MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

Use common sense to determine whether the given event is impossible; possible, but very unlikely; or possible and likely.

1) Andrew rolled a die five times and got a six every time.

1) _____

- A) Possible and likely
- B) Possible, but very unlikely
- C) Impossible
- 2) Lori rolled three dice and got a total of 2.

2) _____

- A) Possible, but very unlikely
 - B) Possible and likely
 - C) Impossible
- 3) When Amina took a four-day Thanksgiving vacation in Seattle, it rained every day.



- A) Possible, but very unlikely
- B) Impossible
- C) Possible and likely

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

Provide an appropriate response.

4) Use the data in the table to answer the question. The x-values are amounts of saturated fat (in grams) in various regular two-ounce muffins. The y-values are amounts of saturated fat (in grams) in various "low fat" two-ounce muffins.

4)	

Amounts of Saturated Fat in Regular and Low-Fat Muffins

Х	5.8	6.5	4.2	5.7	5.2	3.8
У	1.2	2.1	2.1	0.7	2.2	0.9

Is each x-value matched with a corresponding y-value? That is, is each x-value associated with the corresponding y-value in some meaningful way? If the x- and y-values are not matched, does it make sense to use the difference between each x-value and the y-value that is in the same column?

5) _____

5) The table shows the weights, in pounds, of seven subjects before and after following a particular diet for two months. Assume that the x-values are the weights before the diet and the y-values are the weights after the diet.

	Subject							
	Before							
_	After	188	150	165	174	148	168	162

Are the x-values matched with the corresponding y-values? That is, is each x-value associated with the corresponding y-value in some meaningful way? If the x- and y-values are matched, does it make sense to use the difference between each x-value and the y-value that is in the same column? Why or why not?

	jective judgments abou	_	make any formai calculati	ons. Either use the re	esuits provided
			and just guesses on exams.	On an exam 6)	
	rectly.				
С	alculations using these re	sults show that if he	were really just guessing, th	ere would be	
rc	oughly 1 chance in 7 that	he would do this wel	I. Is there statistically signif	icant evidence	
aç	gainst the teacher's claim	that Charlie is just gu	uessing? Why or why not?		
Provide an a	appropriate response.				
7) A	n article stated that last y	ear 807 people taking	g a certain medication suffe	red from 7) _	
		,	dication had been modified	•	
		s. What information	is missing? Why would it be	e important to	
ın	clude this information?				
MULTIPLE	CHOICE. Choose the o	ne alternative that b	est completes the statemer	nt or answers the ques	stion.
	whether the given value	•			
8) A	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	s of a company is sel	ected, and the average age i	s found to be 37 years.	. 8)
	A) Statistic		B) Parameter		
9) A	fter taking the first exam	15 of the students d	ropped the class		9)
7,7.	A) Parameter	, ro or the stadents a	B) Statistic		·/
			·		
		_	selected members and foun	d that the average	10)
W	eight of those questioned	l is 157 lb.	5) 5		
	A) Statistic		B) Parameter		
Determine v	whether the given value	is from a discrete or	continuous data set.		
	ne number of freshmen e				11)
	A) Discrete		B) Continuous		
12) T	he temperature of a cup o	of coffee is 67.3°F.	D) 0		12)
	A) Discrete		B) Continuous		
12\ T	no number of limbs on a	2 year old ook troo i	c 01		12\
13) 11	ne number of limbs on a A) Continuous	z-year-old dak tree i	B) Discrete		13)
	7ty Continuous		b) biscicio		
14) T	ne weight of Bill's pack as	s he sets off on a back	spacking trip is 48.3 lb.		14)
,	A) Discrete		B) Continuous		·,
		·	minal, ordinal, interval, ra	tio) is most appropria	
15) 11	ne temperatures of eight A) Ordinal	B) Ratio	c) Nominal	D) Interval	15)
	7. Gramai	D) Natio	O) Normilar	D) Interval	
16) T	he sample of spheres cate	egorized from softest	to hardest.		16)
-	A) Ratio	B) Nominal	C) Interval	D) Ordinal	-
17) Sa	alaries of college professo		0) 5 11	5)	17)
	A) Ordinal	B) Nominal	C) Ratio	D) Interval	

18) Temperatures of the ocean at various depths.

