- 1. Sample sizes are 36 and 45. Confidence level is 99%. t^* is
- a) 2.704
- b) 2.750
- c) 1.697
- d) 1.684
- 2. For confidence level 95%, *z** is
- a) 2.704
- b) 1.645
- c) 1.960
- d) 2.576

- 3. You test H0: μ =12 vs. HA: μ <12. Sample size is 47. Suppose the value of test statistic t is -2.425. P-value is
- a) 0.01<p<0.02
- b) 0.005<p<0.01
- c) p=0.01
- d) p=0.005
- 4. You test H0: μ =2 vs. HA: μ >2. Sample size is 56. Suppose the value of test statistic t is 1.578. P-value is
- a) 0.05<p<0.10
- b) 0.10<p<0.20
- c) p=0.10
- d) p=0.05

- 5. You test H0: μ =8 vs. HA: μ \neq 8. Sample size is 34. Suppose the value of test statistic t is -0.489. P-value is
- a) p>0.25
- *b)* 0.20<p<0.25
- c) p<0.25
- d) p>0.50
- 6. You test *HO*: *p*=43 vs. *HA*: *p*>43. Suppose the value of test statistic *z* is 2.653. P-value is
- a) 0.0025<p<0.005
- b) 0.005<p<0.01
- c) p=0.10
- d) p=0.005

- 7. You test H0: p=30 vs. HA: p<30. Suppose the value of test statistic z is -2.326. P-value is
- a) p=0.02
- b) 0.01<p<0.02
- c) p=0.0099
- d) p=0.099
- 8. You test H0: p=10 vs. $HA: p\neq 10$. Suppose the value of test statistic z is -1.73. P-value is
- a) 0.0418
- b) 0.0836
- c) 0.9582
- d) 1.9164

A researcher wanted to see if there was a relationship between education attainment level and whether someone smokes or does not smoke. She classified education attainment into five categories: did not graduate from high school, high school graduate, some college, college graduate, or graduate degree, and then performed a chi-square test on the data.

- 9. What were the degrees of freedom?
- a) (5)(2)=10
- *b)* (4)(2)=8
- c) (4)(1)=4
- d) cannot be determined without the data
- 10. Suppose the chi-square value for the test was 12.96. What is the p-value?
- a) 0.01 < p < 0.02
- b) 0.02
- c) 0.02
- d) 0.025

Would you feel comfortable using the onesample t-procedures to analyze each of these data?

0		0012238
1		0
2	ĺ	1
3	ĺ	
4	ĺ	
5	ĺ	1
6	ĺ	
7	ĺ	0