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| 1. Chacko tells his friend that a UFO landed in the desert many years ago and that the aliens onboard now live among us. He can't remember how he heard about this but is convinced that it is accurate. What would you suggest Chacko do to confirm or disconfirm this information?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | conduct his own study on this to confirm the information | |  | b. | try to find the source of the information so that he can quote it when sharing the information with others | |  | c. | make sure that he shares this valuable information with others | |  | d. | use critical thinking when presented with such broad, undocumented statements |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 2. After researchers have gathered their data, they may organize that data using   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | descriptive statistics. | |  | b. | inferential statistics. | |  | c. | a correlation coefficient. | |  | d. | statistical significance. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 3. Professor Schmidt has just finished collecting data on the relationship between weather changes and depression. She will use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to organize her data.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | inferential statistics | |  | b. | the correlation coefficient | |  | c. | descriptive statistics | |  | d. | a scatterplot |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 4. The average price for different brands of mouthwash could be visually displayed in a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | normal curve. | |  | b. | extrapolation. | |  | c. | standard deviation. | |  | d. | bar graph.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 5. When you read a bar graph, it is most important for you to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | mentally transform the data into a normal curve. | |  | b. | identify the value of the standard deviation. | |  | c. | consider the scale labels and their range. | |  | d. | identify the correct measure of central tendency. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 6. Professor Oterson is summarizing his data with a single score that represents a whole set of scores. That score is called a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | measure of variation. | |  | b. | correlation. | |  | c. | measure of central tendency. | |  | d. | standard deviation.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 7. The most frequently occurring score in a distribution of scores is the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | mode. | |  | b. | median. | |  | c. | standard deviation. | |  | d. | mean. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 8. In a group of six individuals, three report annual incomes of $12,000, and the other three report incomes of $14,000, $18,000, and $34,000, respectively. The mode of this group’s distribution of annual incomes is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | $12,000. | |  | b. | $15,000. | |  | c. | $16,000. | |  | d. | $31,000. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 9. The mean of a distribution of scores is the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | most frequently occurring score. | |  | b. | arithmetic average of all the scores. | |  | c. | least frequently occurring score. | |  | d. | score exceeded by 50 percent of all the scores. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 10. The mean of a distribution of scores is calculated by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | finding the most frequently occurring score. | |  | b. | finding the difference between the highest and lowest scores. | |  | c. | adding the scores and dividing by the number of scores. | |  | d. | finding the score exceeded by 50 percent of all the scores. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 11. Ms. Gui is calculating the arithmetic average, or the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, of the test scores in her class.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | mode | |  | b. | mean | |  | c. | median | |  | d. | range |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 12. Mr. and Mrs. Pollak have six children ages 6, 8, 8, 10, 12, and 16. The mean age of the Pollak children is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 6. | |  | b. | 8. | |  | c. | 9. | |  | d. | 10. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 13. Which measure of central tendency is used to calculate the average of your school grades?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | standard deviation | |  | b. | median | |  | c. | mean | |  | d. | mode |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 14. Jacob’s chess club is selling cookies to pay for a trip to a national competition. Seven members of the club report the following individual earnings from their sale of cookies: $5, $6, $8, $7, $13, $10, and $7. In this distribution of individual earnings   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the mean is less than the mode and equal to the median. | |  | b. | the mean is equal to the mode and greater than the median. | |  | c. | the mean is greater than the mode and the same as the median. | |  | d. | the mean is less than the mode and less than the median. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 15. When a mean is reported on a TV news broadcast, it is most important for readers to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | determine whether it is statistically significant. | |  | b. | consider whether it is distorted by a few extreme cases. | |  | c. | be sure that it represents a standard deviation. | |  | d. | assume that it is the midpoint of a normal curve. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 16. A lopsided distribution of scores in which the mean is much larger than both the mode and median is said to be   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | statistically significant. | |  | b. | extrapolated. | |  | c. | a standard deviation. | |  | d. | skewed. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 17. In the process of summarizing his data, Professor Stevenson notices that the distribution of scores is lopsided because of a few extreme scores. This means that his distribution   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | is representative of the population. | |  | b. | is unbiased. | |  | c. | forms a bell-shaped curve. | |  | d. | is skewed.  ​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 18. When Mr. Junea calculated his students’ geometry test scores, he noticed that two students had extremely high scores. Which measure of central tendency is affected most by the scores of these two students?