- A) Nominal
- B) Ratio
- C) Interval
- D) Ordinal

18) _____

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

Identify the sample and population. Also, determine whether the sample is likely to be representative of the population.

19) An employee at the local ice cream parlor asks three customers if they like chocolate ice cream.

Use critical thinking to develop an alternative conclusion.

20) A study shows that adults who work at their desk all day weigh more than those who do not. Conclusion: Desk jobs cause people to gain weight.

Use critical thinking to address the key issue.

21) An airline company advertises that 100% of their flights are on time after checking 5 randomly selected flights and finding that these 5 were on time.

21)

22) You plan to make a survey of 200 people. The plan is to talk to every 10th person coming out of the school library. Is there a problem with your plan?

22)

23) A researcher published this survey result: "74% of people would be willing to spend 10 percent more for energy from a non-polluting source". The survey question was announced on a national radio show and 1,200 listeners responded by calling in. What is wrong with this survey?

23)

24) A company accused of downsizing workers defended itself with the following statement: "Yes, we were forced to lay off 20% of our workforce last year, but this year we increased our workforce by 20%, and we therefore now have the same number of employees as before the layoff." What is the flaw in this argument?

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

Perform the requested conversions. Round decimals to the nearest thousandth and percents to the nearest tenth of a percent, if necessary.

25) Convert the fraction $\frac{4}{9}$ to an equivalent decimal and percentage.

25) _____

- A) 0.444, 44.4%
- B) 0.564, 56.4% C) 0.444, 4.44%
- D) 0.564, 564%

26) Convert 0.6 to an equivalent fraction and percentage.

26)

- A) $\frac{2}{5}$, 6% B) $\frac{3}{5}$, 60% C) $\frac{2}{5}$, 60%
- D) $\frac{3}{5}$, 6%

27) Convert 0.296 to an equivalent fraction and percent.

27) _____

- A) $\frac{36}{125}$, 29.6%
- B) $\frac{37}{125}$, 29.6% C) $\frac{36}{125}$, 2.96%
- D) $\frac{37}{125}$, 2.96%

28) Convert 2.5 to an equivalent fraction and percent.

28)

- A) $2\frac{1}{2}$, 25%
- B) 2, 25%
- C) 2, 250%
- D) $2\frac{1}{2}$, 250%

201V	e the problem.					
	29) A gardener has 78 clients, A) 8 clients	10% of whom are busi B) 10 clients	inesses. Find the numb C) 76 clients	er of business clients. D) 70 clients	29) _	
	A) o ciletius	b) To clients	C) 76 cherits	D) 70 clients		
	30) Alex and Juana went on a	116-mile canoe trip w	vith their class. On the	first day they traveled 29	30)	
	miles. What percent of the			3	. –	
	A) 0.25%	B) 400%	C) 25%	D) 4%		
	·	,	•	,		
	31) On a test, 86% of the quest	tions are answered cor	rectly. If 215 question	s are correct, how many	31)	
	questions are on the test?					
	A) 250	B) 86	C) 43	D) 40		
SHC	ORT ANSWER. Write the word	or phrase that hest or	omnletes each stateme	ant or answers the question		
		or prinase that best et	ompietes each stateme	int or answers the question.		
Prov	ride an appropriate response.					
	32) A bus company claims that			of late departures 32) _		
	of buses by 100%. What is	wrong with this state	ment?			
MU	LTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the o	one alternative that be	est completes the state	ement or answers the questi	on.	
Dota	ermine whether the given descr	intion corresponds to	an observational stud	dy or an experiment		
Dell	33) A marketing firm does a s				33)	
	people contacted, fifteen s	,	3 1 1 1	oddet. Of the one hundred	33) _	
	A) Observational study		B) Experiment			
	A) Observational study		b) Experiment			
	24) A clinia di voca drug to a c	rroup of top potionts o	nd a placeba to anothe	r group of top potionts to	2.4\	
	34) A clinic gives a drug to a g		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	r group or ten patients to	34) _	
	find out if the drug has an	-				
	A) Observational study		B) Experiment			
	35) A political pollster reports			s with 10% undecided.	35) _	
	A) Observational study		B) Experiment			
	36) A doctor performs several	I diagnostic tests to def	termine the reason for	a patient's illness.	36) _	
	A) Observational study		B) Experiment			
lder	itify which of these types of sar	mpling is used: rando	m, stratified, systema	tic, cluster, convenience.		
	37) 49, 34, and 48 students are	e selected from the Sor	phomore, Junior, and S	enior classes with 496, 348,	37)	
	and 481 students respective	∕ely.				
	A) Cluster					
	B) Random					
	C) Systematic					
	D) Stratified					
	E) Convenience					
	·					
	38) A sample consists of every	v 49th student from a c	aroup of 496 students		38)	
	A) Convenience	, otadoni iroin a ţ	g. 54p 51 170 314401113.			
	B) Random					
	C) Stratified					
	D) Cluster					
	E) Systematic					
	E) Dystorriatio					

