

Chapter 1 Practice Quiz

1. Sample surveys such as the General Social Survey and the Current Population Survey are an important kind of:

- a. Census
- b. Observational Study
- c. Experiment
- d. Individual

2. Brian gathers data from his classmates about the computers they own:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Operating System</u>	<u>Amount of Memory</u>	<u>Year Purchased</u>
Joe	Windows XP Pro	256 mb	2003
Max	Windows ME	128 mb	2000
Sue	Mac OS X	640 mb	2004
Jean	Windows 2000	256 mb	2002
Bill	Mac OS X	1 GB	2005

What are the individuals in this data set?

- a. Brian's classmates
- b. The type of operating system
- c. The amount of memory
- d. The year purchased

3. Brian gathers data from his classmates about the computers they own:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Operating System</u>	<u>Amount of Memory</u>	<u>Year Purchased</u>
Joe	Windows XP Pro	256 mb	2003
Max	Windows ME	128 mb	2000
Sue	Mac OS X	640 mb	2004
Jean	Windows 2000	256 mb	2002
Bill	Mac OS X	1 GB	2005

Which of the variables is *not* considered to be numerical?

- a. Brian's classmates
- b. The type of operating system
- c. The amount of memory
- d. The year purchased

4. The Gallup Poll is an example of a(n):

- a. Sample Survey
- b. Population
- c. Census
- d. Experiment

5. Consider the three situations:

I. You ask a sample of doctors about the health risks involved with going out in the cold without a jacket.

II. On cold days, you record which of your classmates come to school without a jacket. Later, you record how many of those students become sick. You take notes and observe at a local gym your fellow members who go outside with a wet head and notice if they are sick when they return to the gym at a later date.

III. You find 30 adults and divide them into two groups. The first group is told not to wear jackets on cold days, the other group is told to wear jackets on cold days. You then compare the number from each group who get sick after a string of cold days.

Which of the following situations is an example of an observational study?

- a. Situation I
- b. Situation II
- c. Situation III

6. Consider the three situations:

I. You ask a sample of doctors about the health risks involved with going out in the cold without a jacket.

II. On cold days, you record which of your classmates come to school without a jacket. Later, you record how many of those students become sick. You take notes and observe at a local gym your fellow members who go outside with a wet head and notice if they are sick when they return to the gym at a later date.

III. You find 30 adults and divide them into two groups. The first group is told not to wear jackets on cold days, the other group is told to wear jackets on cold days. You then compare the number from each group who get sick after a string of cold days.

Which of the above situations is an example of an experiment?

- a. Situation I
- b. Situation II
- c. Situation III

7. What is the difference between a census and a sample survey?

- a. A census looks at a larger group than a sample survey to gather information about the population.
- b. A census can study many variables whereas a sample survey can only study one or two.
- c. A census attempts to include the entire population in the survey whereas a sample survey only studies some of the members of the population.
- d. A census can only be conducted by a government whereas a sample survey can be conducted by anyone.

8. The Nielsen television ratings, where 25,000 U.S. households record the TV viewing of everyone in the household to get information about the viewing of all U.S. households, is an example of a(n):

- a. Census
- b. Sample Survey
- c. Population
- d. Experiment

9. A local newspaper in the State of Connecticut conducts a poll on whether the people of the state believe the “No Child Left Behind” law is effective. The newspaper contacts 1000 subscribers. The population of this poll is:

- a. The 1000 people surveyed
- b. Those who favor or disapprove of the “No Child Left Behind” law
- c. Those who are affected by “No Child Left Behind”
- d. People who live in the State of Connecticut

10. The difference between an experiment and an observational study is:

- a. An experiment tries not to change behavior, an observational study does.
- b. An experiment deliberately imposes a treatment whereas an observational study measures the unintentional effects of the treatment as a result of the observation being done.
- c. An observational study tries to gather information without interfering; an experiment looks to actively impose a treatment to see how they respond.