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | mean | |  | b. | standard deviation | |  | c. | mode | |  | d. | median |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 19. The median of a distribution of scores is the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | most frequently occurring score. | |  | b. | difference between the highest and lowest scores. | |  | c. | arithmetic average of all the scores. | |  | d. | middle score in a distribution of scores. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 20. For which of the following distributions of scores would the median most clearly be a more appropriate measure of central tendency than the mean?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 10, 22, 8, 9, 6 | |  | b. | 12, 6, 8, 5, 4 | |  | c. | 12, 15, 12, 9, 12 | |  | d. | 23, 17, 19, 27, 16 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 21. During the past year, Gordon and Gus each read 4 books, but Alfred read 10, Ivy read 14, and Meredith read 24. The median number of books read by these individuals was   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 4. | |  | b. | 10. | |  | c. | 12. | |  | d. | 14. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 22. Central tendency is to variation as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | bar graph; normal curve | |  | b. | range; skewed distribution | |  | c. | mean; standard deviation | |  | d. | median; mode |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 23. Median is to range as central tendency is to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | skewed distribution. | |  | b. | mode. | |  | c. | correlation. | |  | d. | variation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 24. The difference between the highest and lowest scores in a distribution is the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | mean. | |  | b. | range. | |  | c. | median. | |  | d. | standard deviation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 25. During the last Carterville High School basketball game, the five starting players scored 10, 6, 24, 12, and 6 points, respectively. For this distribution of scores, the range is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 6. | |  | b. | 10. | |  | c. | 18. | |  | d. | 24. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 26. Your professor reports that on the last exam the lowest score was 52 and the highest score was 98. What is the range for the test scores?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 75 | |  | b. | 150 | |  | c. | 46 | |  | d. | 52 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 27. Which measure of variation is affected most by a few extreme scores?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | standard deviation | |  | b. | mean | |  | c. | median | |  | d. | range |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 28. Which of the following is a measure of the degree of variation among a set of scores?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | mean | |  | b. | mode | |  | c. | standard deviation | |  | d. | median |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 29. The standard deviation is the square root of the average squared deviation of scores from the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | normal curve. | |  | b. | median. | |  | c. | mean. | |  | d. | range. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 30. Eileen wants to know how consistent her golf scores have been during the past season. Which of the following measures would tell her what she wants to know?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | mean | |  | b. | median | |  | c. | standard deviation | |  | d. | correlation coefficient |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 31. Although Danielle’s history class is sometimes longer or shorter than usual, on average each class is 55 minutes. If the lengths of these classes form a normal curve, which statistic would enable Danielle to estimate the probability that any single class will last somewhere between 52 and 58 minutes?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | range | |  | b. | median | |  | c. | correlation coefficient | |  | d. | standard deviation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 32. The symmetrical bell‑shaped figure used to represent the distribution of many physical and psychological characteristics is called a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | bar graph. | |  | b. | normal curve. | |  | c. | range. | |  | d. | standard deviation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 33. Jerome scored 100 on the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale. What does this mean?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | He has below-average intelligence. | |  | b. | He has above-average intelligence. | |  | c. | He is of average intelligence. | |  | d. | His intelligence level cannot be determined. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 34. If a set of standardized test scores is normally distributed, having a mean of 65 and a standard deviation of 15, approximately 68 percent of the group members receive scores somewhere between   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 65 and 75. | |  | b. | 65 and 80. | |  | c. | 55 and 75. | |  | d. | 50 and 80. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 35. If IQ scores are normally distributed, having a mean of 100 and a standard deviation of 15, approximately what percentage of people have IQ scores somewhere between 70 and 130?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 34 | |  | b. | 50 | |  | c. | 68 | |  | d. | 95 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 36. Approximately 95 percent of the cases represented by the normal curve fall within \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ standard deviation(s) from the mean.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 1 | |  | b. | 2 | |  | c. | 3 | |  | d. | 5 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 37. Roughly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ percent of the cases represented by the normal curve fall within one standard deviation on either side of the mean.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 16 | |  | b. | 34 | |  | c. | 68 | |  | d. | 95 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 38. Approximately what percentage of the cases represented by the normal curve fall within three standard deviations from the mean?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | 34 | |  | b. | 68 | |  | c. | 95 | |  | d. | 100 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 39. A normal curve would approximate the distribution of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | males and females in the total American population. | |  | b. | American children enrolled in each of the first through sixth grades. | |  | c. | the physical heights of all American women. | |  | d. | all of these data. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 40. A variable is defined as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the gap between the highest and lowest scores. | |  | b. | anything that can vary and is feasible and ethical to measure. | |  | c. | a coefficient. | |  | d. | a computed measure of how much scores vary around the mean. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 41. Anything that can vary and is feasible and ethical to measure is called a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | scatterplot. | |  | b. | coefficient. | |  | c. | integer. | |  | d. | variable. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 42. Professor McLucas is measuring the relationship between intelligence test scores and later career achievement; that is, she is measuring whether these two \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are related.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ranges | |  | b. | standard deviations | |  | c. | variables | |  | d. | medians |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 43. When we ask, for example, how closely related are the personality scores of identical twins, we are asking how strongly two \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are related.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | standard deviations | |  | b. | means | |  | c. | variables | |  | d. | scatterplots |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 44. Correlational research is most useful for purposes of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | explanation. | |  | b. | prediction. | |  | c. | control. | |  | d. | replication. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 45. To discover the extent to which economic status can be used to predict political preferences, researchers are most likely to use   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | standard deviations. | |  | b. | measures of central tendency. | |  | c. | correlational measures. | |  | d. | the means. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 46. Correlation is a measure of the extent to which two variables   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | are related. | |  | b. | are standardized. | |  | c. | influence each other. | |  | d. | are in the range. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 47. Which of the following is a statistical measure of a relationship between two variables?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a correlation coefficient | |  | b. | standard deviation | |  | c. | mean | |  | d. | median |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 48. A correlation between physical attractiveness and dating frequency of +.60 would indicate that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | physical attractiveness has no causal influence on dating frequency. | |  | b. | more frequent dating is associated with lower levels of physical attractiveness. | |  | c. | it is impossible to predict levels of physical attractiveness based on knowledge of dating frequency. | |  | d. | less frequent dating is associated with lower levels of physical attractiveness. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 49. If the correlation between the physical weight and reading ability of children is –.85, this would indicate that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | there is very little statistical relationship between weight and reading ability among children. | |  | b. | low body weight has a negative effect on the reading abilities of children. | |  | c. | better reading ability is associated with greater physical weight among children. | |  | d. | body weight has no causal influence on the reading abilities of children. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 50. A direct relationship in which two sets of scores increase together or decrease together represents a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | normal curve. | |  | b. | scatterplot. | |  | c. | positive correlation. | |  | d. | statistical significance. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 51. A researcher would be most likely to discover a positive correlation between   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | intelligence and academic success. | |  | b. | poverty and physical health. | |  | c. | self-esteem and depression. | |  | d. | school grades and school absences. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 52. Which of the following correlations between self-esteem and body weight would enable you to most accurately predict body weight from knowledge of level of self-esteem?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | +.60 | |  | b. | +.01 | |  | c. | –.10 | |  | d. | –.06 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 53. Which of the following correlation coefficients expresses the strongest degree of relationship between two variables?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | –.12 | |  | b. | –.99 | |  | c. | +.25 | |  | d. | –.50 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 54. If the correlation between children's intelligence and their creativity is +1.00, this would indicate that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | there is very little statistical relationship between the two variables. | |  | b. | lower intelligence has a negative effect on creativity level. | |  | c. | among children, increased creativity is associated with higher intelligence. | |  | d. | level of intelligence has no causal influence on the creativity of children. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 55. An inverse relationship in which scores for one variable increase as scores for another variable decrease represents a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | variable. | |  | b. | positive correlation. | |  | c. | normal curve. | |  | d. | negative correlation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 56. If psychologists discovered that wealthy people are less satisfied with their marriages than poor people are, this would indicate that wealth and marital satisfaction are   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | causally related. | |  | b. | negatively correlated. | |  | c. | independent variables. | |  | d. | positively correlated. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 57. A graphed cluster of dots, each of which represents the values of two factors, is called a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | normal curve. | |  | b. | scatterplot. | |  | c. | standard deviation. | |  | d. | correlation coefficient. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 58. Dr. Johnson has used a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to display the results of his study on the correlation between college student stress and academic performance.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | bar graph | |  | b. | scatterplot | |  | c. | table | |  | d. | normal curve |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 59. Displaying data in a scatterplot can help us see the extent to which two variables are   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | random samples. | |  | b. | located on the normal curve. | |  | c. | correlated. | |  | d. | related to the mean. