R Exams

Statistics Exam 2019-03-14 **Exam ID 00002**

Name: _____

Student ID: _____

Signature: _____

1. (a) ☐ (b) ☐
2. (a) ☐ (b) ☐
3. (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐
4. (a) ☐ (b) ☐
5. (a) ☐ (b) ☐
6. (a) ☐ (b) ☐
7. (a) ☐ (b) ☐
8. (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐
9. (a) ☐ (b) ☐
10. (a) ☐ (b) ☐
11. (a) ☐ (b) ☐
12. (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

13. (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

14. (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

15. (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

16. (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

17. (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐

18. (a) ☐ (b) ☐

19. (a) ☐ (b) ☐

20. (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐ (f) ☐ (g) ☐ (h) ☐
(i) ☐

1. Part of understanding statistics is understanding what results mean in real life.
   (a) True
   (b) False
2. The purpose of statistics is to make things more complicated.
   (a) False
   (b) True
3. What is a data frame in R?
   (a) It is used for displaying graphical data.
   (b) It is a structure for storing data sets.
   (c) There is not such thing in R.
   (d) It is a convenient way to group study data used for an analysis.
4. x=2 and x<-2 mean the same thing in R.
   (a) True
   (b) False
5. Rstudio needs R to run.
   (a) False
   (b) True
6. A variable we think is a CAUSE is called an INDEPENDENT variable or IV for short.
   (a) False
   (b) True
7. Another name for a dependent variable (DV) is an outcome variable.
   (a) False
   (b) True
8. In a study examining how quickly and accuratly nurses chart on an EMR page when different layouts are used, nurses are divided into three groups. One group charts on the regular EMR page. One group charts on modified layout #1. And one group charts on modified layout #2. After all nurses have completed their charting, the time to complete charting and the number of mistakes are measured. What type of variable is number of mistakes?
   (a) not enough information
   (b) independent variable
   (c) dependent variable
9. Randomization is one way we try to reduce unsystematic variation.
   (a) False
   (b) True
10. Longitudinal research measures at multiple points in time.
    (a) False
    (b) True

11. Validity means we measure what we intend to measure.
    (a) False
    (b) True
12. What is the level of measurement for a variable called age?
    (a) not enough information
    (b) ordinal
    (c) nominal
    (d) ratio
    (e) interval
13. What level of measurement is a variable called parts per million where measurements look like 10, 15, 18, 20, etc.?
    (a) nominal
    (b) ratio
    (c) ordinal
    (d) not enough information
    (e) interval
14. What level of measurement is a variable called race results where measurements look like first, second, third, etc.?
    (a) ratio
    (b) not enough information
    (c) nominal
    (d) ordinal
    (e) interval
15. What level of measurement is a variable called temperature in Celsius where measurements look like 36, 36.5, 37, 38. etc.?
    (a) ordinal
    (b) nominal
    (c) interval
    (d) ratio
    (e) not enough information
16. What level of measurement is a variable called year in school where measurements look like freshman, sophomore, junior, senior?
    (a) ordinal
    (b) ratio
    (c) not enough information
    (d) nominal
    (e) interval
17. What level of measurement is a variable called weight in pounds where measurements look like 125, 135, 150, 195, 210, etc.?

(a) ratio
(b) ordinal
(c) nominal
(d) interval
(e) not enough information

18. Categorical variables are made up of categories.

(a) False
(b) True

19. Interval variables have a numerically meaningful zero point.

(a) True
(b) False

20. What is true of interval level data?

(a) The distance between measurement points is unknown and inconsistent.
(b) It is the next to lowest level of measurement.
(c) Multiplication and division are not really appropriate.
(d) It is a categorical variable.
(e) Zero is arbitrary.
(f) The mean, median, and mode are meaningful measures of central tendency.
(g) Addition and subtraction may be performed.
(h) Usually psychometric measurements.
(i) The appropriate descriptive statistics are mean and standard deviation.