1. In a randomized experiment, controls are assigned at random to different levels of a treatment factor.

   True

   False

2. In a randomized experiment, a *control* is a baseline to which treatments are compared.

   True

   False

3. In a completely randomized design, every experimental unit has the same chance of being assigned to the control or treatment groups.

   True

   False

4. The use of one-way ANOVA in a completely randomized design provides the justification for the "empirical association" condition of causality.

   True

   False

5. In a completely randomized design, randomization helps with:

   Empirical association

   Nonspuriousness

   Correct temporal relationship

6. A completely randomized design is inappropriate if we have reason to believe that

   The one-way ANOVA assumptions are violated in the analysis of the experiment.

   Experimental units are homogeneous.

   experimental units are not homogeneous.

   There are several treatment levels.