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 60. If the points on a scatterplot are clustered in a pattern that extends from the upper left to the lower right, this would suggest that the two variables depicted are   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | statistically significant. | |  | b. | positively correlated. | |  | c. | negatively correlated. | |  | d. | not correlated. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 61. Professor O’Malley displays on a scatterplot the relationship between students' exam scores and their success at obtaining gainful employment. The points on the scatterplot are most likely clustered in a pattern that   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | resembles a U-shaped curve. | |  | b. | extends from the upper left to the lower right. | |  | c. | resembles a bell-shaped curve. | |  | d. | extends from the lower left to the upper right. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 62. Illusory correlation refers to   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the perception of a relationship between two variables that does not exist. | |  | b. | a correlation that exceeds the value of +1.00. | |  | c. | a random cluster of points on a scatterplot. | |  | d. | the belief that the correlation of two variables proves causation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 63. Gamblers often throw dice gently for low numbers and hard for high numbers. This most directly illustrates   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | an illusion of control. | |  | b. | a scatterplot. | |  | c. | random assignment. | |  | d. | regression toward the mean. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 64. The illusion that uncontrollable events are correlated with our actions is facilitated by a phenomenon known as   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | regression toward the mean. | |  | b. | the correlation coefficient. | |  | c. | the normal curve. | |  | d. | the standard deviation. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 65. Regression toward the mean refers to the tendency for   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | changes in one factor to predict changes in another factor. | |  | b. | unusual events to be followed by more ordinary events. | |  | c. | pessimistic thinking to trigger episodes of depression. | |  | d. | a placebo pill to reduce suffering. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 66. Colette received an unusually high grade of A on her first biology test and a B+ on the second, even though she studied equally for both tests. Which of the following best explains Colette's deteriorating pattern of performance?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | illusory correlation | |  | b. | the illusion of control | |  | c. | the random sampling effect | |  | d. | regression toward the mean |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 67. After sports magazines give cover-story attention to the recent outstanding performances of an athlete, the individual often suffers a real decline in performance. This may be at least partially explained in terms of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | illusory correlation. | |  | b. | the illusion of control. | |  | c. | the placebo effect. | |  | d. | regression toward the mean. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 68. To determine whether a difference between groups is reliable and statistically significant, you would use   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | regression toward the mean. | |  | b. | illusory correlation. | |  | c. | increased number of participants. | |  | d. | inferential statistics. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 69. Which of the following provides the best guidance on the significance of an observed difference between two research samples?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a skewed distribution | |  | b. | percentile scores | |  | c. | inferential statistics | |  | d. | bar graphs |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 70. Professor Gaunt is conducting a study on the factors that may be related to professional accomplishments and wants to ensure that his results describe the larger population. To accomplish his goal, he should use   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | inferential statistics. | |  | b. | a correlation. | |  | c. | descriptive statistics. | |  | d. | a score distribution. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 71. Jenn earned a 72 on her first psychology exam, a 70 on the second exam, and a 71 on the third exam. What can be said about her exam scores?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | They are a reliable representation of her performance in the class. | |  | b. | She needs to take more exams in order to determine a reliable idea of her class performance. | |  | c. | They do not represent her class performance. | |  | d. | They demonstrate variations in variability and reliability. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 72. Statistical reasoning can help us to generalize correctly from a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | range to a standard deviation. | |  | b. | standard deviation to a mean. | |  | c. | sample to a population. | |  | d. | bar graph to a skewed distribution. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 73. The best basis for generalizing results is from a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sample of cases.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | variable | |  | b. | representative | |  | c. | significant | |  | d. | unrepresentative |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 74. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ samples are better than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ samples.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Significant; variable | |  | b. | Representative; unrepresentative | |  | c. | Variable; representative | |  | d. | Significant; unrepresentative |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 75. Which statement is true regarding representative samples?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Generalizations based on a few unrepresentative cases are unreliable. | |  | b. | Exceptional cases are the best for drawing conclusions that can be generalized to the population. | |  | c. | Research usually samples from the entire human population. | |  | d. | Fewer cases from an unrepresentative sample are better than many cases from a representative sample. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 76. Professor Heinz wants to examine the impact of parental divorce on childhood outcomes. To do so, he collects data from adult participants who experienced the divorce of their parents when they were children. His participants make up a(n)   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | variable sample. | |  | b. | representative sample. | |  | c. | significant sample. | |  | d. | unrepresentative sample. