**Quiz 3**

* **Due** Mar 1 at 11:59pm

* **Points** 10

* **Questions** 10

* **Available** Mar 1 at 12am - Mar 1 at 11:59pm 23 hours and 59 minutes

* **Time Limit** 30 Minutes

**Instructions**

**Quiz #3**

All quizzes will be cumulative. You will have 30 minutes to complete the quiz and your answers will be locked after you proceed to the next question. Do not log off and log back on to finish the quiz.

This quiz was locked Mar 1 at 11:59pm.

Attempt History

|  | **Attempt** | **Time** | **Score** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **LATEST** | [Attempt 1](https://ilearn.laccd.edu/courses/223092/quizzes/1769889/history?version=1) | 12 minutes | 9 out of 10 |

 Correct answers are no longer available.

Score for this quiz: **9** out of 10

Submitted Feb 21 at 10:16pm

This attempt took 12 minutes.

**Question 1**

**1 / 1 pts**

How would a psychologist test the hypothesis that a new stress-reduction program really works?



Try to accept the hypothesis that it does not work.



Try to reject the hypothesis that it does not work.



Try to reject the hypothesis that it does work.



Try to accept the hypothesis that it does work.

**Question 2**

**1 / 1 pts**

The item below is based on the following scenario.  
  
A health psychologist is interested in the effectiveness of a new exercise on reducing the rate of heart attacks because the exercise requires no equipment and, therefore, can be done without cost.  
  
What is the null hypothesis?



The exercise will make no difference or will increase the rate of heart attacks.



The exercise will make no difference in the rate of heart attacks.



People will not participate because it does not cost them any money.



The exercise will make no difference or will reduce the rate of heart attacks.

**Question 3**

**1 / 1 pts**

The correct argument for using a one-tailed test when there is a clear basis for predicting a result in a given direction is that



it is more conservative in that one-tailed tests make rejecting the null hypothesis harder.



the underlying mathematics of one-tailed tests are more accurate.



if the result is opposite to the prediction, the researcher can still do a two-tailed test later.



it is less conservative in that one-tailed tests make rejecting the null hypothesis easier.

**Question 4**

**1 / 1 pts**

A one-tailed test is associated with



a directional hypothesis.



a nondirectional hypothesis.



the null hypothesis.



the research hypothesis.

**Question 5**

**1 / 1 pts**

Rejecting the null hypothesis at the .05 level means that



there is less than a 95% chance of getting such an extreme result if the research hypothesis is true.



there is less than a 5% chance of getting such an extreme result if the null hypothesis is true.



there is more than a 95% chance of getting such an extreme result if the research hypothesis is true.



there is more than a 5% chance of getting such an extreme result if the null hypothesis is true.

**Question 6**

**1 / 1 pts**

If the cutoff *Z* score on the comparison distribution is –1.64 and the sample *Z* score is 2.05 on the comparison distribution, the correct decision is to



reject the null hypothesis.



accept the research hypothesis.



fail to reject the null hypothesis.



fail to accept the research hypothesis.

**Question 7**

**1 / 1 pts**

Which of the following *z*-score values represents the location farthest from the mean?​



​*z* = +1.00



​*z* = –1.00



​*z* = –2.00



​*z* = +0.50

**Question 8**

**1 / 1 pts**

For a population with *µ* = 80 and *σ* = 6, what is the *z*-score corresponding to *X* = 68?​



​–2.00



​–12.00



​–0.50



​+2.00

**Question 9**

**1 / 1 pts**

You have a score of *X* = 65 on an exam. Which set of parameters would give you the best grade on the exam?​



​*μ* = 60 and *σ* = 10



​*μ* = 70 and *σ* = 10



​*μ* = 60 and *σ* = 5



​*μ* = 70 and *σ* = 5

**IncorrectQuestion 10**

**0 / 1 pts**

Last week Sarah had exams in math and in Spanish. On the math exam, the mean was *µ* = 40 with *σ* = 5, and Sarah had a score of *X* = 45. On the Spanish exam, the mean was *µ* = 60 with *σ* = 8, and Sarah had a score of *X* = 68. For which class should Sara expect the better grade?​



​Spanish



​The grades should be the same because the two exam scores are in the same location.



​There is not enough information to determine which is the better grade.



​Math

Quiz Score: **9** out of 10

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