

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Classifying the fruit in a basket as apple, orange, or banana, is an example of the _____ level of measurement?
 - A) nominal
 - B) ordinal
 - C) interval
 - D) ratio

2. What type of sampling is being employed if the country is divided into economic classes and a sample is chosen from each class to be surveyed?
 - A) random sampling
 - B) systematic sampling
 - C) stratified sampling
 - D) cluster sampling

3. Which of the following best defines the relationship between confounding, dependent, and independent variables?
 - A) The confounding variable influences the independent variable, but has no effect on the dependent variable.
 - B) The influence of the confounding variable cannot be separated from the influence of the dependent variable.
 - C) The confounding variable may cause the dependent variable to act independently.
 - D) The confounding variable influences the dependent variable, but is not separated from the independent variable.

4. _____ sampling is used when the population is large and it includes subjects residing over a large geographic area.
 - A) random
 - B) systematic
 - C) stratified
 - D) cluster

5. A television station interviews five movie viewers after the first showing of a movie. After finding out that all five enjoyed the movie very much, the reporter states that this movie will definitely be a big hit. This is an example of _____.
 - A) changing the subject
 - B) detached statistics
 - C) suspect samples
 - D) ambiguous averages

6. An advertisement for a car states that it is 30% more powerful. This is an example of _____.
- A) changing the subject
 - B) detached statistics
 - C) suspect samples
 - D) ambiguous averages
7. If a weather center monitors and calculates the average number of tornadoes that pass through Topeka, Kansas each year, what type of variable would they be investigating?
- A) random variable
 - B) controlled variable
 - C) isolated variable
 - D) hypothesis variable
8. When running an experimental study, the group that is manipulated can be called the treatment group.
- A) True
 - B) False
9. Which branch of statistics would employ probability to predict how many miles one should be able to drive a 2000 Toyota Celica during its lifetime?
- A) time series statistics
 - B) descriptive statistics
 - C) inferential statistics
 - D) differential statistics
10. What level of measurement allows for the ranking of data, a precise difference between units of measure, and also includes a true zero?
- A) nominal
 - B) ordinal
 - C) interval
 - D) ratio
11. The amount of time needed to run the Boston marathon is an example of which type of variable?
- A) discrete
 - B) qualitative
 - C) continuous
 - D) temporal
12. Explain the difference between qualitative, quantitative, discrete, and continuous variables.

13. Inferential statistics is based on probability.
A) True
B) False
14. What level of measurement would be applied when doing a survey on the average American's shoe size?
15. A _____ is a characteristic or attribute of a subject that can assume different values?
A) datum
B) variable
C) exponent
D) sample
16. How are statistics important in our everyday lives, and why do we need to understand them?
17. If you were told that four students from a class of twenty were questioned for a poll about study habits, this would be an example of _____.
A) random sampling
B) systematic sampling
C) stratified sampling
D) cluster sampling
18. The _____ level of measurement classifies data into categories that can be ranked; however, precise differences between the ranks do not exist.
19. A _____ consists of all subjects that are being studied.
20. The variable of height is an example of a quantitative variable.
A) True
B) False
21. A magazine tests a new car and reports that it could be twice as much fun to drive. This is NOT an example of
A) changing the subject
B) detached statistics
C) suspect samples
D) implied connections

22. Statistics is the science of conducting studies to
- A) solve a system of equations.
 - B) hypothesize, experiment, and form conclusions.
 - C) collect, organize, summarize, analyze, and draw conclusions from data.
 - D) monitor, study, and report on a subject.
23. The four basic methods used to obtain samples are: random, irregular, cluster, and stratified sampling.
- A) True
 - B) False
24. A person's hair color would be an example of a quantitative variable.
- A) True
 - B) False
25. Questioning every 14th customer leaving a theatre about the movie they had seen, would be an example of systematic sampling.
- A) True
 - B) False