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 77. A sample average can be used to estimate a population average with greater precision if the sample is   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | large. | |  | b. | a skewed distribution. | |  | c. | highly variable. | |  | d. | vivid and memorable. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 78. Which of the following is true of larger samples?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | They are less representative. | |  | b. | They make for a more replicable study. | |  | c. | They are more variable. | |  | d. | They have larger standard deviations. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 79. The college dean is deciding whether to build a new dormitory to house an increase in student enrollments or try to fit everyone in the existing dormitories. His colleague suggests asking 15 students for their opinions. He would prefer to ask all 75 of the students in an existing dorm. Why?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Representative samples are better than biased samples. | |  | b. | Bigger samples are better than smaller ones. | |  | c. | More estimates are better than fewer estimates. | |  | d. | Descriptive statistics are more precise. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 80. Which of the following events is the most probable?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | flipping 6 or more heads in 10 coin flips | |  | b. | flipping 60 or more heads in 100 coin flips | |  | c. | flipping 600 or more heads in 1000 coin flips | |  | d. | All these events are equally probable. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 81. In a single day, 45 babies were born in hospital X, 65 babies in hospital Y, and 25 babies in hospital Z. At which hospital is there the greatest probability that more than 60 percent of the babies are of the same sex?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | hospital X | |  | b. | hospital Y | |  | c. | hospital Z | |  | d. | The probability is the same at all three hospitals. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 82. A statistical procedure for analyzing the results of multiple studies to reach an overall conclusion is called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | effect size. | |  | b. | meta-analysis. | |  | c. | statistical significance. | |  | d. | the null hypothesis. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 83. Professor Mitchell wants to determine whether social media have a negative effect on students. To get the most accurate results, she is combining the results of multiple studies on this subject. She is conducting a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | correlational study. | |  | b. | meta-analysis. | |  | c. | measure of variation. | |  | d. | measure of central tendency. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 84. All statistical tests begin with the assumption that no difference exists between groups. This is called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | effect size. | |  | b. | meta-analysis. | |  | c. | statistical significance. | |  | d. | the null hypothesis. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 85. In a study of differences in impulsiveness between men and women, Professor Stuart begins by assuming that there are no differences between men and women. This is called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a correlation. | |  | b. | the null hypothesis. | |  | c. | a measure of variation. | |  | d. | regression toward the mean. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 86. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means that the observed differences between scores is probably not due to chance variation between the samples.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Standard deviation | |  | b. | Statistical significance | |  | c. | The range | |  | d. | The normal curve |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 87. Which measure of central tendency is more reliable when the data come from scores with low variability?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | mean | |  | b. | median | |  | c. | mode | |  | d. | variance |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 88. The precision with which a sample average approximates a population average increases as the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | amount of variability in the sample increases. | |  | b. | amount of variability in the sample decreases. | |  | c. | mean of the sample increases. | |  | d. | mean of the sample decreases. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 89. A statistically significant difference between two sample groups is NOT likely to be   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a reflection of differences between the populations they represent. | |  | b. | due to chance variation within and between the sample groups. | |  | c. | observed more than 5 percent of the time the groups are compared. | |  | d. | observed when the two groups are very large. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 90. Dr. Johnson is testing academic differences among elementary school children from rich and poor families. What would a statistically significant finding mean?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | There is no difference in academic performance among elementary school children from rich and poor families. | |  | b. | There is a difference in academic performance among elementary school children from rich and poor families. | |  | c. | Compared with rich children, poor elementary school children perform better academically. | |  | d. | Compared with poor children, rich elementary school children perform better academically. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 91. Averages derived from scores with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are more reliable than averages based on scores with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | low variability; high variability | |  | b. | low range; high ranges | |  | c. | high variability; low variability | |  | d. | high ranges; low ranges |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 92. To decide whether observed differences between samples reflect actual differences between populations, you should determine the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the observed differences.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | mean | |  | b. | median | |  | c. | standard deviation | |  | d. | statistical significance |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 93. Differences between two sample averages are most likely to be statistically significant if   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the difference between the samples is large. | |  | b. | the standard deviations of the samples are large. | |  | c. | both samples are drawn from the same population. | |  | d. | the sample means are larger than the sample medians. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |