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| 1 | The population in a statistical study is the entire group of individuals we want information about; a sample is a subset of individuals in the population from which we collect data; a statistic is a number that describes some characteristic of a sample; a parameter is a number that describes some characteristic of a population. | 3112-09-02-05-03-hint |  |
| 2 | The null hypothesis always uses an equal sign, while the alternative hypothesis may use greater than, less than, or not equal to. | 3112-09-02-10-03-hint |  |
| 3 | Hypotheses must be written about a parameter. The null hypothesis always uses an equal sign, while the alternative hypothesis may use greater than, less than, or not equal to. | 3112-09-02-10-05-hint |  |
| 4 | One-sided tests are “greater than” or “less than.” Two-sided tests are “not equal to.” | 3112-09-02-10-07-hint |  |
| 5 | Hypotheses must be written about a parameter. The null hypothesis always uses an equal sign, while the alternative hypothesis may use greater than, less than, or not equal to. | 3112-09-02-10-09-hint |  |
| 6 | The *P*-value of a test is a conditional probability. It is the probability of observing a result as strong or stronger than evidence for the alternative hypothesis, given that the null hypothesis is true. | 3112-09-02-10-12-hint |  |
| 7 | The P-value of a test is a conditional probability. It is the probability of observing a result as strong or stronger than evidence for the alternative hypothesis, given that the null hypothesis is true. | 3112-09-02-10-14-hint |  |
| 8 | The *P*-value of a test is a conditional probability. It is the probability of observing a result as strong or stronger than evidence for the alternative hypothesis, given that the null hypothesis is true. | 3112-09-02-10-16-hint |  |
| 9 | “If the *P-*value is low, reject H0.” | 3112-09-02-10-18-hint |  |
| 10 | “If the *P-*value is low, reject *H*0.” | 3112-09-02-10-20-hint |  |
| 11 | Hypotheses must be written about a parameter. The null hypothesis always uses an equal sign, while the alternative hypothesis may use greater than, less than, or not equal to. | 3112-09-02-15-03-hint |  |
| 12 | “If the *P-*value is low, reject *H*0.” | 3112-09-02-20-03-hint |  |
| 13 | Hypotheses must be written about a parameter. The null hypothesis always uses an equal sign, while the alternative hypothesis may use greater than, less than, or not equal to. | 3112-09-02-30-02-hint |  |
| 14 | Hypotheses must be written about a parameter. The null hypothesis always uses an equal sign, while the alternative hypothesis may use greater than, less than, or not equal to. | 3112-09-02-30-03-hint |  |
| 15 | Hypotheses must be written about a parameter. The null hypothesis always uses an equal sign, while the alternative hypothesis may use greater than, less than, or not equal to. | 3112-09-02-30-04-hint |  |
| 16 | The P-value of a test is a conditional probability. It is the probability of observing a result as strong or stronger than evidence for the alternative hypothesis, given that the null hypothesis is true. | 3112-09-02-30-05-hint |  |
| 17 | The P-value of a test is a conditional probability. It is the probability of observing a result as strong or stronger than evidence for the alternative hypothesis, given that the null hypothesis is true. | 3112-09-02-30-06-hint |  |
| 18 | The P-value of a test is a conditional probability. It is the probability of observing a result as strong or stronger than evidence for the alternative hypothesis, given that the null hypothesis is true. | 3112-09-02-30-07-hint |  |
| 19 | “If the *P-*value is low, reject H0.” | 3112-09-02-30-08-hint |  |
| 20 | “If the *P-*value is low, reject H0.” | 3112-09-02-30-09-hint |  |
| 21 | “If the *P-*value is low, reject H0.” | 3112-09-02-30-10-hint |  |