

In-Video Quiz Questions for
Unit 4, Part 1: (3) Inference for comparing two independent means

(04:51)

1. What is the appropriate critical value?

<i>biscuit intake</i>	\bar{x}	s	n
solitaire	52.1 g	45.1 g	22
no distraction	27.1 g	26.4 g	22

- (a) 1.72
- (b) 1.96
- (c) 2.07
- (d) 2.08

(05:21)

2. Which of the following is the best interpretation for this interval?

We are 95% confident that...

- (a) the difference between the average snack consumption of those who eat with and without distractions is between 1.83 g and 48.17 g.
- (b) those who eat with distractions consume 1.83 g and 48.17 g more snacks than those who eat without distractions, on average.
- (c) those who eat with distractions consume 1.83 g and 48.17 g less snacks than those who eat without distractions, on average.
- (d) those who eat with distractions consume 1.83 g less to 48.17 g more snacks than those who eat without distractions, on average.
- (e) those who eat with distractions consume 1.83 g more to 48.17 g less snacks than those who eat without distractions, on average. 95% of distracted eaters consume between 32.1 g to 72.1 g of snacks after lunch.

(07:03)

3. What is the p-value?

- (a) between 0.005 and 0.01
- (b) between 0.01 and 0.02
- (c) between 0.025 and 0.05
- (d) between 0.05 and 0.10
- (e) between 0.10 and 0.20

Answers:

1. d

Explanation: $df = 21$, two-tail area = 5%.

2. b

Explanation: The interpretation should indicate the direction of the relationship (i.e. which group is higher) and the difference between with and without distractions is positive.

3. c

Explanation: $df = 21$, $T = 2.24$, and we're looking for a two-tailed p-value.