Question 1 (1 point) ✓ *Saved*

The mean, median, or mode could be used to represent an average.

- (•) True
- ( ) False

Question 2 (1 point) ✓ *Saved*

Correlation implies causation.

- ( ) True
- (•) False

Question 3 (1 point) ✓ *Saved*

The strength of a percentage is unrelated to sample size.

- ( ) True
- (•) False

Question 4 (1 point) ✓ *Saved*

The purpose of statistical analysis is to sanitize the numbers we collect.

- (•) True
- ( ) False

Question 5 (1 point) ✓ *Saved*

Research may ultimately yield only an inconclusive answer rather than a probable or conclusive answer.

- (•) True
- ( ) False

Question 6 (1 point) ✓ *Saved*

Anecdotal evidence is generally sufficient support for a claim.

- ( ) True
- (•) False

Question 7 (1 point) ✓ *Saved*

Computer analyses always produce unbiased results.

- (•) True
- ( ) False

Question 8 (1 point) ✓ *Saved*

Reliable research produces results that can be replicated.

- (•) True
- ( ) False

Question 9 (1 point) ✓ *Saved*

Assumptions are ideas that we accept without proof.

- (•) True
- ( ) False

Question 10 (1 point) ✓ *Saved*

Which type of faulty statistical analysis occurs when someone omits data reflecting poor results in a few people to create the impression of universally strong results among people trying a new diet plan?

- ( ) undefined average
- (•) sanitized statistic
- ( ) bogus ranking
- ( ) biased meta-analysis

Question 11 (1 point) ✓ *Saved*

The value that occurs most often in a set of numbers is the _____.

- ( ) mean
- ( ) majority
- ( ) median
- (•) mode

Question 12 (1 point) ✓ *Saved*

Alternate explanations for a particular outcome are known as _____.

- ( ) correlating factors
- (•) confounding factors
- ( ) affirming factors
- ( ) causal factors

Question 13 (1 point) ✓ *Saved*

When we come to a conclusion about what we don't know by reasoning from what we do know, we make _____.

- (•) an inference
- ( ) a claim
- ( ) an analysis
- ( ) a fallacy

Question 14 (1 point) ✓ *Saved*

Asking respondents to answer questions they are not qualified to answer is an example of a problem related to _____.

- (•) reliability
- ( ) misleading terminology
- ( ) exaggeration
- ( ) validity

Question 15 (1 point) ✓ *Saved*

The numerical measure of the strength of the relationship between variables is called _____.

- ( ) causation
- ( ) an interpretation
- (•) correlation
- ( ) a meta-analysis

Question 16 (1 point) ✓ *Saved*

Which of the following accurately represents the value of particular types of studies?

- ( ) Large, extended studies are less reliable than small, brief ones.
- (•) Epidemiological studies are more reliable than laboratory studies.
- ( ) Anecdotal reports in human exposure trials are the strongest studies.
- ( ) Data mining often produces random correlations.

Question 17 (1 point) ✓ *Saved*

Which of the following is the *best* approach when evaluating sources of evidence?

- ( ) Assume the most recent information is the most reliable.
- ( ) Ignore research studies funded by special interest groups.
- (•) Look for a consensus among a variety of respected sources.
- ( ) Avoid all information from Twitter feeds.