1. What are the assumptions for a chi-square goodness of fit test?
2. The sample must be an SRS from the populations of interest.
3. The population size is at least 10 times the size of the sample.
4. All expected cell counts must be at least 5.
5. All of the above.
6. For a chis-square goodness of fit test, if the number of categories is 6 and the test statistics is 8.4345, how to calculate the p-value?
7. pchisq(8.4345,6)
8. pchisq(8.4345,5)
9. 1- pchisq(8.4345,6)
10. 1- pchisq(8.4345,5)

For the last example in the lecture 19 (slide #27), answer the following questions:

1. What is the null hypothesis?
2. Eating out is independent of Country.
3. Eating out depends on Country.
4. What is the alternative hypothesis?
5. Eating out is independent of Country.
6. Eating out depends on Country.
7. We end up rejecting the null hypothesis with extremely small p-value, what does that mean?
8. There is extremely strong evidence that eating out depends on Country.
9. There is extremely strong evidence that eating out is independent on Country.
10. There is no evidence that eating out depends on Country.
11. None of the above.