

Question 1

Correct

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In stage 3 about paraphrasing and seeking feedback about one's understanding, which of the following is NOT a useful paraphrasing tip

- ☐ a. gunakan istilah-istilah yang digunakan ahli domain dan lengkapi dengan istilah yang familiar, diagram, atau contoh untuk memastikan anda paham
- ☒ b. memparafrase adalah proses satu kali jalan, periksa pemahaman Anda di akhir satu kali ✓
- ☐ c. sampaikan tujuan parafrase kepada ahli domain, misal untuk mengklarifikasi pemahaman
- ☐ d. tulis informasi penting di tempat yang terlihat oleh semua pihak agar ahli domain dapat segera meralat jika ada pemahaman yang salah

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Question 2

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According to the article on "Asking Great Questions," which of the following is an element of a great question:

- ☐ a. helps strengthen the relationship with the domain expert
- ☐ b. has no simple answer
- ☐ c. provides information already known by the statistician and domain expert
- ☒ d. is easily answered by the domain expert ✓
- ☐ e. none of these

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Question 3

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According to the article on Creating Shared Understanding, which of the following is NOT a step in the process for creating shared understanding about domain issues?

- ☒ a. Assume that the domain experts knows that you understand the information and paraphrase only when the domain expert looks confused or expectant 
- ☐ b. Apply the shared understanding to accomplish meaningful action
- ☐ c. Elicit information about the project by asking great questions and listening to the responses
- ☐ d. Make the goals of the collaboration common knowledge
- ☐ e. Summarize the information and its relevance to achieving the goals of the project

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Question 4

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There are five stages for creating shared understanding. In stage one, which of the following is not a step in this stage?

- ☐ a. statistisi mengawali dengan menyampaikan tujuannya dalam kolaborasi
- ☐ b. statistisi menanyakan kepada ahli domain tujuan proyek secara menyeluruh dan tujuan yang ingin dicapai dalam pertemuan
- ☐ c. statistisi mendengarkan, memparafrase dan meringkas tujuan ahli domain dan bagaimana tujuan mereka beririsan
- ☒ d. semua pilihan jawaban di atas adalah langkah pada tahap ini ✓


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Question 5

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In stage 2 about asking great questions and listening to the responses, which of the following is NOT a useful listening tip:

- ☒ a. pikirkan bagaimana Anda harus menanggapi ahli domain saat ahli domain masih berbicara 
- ☐ b. dengarkan apa yang ahli domain katakan terkait apa yang statistisi katakan
- ☐ c. beri kesempatan ahli domain untuk berbicara dan statistisi mendengarkan
- ☐ d. Kelola gangguan yang ada, ketika merasa terganggu maka sampaikan dan minta ahli domain untuk mengulang penjelasan yang terlewat
- ☐ e. sabar dan fokus pada apa yang disampaikan ahli domain saat ini, dan lakukan evaluasi terkait apa yang disampaikan nanti setelah ahli domain selesai berbicara

Question 6

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The last stage is about using shared understanding to create meaningful action. The statistician has no role to play in making recommendations or implementing these recommendations.

- ☐ True
- ☒ False ✓


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Question 7

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Thinking about the $K_1K_2K_3$ framework, which aspect of $K_1K_2K_3$ (when not done properly) is the main cause of Type III errors?

- ☒ a. Failing to understand K_1 ✓
- ☐ b. Type III errors have nothing to do with $K_1K_2K_3$
- ☐ c. Failing to explain how the answer from K_2 answers the questions in K_1
- ☐ d. Failing to properly analyze the data in K_2
- ☐ e. Failing to complete K_3

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Question 8

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In stage 4 about summarizing the facts and their relevance to achieving the project objectives, the facts speak for themselves. In other words, it can be assumed that both parties understand the relevance of the facts to the project objectives.

- ☐ True
- ☒ False ✓

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Question 9

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According to A.W. Kimball in "Errors of the Third Kind in Statistical Consulting," a simple definition of a Type III error is:

- ☐ a. Rejecting the null hypothesis when it is, in fact, true
- ☐ b. Failing to reject the null hypothesis even though it is, in fact, false
- ☒ c. Giving the right answer to the wrong problem ✓
- ☐ d. Giving an incorrect answer to a researcher's question


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Question 10

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Great questions should come to the statistician naturally, without having to practice asking these questions

- ☐ True
- ☒ False ✓

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