39) A pollster uses a computer to generate 500 random numbers, then interviews the voters	39)
corresponding to those numbers.	
A) Random	
B) Cluster C) Convenience	
D) Stratified	
E) Systematic	
z, oystomatio	
40) An education researcher randomly selects 48 middle schools and interviews all the teachers at	40)
each school.	
A) Systematic	
B) Random	
C) Convenience	
D) Stratified	
E) Cluster	
41) A researcher interviews 19 work colleagues who work in his building.	41)
A) Stratified	T1)
B) Convenience	
C) Systematic	
D) Cluster	
E) Random	
Dravide an appropriate recognes	
Provide an appropriate response. 42) An education expert is researching teaching methods and wishes to interview teachers from a	42)
particular school district. She randomly selects ten schools from the district and interviews all of	42)
the teachers at the selected schools. Does this sampling plan result in a random sample? Simple	
random sample? Explain.	
A) No; no. The sample is not random because teachers in small schools are more likely to be	
selected than teachers in larger schools. It is not a simple random sample because some	
samples are not possible, such as a sample that includes teachers from schools that were no	t
selected.	
B) Yes; yes. The sample is random because all teachers have the same chance of being selected	l.
It is a simple random sample because all samples have the same chance of being selected.	
C) Yes; no. The sample is random because all teachers have the same chance of being selected.	
is not a simple random sample because some samples are not possible, such as a sample that	nt
includes teachers from schools that were not selected.	
D) No; yes. The sample is not random because teachers in small schools are more likely to be	
selected than teachers in larger schools. It is a simple random sample because all samples	
have the same chance of being selected.	

