



✓ **Congratulations! You passed!**

Next Item



1 / 1
point

1. The definition of a causal effect (in our class) is the difference between what was actually observed and what would have been observed with the opposite treatment.

- ☐ False
☒ True

Correct



1 / 1
point

2. If we see an association between two variables, it would be a good idea to

- ☐ Calculate the power of the association after the fact.
☐ treat it as a causal effect.
☒ consider the possibility that the association is explained by a confounding third variable.

Correct



1 / 1
point

3. Some study designs allow us to

- ☐ exactly estimate individual causal effects without assumptions
☒ estimate the average causal effect under assumptions.

Correct



1 / 1
point

4. You see an effect of ice cream sales on the number of heat exhaustion cases. The effect is likely due to:

- ☒ The hot weather as a confounder.
☐ A paradoxical causal association between ice cream sales and heat exhaustion.
☐ A likely mechanistic effect of ice cream headaches on heat exhaustion.

Correct



1 / 1
point

5. Associations can imply causality

- ☐ never.
☐ always.
☒ under a set of strict assumptions often as a result of design choices.

Correct