1. Identify the population being studied.

The heights of 5 out of the 38 green bean plants at Mr. Lonardo's greenhouse.

A) The 5 green bean plants at Mr. Lonardo's greenhouse.

B) All green bean plants in greenhouses.

C) All green bean plants at Mr. Lonardo's greenhouse.

2. Identify the sample chosen for the study.

The number of children of a sample of 33 coaches in the NFL.

A) The number of children of the entire population of the U.S.

B) The 33 coaches in the NFL.

C) All coaches in the NFL.

3. Determine whether the statement describes a descriptive or inferential statistic.

50% of all students at the local university voted in the last election.

A) Descriptive Statistic

B) Inferential Statistic

4. Determine if the numerical value describes a parameter or a statistic.

A recent poll of 2935 corporate executives showed that the average price of a corporate executive's car is $27,100.

A) Population Parameter

B) Sample Statistic

5. Identify the population being studied and the sample chosen.

The price of homes of a sample of 24 parents of your classmates.

A) Population: All parents of your classmates.
Sample: 24 parents of your classmates.

B) Population: 24 parents of your classmates.
Sample: All parents of your classmates.

C) Population: All parents of your classmates.
Sample: The price of homes of the entire population of the U.S.

6. Religious affiliations are an example of which type of data?

A) Discrete

B) Neither

C) Continuous

7. The numbers of people in each statistics class at your school are an example of which type of data?

A) Discrete

B) Neither

C) Continuous

8. Widths of the doors in a restaurant are an example of which type of data?

A) Discrete

B) Continuous

C) Neither

9. Classify the following data. Indicate whether the data is qualitative or quantitative, indicate whether the data is discrete, continuous, or neither, and indicate the level of measurement for the data.

The IQ scores of students at the local college.

Are these data qualitative or quantitative?

A) Qualitative B) Quantitative

Are these data discrete or continuous?

A) Discrete B) Continuous C) Neither

What is the highest level of measurement the data possesses?

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

10. Classify the following data. Indicate whether the data is qualitative or quantitative, indicate whether the data is discrete, continuous, or neither, and indicate the level of measurement for the data.

You order a pizza. The kind of pizza you order is recorded by entering the appropriate number on an order form. The numbers used are given below.

1) Pepperoni 2) Mushroom 3) Black Olive 4) Sausage

Are these data qualitative or quantitative?

A) Qualitative B) Quantitative

Are these data discrete or continuous?

A) Discrete B) Continuous C) Neither

What is the highest level of measurement the data possesses?

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

11. Classify the following data. Indicate whether the data is qualitative or quantitative, indicate whether the data is discrete, continuous, or neither, and indicate the level of measurement for the data.

Your high school computed your rank in the high school class.

Are these data qualitative or quantitative?

A) Qualitative B) Quantitative

Are these data discrete or continuous?

A) Discrete B) Continuous C) Neither

What is the highest level of measurement the data possesses?

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

12. Classify the following data. Indicate whether the data is qualitative or quantitative, indicate whether the data is discrete, continuous, or neither, and indicate the level of measurement for the data.

The amount of monthly rainfall in 6 randomly selected months.

Are these data qualitative or quantitative?

A) Qualitative B) Quantitative

Are these data discrete or continuous?

A) Discrete B) Continuous C) Neither

What is the highest level of measurement the data possesses?

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

13. Determine whether an observational or experimental study is appropriate to address the following statement.

A coffee shop manager wants to find out the average age of his clientele.

A) Observational B) Experimental

14. Determine whether an observational or experimental study is appropriate to address the following statement.

A gas station owner wants to find out if using a new cleaning product will reduce staffing costs.

A) Observational B) Experimental

15. Identify the sampling technique used for the following study.

Interview each member of the entire population.

A) Census B) Simple Random Sampling

C) Stratified Sampling D) Cluster Sampling

E) Systematic Sampling F) Convenience Sampling

16. Identify the sampling technique used for the following study.

A school administrator selects fifty students by randomly selecting names out of the list of all students enrolled.

