1. When we are visualizing the result with only one ordinal or nominal variable, is it necessary to use a (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. When we analyze two or more ordinal or nominal variable, is it necessary to use a (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, When we are examining the correlation between two or more continuous variable, is it necessary to use a (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Please fill in a right world on the blank.
2. (1) Frequency table, (2) Contingency table (3) Scatter plot
3. (1) Contingency table, (2) Frequency table (3) Scatter plot
4. (1) Scatter plot, (2) Frequency table (3) Contingency table
5. (1) Frequency table, (2) Contingency table (3) Contingency table
6. Which statement about the correlation is True?

* The line goes up when we are dealing with positive Pearson’s r.
* If we see linear relationship between the variables, the observation clusters around straight line.
* The less variation between the line, the smaller the correlation.

1. All the statement mentioned above are true.
2. Statement I and Statement II are true, statement III is false.
3. Statement III is true; Statement I and Statement II are false.
4. Statement II is true; Statement I and Statement III are false.
5. From the given data of total chocolate consumed and level of happy, compute person’s r.

* Chocolate consumed: - 2,4,5,7,9.
* Level of Happiness: - 1,3,4.5,6,7.

1. 0.90
2. 0.98
3. -0.95
4. -0.98
5. In the data if we are accessing eating chocolate provide happiness to the people. If we do this analysis asking people to eat chocolate (in bars per week) and by accessing their level of happiness? Which statement about the regression line (y-hat = 0.9x+1.6) is TRUE?

Given, x – chocolate consumption and Y – level of happiness. Select All that is TRUE.

1. If we do not eat chocolate at all, your level of happiness is 1.6.
2. If your level of happiness becomes one point higher, you will eat 0.9 more chocolate per week.
3. If you eat 1 more chocolate per week, the level of happiness becomes 0.9.
4. Eating chocolate degrades the level of happiness.
5. What is the explained variance in the linear regression? How is it measured?
6. The explained variance is the percentage of variable in the dependent variable that can be explained by the regression formula. It is calculated using Person’s r.
7. The explained variance is the percentage of variable in the dependent variable that can be explained by the regression formula. It is calculated using R-squared.
8. The explained variance is the percentage of variable in the independent variable that can be explained by the regression formula. It is calculated using R-squared.
9. The explained variance is the percentage of variable in the independent variable that can be explained by the regression formula. It is calculated using Person’s r.
10. What will happen when Person’s r is greater than 1?
11. The correlation is very high.
12. This is impossible because correlation ranges from 0 to 1.
13. This is impossible because correlation ranges from -1 to 1.
14. There does not exist strong linear relationship between variables.