

1. Two factors are crossed if there is at least one observation in every factor level combination.

True

False

2. Factor A is nested within factor B if each level of A occurs within only one level of B.

True

False

3. Nested factor designs and crossed factor designs share the same hypotheses and thus can be analyzed in the same way.

True

False

4. If experimental treatments (factor levels) in a particular experiment are selected at random from a larger class of possible treatments, then a random effects model is likely most appropriate for the analysis of the experiment.

True

False