MMET02-01\_E\_Unit01\_Question01

Which is an example of numeric data?

* time (1 Pts)
* eye color (0 Pts)
* marital status (0 Pts)
* gender (0 Pts)

MMET02-01\_E\_Unit01\_Question02

Which of the following is a measure of center?

* median (1 Pts)
* standard deviation (0 Pts)
* minimum value (0 Pts)
* range (0 Pts)

MMET02-01\_E\_Unit01\_Question03

Which is an example of a non-probability sample?

* convenience sample (1 Pts)
* simple random sample (0 Pts)
* systematic sample (0 Pts)
* stratified sample (0 Pts)

MMET02-01\_E\_Unit01\_Question04

What is the classical probability of rolling a six with a single die?

* 1/6 (1 Pts)
* 1/8 (0 Pts)
* 1/4 (0 Pts)
* 1/2 (0 Pts)

MMET02-01\_E\_Unit01\_Question05

Which of the following is an example of a subjective probability?

* the risk of running into traffic (1 Pts)
* the outcome of a coin toss (0 Pts)
* the odds of winning Blackjack at the casino (0 Pts)
* predicted response as the result of a marketing experiment (0 Pts)

MMET02-01\_E\_Unit02\_Question01

A crosstabulation consisting of two variables is known as a …

* … 2x2 table. (1 Pts)
* … 2x1 table. (0 Pts)
* …2x3 table. (0 Pts)
* … 4x1 table. (0 Pts)

MMET02-01\_E\_Unit02\_Question02

A very high p-value when testing the difference between two means can indicate what?

* There is no statistically significant difference between the two means. (1 Pts)
* There is no suggestion of any difference in the means. (0 Pts)
* A larger sample size is definitely needed. (0 Pts)
* There is probably something wrong with your calculations. (0 Pts)

MMET02-01\_E\_Unit02\_Question03

A parametric statistical test is for when the two variables …

* … have a normal distribution. (1 Pts)
* … are at the nominal level of measurement. (0 Pts)
* … have an unknown distribution. (0 Pts)
* … have an extremely small sample size. (0 Pts)

MMET02-01\_E\_Unit02\_Question04

What is the percentage of variation from knowing x from a y variable in a Pearson product moment correlation of 0.5?

* 25% (1 Pts)
* 30% (0 Pts)
* 5% (0 Pts)
* 50% (0 Pts)

MMET02-01\_E\_Unit02\_Question05

The Pearson product moment correlation is good at …

* … measuring linear relationships between variables. (1 Pts)
* … measuring nonlinear relationships between variables. (0 Pts)
* … measuring the difference between two means. (0 Pts)
* … analyzing the relationship between two nominal variables. (0 Pts)

MMET02-01\_E\_Unit03\_Question01

Which events are responsible for creating random variables?

* experiments (1 Pts)
* global news (0 Pts)
* special travel (0 Pts)
* random accidents (0 Pts)

MMET02-01\_E\_Unit03\_Question02

A discrete random variable creates which type of probability distribution?

* discrete probability distribution (1 Pts)
* continuous probability distribution (0 Pts)
* uniform probability distribution (0 Pts)
* special probability distribution (0 Pts)

MMET02-01\_E\_Unit03\_Question03

A continuous random variable creates what type of probability distribution?

* continuous probability distribution (1 Pts)
* discrete probability distribution (0 Pts)
* uniform probability distribution (0 Pts)
* judgmental probability distribution (0 Pts)

MMET02-01\_E\_Unit03\_Question04

What is another name for the Gaussian distribution?

* normal distribution (1 Pts)
* uniform distribution (0 Pts)
* gamma distribution (0 Pts)
* beta distribution (0 Pts)

MMET02-01\_E\_Unit03\_Question05

Which type of test was created under the pseudonym “Student”?

* t-test (1 Pts)
* z-test (0 Pts)
* f-test (0 Pts)
* b-test (0 Pts)

MMET02-01\_E\_Unit04\_Question01

Which of the following represents a point estimate?