A) Census
B) Simple Random Sampling
C) Stratified Sampling
D) Cluster Sampling
E) Systematic Sampling
F) Convenience Sampling

17. Identify the sampling technique used for the following study.
A pollster interviews each member from each of the five randomly chosen neighborhoods throughout a city.

A) Census
B) Simple Random Sampling
C) Stratified Sampling
D) Cluster Sampling
E) Systematic Sampling
F) Convenience Sampling

18. Identify the sampling technique used for the following study.
A statistics student interviews every tenth member from the entire sampling frame.

A) Census
B) Simple Random Sampling
C) Stratified Sampling
D) Cluster Sampling
E) Systematic Sampling
F) Convenience Sampling

19. Identify the sampling technique used for the following study.
A quality assurance analyst uses a computer program to select the VIN number of two hundred cars off the production line to research the safety of that make and model.

A) Census
B) Simple Random Sampling
C) Stratified Sampling
D) Cluster Sampling
E) Systematic Sampling
F) Convenience Sampling

20. Identify the sampling technique used for the following study.
First, the population is subdivided by city. Then a college student uses a random number generator to select twenty-five members from each city to study.

A) Census
B) Simple Random Sampling
C) Stratified Sampling
D) Cluster Sampling
E) Systematic Sampling
F) Convenience Sampling

21. Identify the sampling technique used for the following study.
A random number generator is used to choose fifteen districts. Then a biologist collects data from each person in these districts.

A) Census
B) Simple Random Sampling
C) Stratified Sampling
D) Cluster Sampling
E) Systematic Sampling
F) Convenience Sampling

22. Identify the sampling technique used for the following study.
In order to influence the outcome of the study, a college student hand-selects the first ten members to arrive to be studied in depth.

A) Census
B) Simple Random Sampling
C) Stratified Sampling
D) Cluster Sampling
E) Systematic Sampling
F) Convenience Sampling

23. _____ occurs when a study tends to favor certain results.

A) Informed Consent
B) Participation Bias
C) Bias
D) Non-Sampling Error(s)
E) Researcher Bias
F) Processing Error(s)
G) Sampling Error(s)
H) Nonadherent(s)
I) Dropout
J) Confounding Variable(s)

24. _____occurs if a researcher intentionally chooses a favorable sample.

A) Informed Consent
B) Participation Bias
C) Bias
D) Non-Sampling Error(s)
E) Researcher Bias
F) Processing Error(s)
G) Sampling Error(s)
H) Nonadherent(s)
I) Dropout
J) Confounding Variable(s)

25. _____ can occur if the sampling frame excludes certain members of the population .

A) Informed Consent
B) Participation Bias
C) Bias
D) Non-Sampling Error(s)
E) Researcher Bias
F) Processing Error(s)
G) Sampling Error(s)
H) Nonadherent(s)
I) Dropout
J) Confounding Variable(s)

26. A self-selected survey is especially prone to _____.

A) Informed Consent
B) Participation Bias
C) Bias
D) Non-Sampling Error(s)
E) Researcher Bias
F) Processing Error(s)
G) Sampling Error(s)
H) Nonadherent(s)
I) Dropout
J) Confounding Variable(s)

27. Entering the incorrect value into a data set is a non-sampling error that is also known as a(n) _____.

A) Informed Consent
B) Participation Bias
C) Bias
D) Non-Sampling Error(s)
E) Researcher Bias
F) Processing Error(s)
G) Sampling Error(s)
H) Nonadherent(s)
I) Dropout
J) Confounding Variable(s)

28. A subject who finished the study but did not follow the directions they were given is called a(n)_____.

A) Informed Consent
B) Participation Bias
C) Bias
D) Non-Sampling Error(s)
E) Researcher Bias
F) Processing Error(s)