

Quiz 04

⚠ This is a preview of the published version of the quiz

Started: Oct 23 at 7:55am

Quiz Instructions

You are welcome to peek at this page early, but it may be subject to change. It will be finalized by noon on the **fourth Wednesday of the semester** (<https://umsystem.instructure.com/courses/262290/pages/fall-2024-deadlines>). Do not start work on this page any earlier than that.

Select the appropriate answer for each question. Read the questions carefully because you only get one chance for this quiz.



Question 1 1 pts

By tradition, the outcome variable is placed on the vertical axis (y-axis).

☐

True

☐

False



Question 2 1 pts

The scatterplot helps you assess which features of the relationship between two continuous variables (check all that apply).

☐

The direction of the relationship

☐

Nonlinear patterns

☐

The strength of the relationship



Question 3 1 pts

If the covariance between two variables is negative, what tendencies will you notice with the data (check all that apply).

- ☐ above average values of X are associated with above average values of Y
- ☐ above average values of X are associated with below average values of Y
- ☐ below average values of X are associated with above average values of Y
- ☐ below average values of X are associated with below average values of Y



Question 4 1 pts

The correlation coefficient is always between 0 and 1.



True



False



Question 5 1 pts

There is controversy of the use of the effect size to gauge the practical significance of a research finding.



True



False



Question 6 1 pts

A boxplot helps you assess the strength of the relationship between two categorical variables.



True



False



Question 7 1 pts

Row percents add up to 100% within each row of your table



True



False



Question 8 1 pts

If your percentages add up to more than 100%, you need to change how much you round your data



True



False



Question 9 1 pts

While you should normally round your percentages to two significant figures, you might want to round to three significant figures instead if



your percentages are close to 1%, 10% or 100%



your percentages are close to 25%, 50%, and 75%



your percentages add up to less than 100%



Question 10 1 pts

If one of your categorical variables has a larger number of categories than the other, you should consider making that variable your rows. The reason for this is



a large number of columns forces you to read across very long lines of text



outcome variables always have a large number of categories



row categories require less rounding than column categories

Not saved

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