* a sample which demonstrates the gender split is a proportion of 0.5 male to female (1 Pts)
* a mean hourly salary which ranges from $15-$20 per hour (0 Pts)
* the proportion of married people in a sample ranging from 0.5 to 0.8 (0 Pts)
* a median wealth index ranging from 8-10 on a scale of 1-10 (0 Pts)

MMET02-01\_E\_Unit04\_Question02

What outcome do researchers desire when calculating a point estimate?

* a single most likely value of the population parameter (1 Pts)
* nothing in particular (0 Pts)
* a range of values to estimate the most likely values where the population parameter lies (0 Pts)
* several competing estimates of the population parameters (0 Pts)

MMET02-01\_E\_Unit04\_Question03

Interval estimates and point estimates are both components of what type of statistics?

* inferential statistics (1 Pts)
* multivariate statistics (0 Pts)
* critical statistics (0 Pts)
* general statistics (0 Pts)

MMET02-01\_E\_Unit04\_Question04

Which of the following represents an interval estimate?

* a mean annual salary which ranges from $35K-50K per year (1 Pts)
* a sample which demonstrates the gender split in a proportion of 0.8 male to female (0 Pts)
* the median annual revenue for firms sampled at $200,000 (0 Pts)
* the mean age from a sample being 45 years (0 Pts)

MMET02-01\_E\_Unit04\_Question05

What is one of the most popular interval estimates?

* confidence interval (1 Pts)
* general interval (0 Pts)
* statistical interval (0 Pts)
* alpha interval (0 Pts)

MMET02-01\_E\_Unit05\_Question01

The alternate hypothesis assumes …

* … the treatment effect is statistically significant. (1 Pts)
* … there is no effect from the treatment. (0 Pts)
* … the effect of the treatment is confounded. (0 Pts)
* … causation has occurred with the variables. (0 Pts)

MMET02-01\_E\_Unit05\_Question02

What should the reaction be if the p-value is >= alpha?

* Fail to reject the null hypothesis. (1 Pts)
* Reject the null hypothesis. (0 Pts)
* Do not make any decisions. (0 Pts)
* Adjust the alpha. (0 Pts)

MMET02-01\_E\_Unit05\_Question03

Which of the following is an interval estimate version of hypothesis testing?

* confidence intervals (1 Pts)
* clinical trials (0 Pts)
* regression analysis (0 Pts)
* analysis of variance (0 Pts)

MMET02-01\_E\_Unit05\_Question04

What probability distribution is used for hypothesis testing with an unknown standard deviation?

* t-distribution (1 Pts)
* univariate distribution (0 Pts)
* subjective probability distribution (0 Pts)
* normative probability distribution (0 Pts)

MMET02-01\_E\_Unit05\_Question05

Which hypothesis test is used with two independent samples?

* independent samples t-test (1 Pts)
* paired t-test (0 Pts)
* analysis of variance (0 Pts)
* correlation analysis (0 Pts)

MMET02-01\_E\_Unit06\_Question01

Regression analysis with a single independent variable is called …

* … simple linear regression. (1 Pts)
* … multiple regression. (0 Pts)
* … general regression. (0 Pts)
* … 5-stage regression. (0 Pts)

MMET02-01\_E\_Unit06\_Question02

The intercept in a regression analysis represents the value when of y when x = …

* … 0. (1 Pts)
* … 5. (0 Pts)
* … 10. (0 Pts)
* … 25. (0 Pts)

MMET02-01\_E\_Unit06\_Question03

Which of the following is a graphical technique to visually assess the strength of a linear relationship?

* scatterplot (1 Pts)
* pie chart (0 Pts)
* bar graph (0 Pts)
* box and whisker plot (0 Pts)

MMET02-01\_E\_Unit06\_Question04

A common optimization method for fitting a regression analysis is …

* … least-squares. (1 Pts)
* … maximum gain. (0 Pts)
* … curve analysis. (0 Pts)
* … maximization plotting. (0 Pts)

MMET02-01\_E\_Unit06\_Question05

Residuals in a regression analysis represent …

* … the difference in the predicted versus actual values. (1 Pts)
* … how much money the regression analysis leaves on the table. (0 Pts)
* … additional slack in the regression parameters. (0 Pts)
* … the values needed for the regression equation to achieve statistical significance. (0 Pts)