1. Define the "*P*-value of a hypothesis test."

**The probability of obtaining the test statistic as extreme or more as the one obtained, assuming the null hypothesis is true**

2. Define Type I and Type II errors.

**Type I – Rejecting the null hypothesis when the null hypothesis is correct.**

**Type II – Not Rejecting the null hypothesis when the null hypothesis is false.**

3. Answer: a

4 Answer: b and c

5. Answer: b

6. Answer: t=1.722 df=89 p-value=0.045

7. Answer: a

8. Answer: b

9. Answer: c

10. Answer: b

11. Increase the sample size and/or decrease the level of confidence

12. 0.047

13. The sample size is large and/or the population (or data) is normally distributed.