Question #59
Answer is E

The *q-q* plot takes the ordered values and plots the *j*th point at $j/(n+1)$ on the horizontal axis and at $F(x_j;\theta)$ on the vertical axis. For small values, the model assigns more probability to being below that value than occurred in the sample. This indicates that the model has a heavier left tail than the data. For large values, the model again assigns more probability to being below that value (and so less probability to being above that value). This indicates that the model has a lighter right tail than the data. Of the five answer choices, only E is consistent with these observations. In addition, note that as you go from 0.4 to 0.6 on the horizontal axis (thus looking at the middle 20% of the data), the *q-q* plot increases from about 0.3 to 0.4 indicating that the model puts only about 10% of the probability in this range, thus confirming answer E.