1. **When the distribution of a measurement in a healthy population is severely skewed:**
	1. The normal range cannot be determined.
	2. The 2.5th and 97.5th percentiles are best determined from the cumulative distribution.
	3. The 2.5th and 97.5th percentiles are no longer the normal limits.
	4. The mean is distorted by extreme observations.
2. **For a random sample of 500 school children in Baltimore City. 27% are found to be susceptible is 2%. From this it is correct to conclude:**
	1. The probability is 95% that the percentage susceptible for all school children in Baltimore City is between 25% and 29%.
	2. The sample is biased.
	3. The data should be age-adjusted.
	4. The probability is 95% that the percentage susceptible for all school children in Baltimore City is between 23% and 31%.
3. **Fifty known diabetics, all on insulin, were compared to 50 non-diabetics. The diabetics showed a higher proportion of neurotic responses to a questionnaire (P < .005). This finding:**
	1. Could be due to patient characteristic unrelated to diabetes.
	2. May be influenced by the effects of insulin.
	3. Could occur if diabetes caused neurotic responses.
	4. Is likely to be a chance occurrence.
4. **In a diabetes detection program the screening level for blood sugar test A is set at 160 mg/100 ml and for test B at 130 mg/100 ml. This would mean that:**
	1. The sensitivity of test A is greater than that of test B.
	2. The specificity of test A is greater than that of test B.
	3. The number of false positives is greater with test A than with test B.
	4. The number of false negatives is greater with test A than with test B.