Start Over

This Quiz is designed to test your understanding of the learning objectives from the lecture in Week 5.

Complete each question and press submit to check your answers.

Q1:

I run a linear model to predict mood ratings after completing different forms of exercise. Exercise has three levels; tennis, swimming and yoga. How many dummy variables will I have in my regression model?
○ 1 X
⊚ 2 ✓
○ 3 X
○ 6 X
Correct!

Q2:

Q3:

If I make yoga the reference category and the model results tell me that the intercept is 52, the coefficient for swimming is -10 and the coefficient for tennis is + 5, what are the average mood ratings for participants in the 3 groups?

swimming = 52, yoga = 42, tennis = 57 X

yoga = 52, swimming = 42, tennis = 47 X

yoga = 52, swimming = 42, tennis = 57 ✓

yoga = 52, swimming = 57, tennis = 42 X

Correct!

Start	

Q4:

If the p value for the t-test for the swimming coefficient is .003 and the p value for t-test for the tennis coefficient is .363, what can I conclude? Select all that apply
<ul> <li>People have higher mood after swimming than yoga X</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>People have higher mood after tennis than yoga X</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>People have higher mood after swimming than tennis X</li> </ul>
People have higher mood after yoga than swimming  ✓
Correct!

Q5:

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If there were 40 people in this study, what would the degrees of freedom be for this model?

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Q6:

I add a new variable to my model to control for self-esteem. If I want to model an interaction between exercise type and self-esteem, how would I code this in my Im formula in R?
esteem * mood ~ exercise X
mood ~ esteem + exercise ✗
mood ~ esteem * exercise ✓
○ esteem ~ exercise ~ mood X
Correct!

Q7:

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	interaction between self-esteem and exercise yould this mean?
	ciation between exercise completed and mood on self-esteem X
_	ciation between self-esteem and mood depends on completed X
Both of th	e above ✓
<ul><li>Neither of</li></ul>	the above X
Correct!	
Q8:	

Which of the following would tell me that my interaction is an important predictor in my model? (check all that apply)?
$\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ $
The t-test for the interaction coefficient is significant   ✓
The R-squared for the model with the interaction is greater than     for the model without the interaction      ✓
✓ An anova comparing the model without the interaction to the one with the interaction produces a significant p value.
Correct!

Q9:

Which of the following is NOT true?
<ul> <li>A t-test is a regression with one dummy variable X</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>A one-way anova is a regression with more than one dummy variable X</li> </ul>
■ It is not possible to include categorical and numeric variables in the same analysis
All of the above X
Correct!

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