



Congratulations! You passed!

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1. The issue that requires an experimenter to use a oneway ANOVA instead of a t -test is when there are more than two response categories available.

- ☐ True
- ☒ False

Correct

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2. Which of the following is the equivalent nonparametric analysis to a parametric oneway ANOVA?

- ☐ F -test
- ☐ t -test
- ☒ Kruskal-Wallis test

Correct

- ☐ Mann-Whitney U test
- ☐ None of the above.

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3. Typically, an ANOVA uses which distribution and test statistic?

- ☒ F
- ☐ t
- ☐ Chi-Square
- ☐ Kolmogorov-Smirnov
- ☐ Poisson

Correct

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4. If an omnibus oneway ANOVA for a three-level factor is statistically significant, it does not mean that *post hoc* pairwise comparisons are allowed.

- ☐ True
- ☒ False

Correct

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5. Which of the following is the most proper way to report an F -test result?

- ☐ $F(14) = 9.06, p = .009$
- ☐ $F(14) = 9.06, p < .01$
- ☐ $F(1, 14) = 9.06, p = .009$
- ☒ $F(1, 14) = 9.06, p < .01$

Correct

- ☐ None of the above.



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6. A oneway ANOVA is characterized by which experimental design?

- ☐ An experiment with a single between-subjects factor of exactly two levels.
- ☒ An experiment with a single between-subjects factor of two or more levels.
- ☐ An experiment with a single within-subjects factor of exactly two levels.
- ☐ An experiment with a single within-subjects factor of two or more levels.
- ☐ None of the above.

Correct



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7. In a between-subjects experiment, each participant uses only one of the systems being compared. True or False? Select one.

- ☒ True
- ☐ False

Correct