Study Questions

1. A science dealing with the collection, analysis, interpretation, and presentation of

numerical data is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. One way to subdivide the field of statistics is into the two branches of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ statistics and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ statistics.

3. A collection of persons, objects or items of interest is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4. Data gathered from a whole population is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. If a population consists of all the radios produced today in the Akron facility and if a

quality control inspector randomly selects forty of the ratios, the group of forty is referred

to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. If data are used to reach conclusions only about the group from which the data are

gathered, then the statistics are referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ statistics.

7. If data are gathered from a subgroup of a larger group and the data are used to reach

conclusions about the larger group, then the statistics are said to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

statistics.

8. Another name for inferential statistics is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ statistics.

9. Descriptive measures which are usually denoted by Greek letters are called

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

10. A characteristic of any entity being studied that is capable of taking on different values is

a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

11. When a standard process is used to assign numbers to particular attributes or characteristics

of a variable, it is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

12. Recorded measurements are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

13. The highest level of data measurement is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

14. The level of data measurement used when ranking items is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

15. If a number represents the geographic location of a business, then the level of data

represented by the number is probably \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

16. If the data being gathered are only ordinal level data, then the researcher should only use

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ statistics to analyze the data.

For each of the following (17-28), the data gathered are most likely to be which level of data?

Nominal, Ordinal, Interval, or Ratio?

17. The ages of managers of fast-food restaurants.

18. An employee's identification number.

19. The number of freight cars per train for five hundred trains.

20. The elevation of a town.

21. The number of feet it takes a car to stop going fifty miles per hour.

22. The number of ounces of orange juice consumed by each Floridian in the morning.

23. The volume of wheat in each silo in Nebraska in August.

24. A rating scale of the productivity of each worker which has as its adjectives: very poor,

poor, average, good, outstanding.

25. A person's religious preference.

26. Weights of statistics' textbooks.

27. Years of experience on the job.

28. Number representing a worker's assignment to the red team, blue team, or green team at

work where the red team is considered the top workers, the green team is considered the

least productive workers, and the blue team is for workers in the middle.

**ANSWERS TO STUDY QUESTIONS**

1. Statistics 15. Nominal

2. Descriptive, Inferential 16. Nonparametric

3. Population 17. Ratio

4. Census 18. Nominal

5. Sample 19. Ratio

6. Descriptive 20. Interval

7. Inferential 21. Ratio

8. Inductive 22. Ratio

9. Parameters 23. Ratio

10. Variable 24. Ordinal

11. Measurement 25. Nominal

12. Data 26. Ratio

13. Ratio 27. Ratio

14. Ordinal 28. Ordinal