1. B
2. B
3. D
4. B
5. C
6. D
7. B
8. A
9. B
10. D
11. A
12. D
13. Analysis of variance (ANOVA) is used when comparing the mean scores of more than two groups. One-way analysis of variance involves one independent variable (referred to as factor) which has a number of different levels (groups or conditions). The dependent variable is a continuous variable.
14. There are three primary assumptions in ANOVA: The responses for each factor level have a normal population distribution. These distributions have the same variance. The data are independent.
15. The only difference between one-way and two-way ANOVA is the number of independent variables. A one-way ANOVA has one independent variable, while a two-way ANOVA has two.