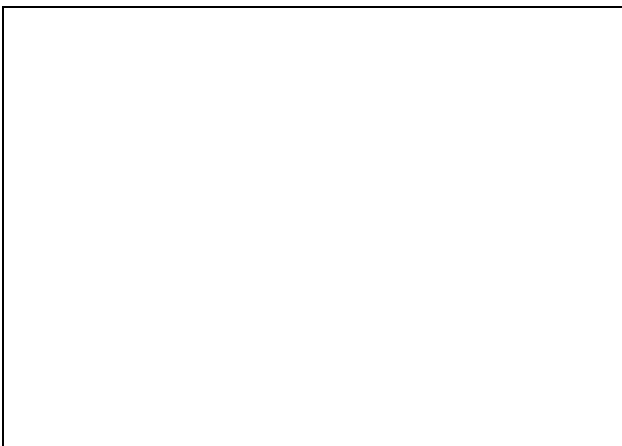
8. Find the sample mean, median, and sample standard deviation of this sample.

	Hot Dog Calories
Sample Mean	
Median	
Sample Standard Deviation	

9. The following is the nutritional facts of some of McDonald's products:

Food Item	Total Fat (g)	Total Calories
Hamburger	9	250
Cheeseburger	12	300
Quarter Pounder	19	410
Quarter Pounder with Cheese	26	510
Big Mac	29	540
Big N' Tasty	24	460
Large Fries	25	500
Filet-O-Fish	18	380
Grilled Chicken	10	420
Crispy Chicken	20	534
Double Quarter Pounder w/Ch.	42	740
S.W. Salad w/ Grilled Chicken	9	320

10. Create a Scatter Plot with Fat as x-list and Calories as y-list. Make a sketch of your Scatter Plot below. Be sure to create a title, label of axes and uniform scale on the axes.



11. Calculate the equation of the best fit line and write it here

$$\hat{y} = \underline{\hspace{10em}}$$

12. Draw the regression line on your calculator and then add to your sketch above.

13. Describe the association between Total Fat and Total Calories.

Throughout this packet you have learned some useful calculator skills that will be necessary in AP Statistics. In addition, you have been introduced to some unique notation and concepts used in statistics. Complete the following by referring to items in the packet.

14. What is the symbol we use in Statistics to represent the sample mean?

15. What is the symbol we use in Statistics to represent the sample standard deviation?

16. In Algebra we use “m” for slope. In Statistics what letter represents slope?

17. In Statistics what is the interpretation of what slope represents?

Congratulations on successfully completing the
TI Graphing Calculator Packet.

I expect that you will come to class being comfortable using the basics of your graphing calculator. If any content in this packet was a struggle, practice it again. Be prepared for a quiz over this material.