	43) A researcher obtains an alphabetical list of the 2560 students at a college. She uses a random								
	number generator to obtain 50 numbers between 1 and 2560. She chooses the 50 students								
	corresponding to those numbers. Does this sampling plan result in a random sample? Simple								
	random sample? Explain								
	A) No; yes. The sample is not random because not all students have the same chance of being								
	selected. It is a simple random sample because all samples of 50 students have the same								
	chance of being sele								
		e is random because all s							
	It is a simple rando	m sample because all sam	ples of 50 students have	the same chance of					
	being selected.								
	•	is not random because n		•					
		imple random sample be		not possible, such as a					
		he the first 50 students or							
	•	is random because all st		•					
	•	ndom sample because sor	ne samples are not possi	ble, such as a sample					
	containing the first	50 students on the list.							
lder	tify the type of observational	study (cross-sectional, re	etrospective, prospective	e).					
	44) A statistical analyst obtain	ns data about ankle injuri	es by examining a hospit	al's records from the	44)				
	past 3 years.								
	A) Cross-sectional	B) Prospective	C) Retrospective	D) None of these					
	45) A researcher plans to obtain	ain data by following tho	se in cancer remission sir	nce January of 2005.	45)				
	A) Prospective	B) Cross-sectional	C) Retrospective	D) None of these					
	•								
	46) A town obtains current en	mployment data by pollir	na 10.000 of its citizens th	is month.	46)				
	A) Prospective	B) Cross-sectional	C) Retrospective	D) None of these					
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	2, 0.000 000.0	o)	2)					
SHC	ORT ANSWER. Write the word	l or nhrasa that hast com	nlatas aach statamant a	r answers the auestion					
JI IC	NY ANSWER. WITHE THE WOR	i or prirase triat best con	pietes each statement o	i answers the question.					
Pro۱	ide an appropriate response.								
	47) In a clinical trial for a nev	/ headache medication, p	articipants are randomly	assigned to a 47)					
	treatment group or a place	ebo group. They do not k	now whether they are re	eceiving the					
	medication or a placebo.								
	evaluating the results do		<u> </u>						
	experiment is blind but n		•						
	double blinding could car	•	_	•					
	J	•							

Answer Key

Testname: PRACTICE QUIZ 1

- 1) B
- 2) C
- 3) C
- 4) The x-values are not matched with the y-values, so it does not make sense to use the differences between each x-value and the y-value that is in the same column.
- 5) The x-values are matched with the corresponding y-values. It makes sense to use the difference between each x-value and the y-value that is in the same column. Both represent weights measured in pounds and both are associated with the same person. The x-value is the weight of a person before the diet and the y-value in the same column is the weight of the same person after the diet. The difference represents the amount of weight lost (or gained) by that person.
- 6) No; The exam result of 53.7% is not substantially greater than 50%. Even if Charlie were just guessing, he could easily do this well just by chance.
- 7) There is no context to the data. The article should include the number of people taking the medication last year and this. More important than the number suffering serious side effects is the percentage of those taking the medication that suffer side effects. Although fewer people suffered side effects this year, it is possible (if fewer people are taking the medication this year) that the percentage suffering side effects has actually increased.
- 8) A
- 9) A
- 10) A
- 11) A
- 12) B
- 13) B
- 14) B
- 15) D
- 16) D
- 17) C
- 18) C
- 19) Sample: the 3 selected customers; population: all customers; not representative
- 20) Desk job workers are confined to their chairs for most of their work day. Other jobs require standing or walking around which burns calories. It is probably the lack of exercise that causes higher weights, not the desk job itself. Avoid causality altogether by saying lack of walking and exercise is associated with higher weights.
- 21) The sample was too small.
- 22) People who don't go to the library are excluded.
- 23) This is a voluntary response sample. The survey is based on voluntary, self-selected responses and therefore has serious potential for bias.
- 24) Answers will vary. Possible answer: This is a misleading use of percentages, as 20% of the reduced workforce is smaller than 20% of the original workforce. The company therefore did not hire as many new workers as it originally laid off. The size of the current workforce is therefore smaller than the size of the workforce before the layoffs.
- 25) A
- 26) B
- 27) B
- 28) D
- 29) A
- 30) C 31) A
- 32) A reduction of 100% would mean that the company had reduced the number of late departures to zero which is not plausible.
- 33) A
- 34) B
- 35) A

Answer Key

Testname: PRACTICE QUIZ 1

- 36) B
- 37) D
- 38) E
- 39) A
- 40) E
- 41) B
- 42) C
- 43) B
- 44) C
- 45) A
- 46) B
- 47) This experiment is blind because participants do not know whether they are receiving the treatment or a placebo. This will allows investigators to determine whether the treatment effect is significantly different from the placebo effect. However, the experiment is not double blind because the doctors administering the medication and evaluating the results know which participants are receiving the medication. The doctors may not be impartial and their evaluation and analysis of results could be influenced by their knowledge of which participants are receiving the treatment.