1. Which of the following is not a type of design?

A. Balanced incomplete block design
B. Factorial design
C. Orthogonal array
D. Randomized block design

2. In a _____, each treatment is applied to two units that are similar in some way.

A. Balanced incomplete block design
B. Factorial design
C. Orthogonal array
D. Randomized block design

3. In a _____, treatments are randomly assigned to the experimental units.

A. Balanced incomplete block design
B. Factorial design
C. Orthogonal array
D. Randomized block design

4. In a _____, the treatments are arranged in a systematic way so that all possible combinations of treatments are included.

A. Balanced incomplete block design
B. Factorial design
C. Orthogonal array
D. Randomized block design

5. In a _____, the treatments are assigned to the experimental units in such a way that each treatment is applied to the same number of units.

A. Balanced incomplete block design
B. Factorial design
C. Orthogonal array
D. Randomized block design

6. In a _____, the treatments are applied to the experimental units in such a way that each treatment is applied to all units, and each unit receives all treatments.

A. Balanced incomplete block design
B. Factorial design
C. Orthogonal array
D. Randomized block design

7. In a _____, the treatments are applied to the experimental units in such a way that each treatment is applied to some units, and each unit receives some treatments.

A. Balanced incomplete block design
B. Factorial design
C. Orthogonal array
D. Randomized block design

8. In a _____, the treatments are applied to the experimental units in such a way that each treatment is applied to all units, and each unit receives all

treatments.

A. Balanced incomplete block design
B. Factorial design
C. Orthogonal array
D. Randomized block design

9. In a _____, the treatments are applied to the experimental units in such a way that each treatment is applied to some units, and each unit receives some treatments.

A. Balanced incomplete block design
B. Factorial design
C. Orthogonal array
D. Randomized block design

10. In a _____, treatments are randomly assigned to the experimental units.

A. Balanced incomplete block design
B. Factorial design
C. Orthogonal array
D. Randomized block design

11. In a _____, the treatments are arranged in a systematic way so that all possible combinations of treatments are included.

A. Balanced incomplete block design
B. Factorial design
C. Orthogonal array
D. Randomized block design

12. In a _____, the treatments are assigned to the experimental units in such a way that each treatment is applied to the same number of units.

A. Balanced incomplete block design
B. Factorial design
C. Orthogonal array
D. Randomized block design

13. In a _____, the treatments are applied to the experimental units in such a way that each treatment is applied to all units, and each unit receives all treatments.

A. Balanced incomplete block design
B. Factorial design
C. Orthogonal array
D. Randomized block design

14. In a _____, the treatments are applied to the experimental units in such a way that each treatment is applied to some units, and each unit receives some treatments.

A. Balanced incomplete block design
B. Factorial design
C. Orthogonal array
D. Randomized block design

15. In a _____, each treatment is applied to two units that are similar in

some way.

A. Balanced incomplete block design
B. Factorial design
C. Orthogonal array
D. Randomized block design

Answer Key: 1-D, 2-A, 3-D, 4-B, 5-A, 6-C, 7-D, 8-C, 9-D, 10-D, 11-B, 12-A, 13-C, 14-D, 15-A