

- 1) What is the **population** in statistics?
 - (a) The total set of subjects in which we are interested.
 - (b) The subset of the population for whom we have data.
 - (c) The total number of people in a country
 - (d) The total number of animals in a region
- 2) What is a **sample** in statistics?
 - (a) The total set of subjects in which we are interested.
 - (b) The subset of the population for whom we have data.
 - (c) The total number of people in a country
 - (d) The total number of animals in a region
- 3) What is the purpose of the **description** component in statistics?
 - (e) To plan how to obtain data.
 - (a) To summarize the data obtained
 - (b) To make decisions and predictions
 - (c) To formulate a statistical question
- 4) What is the purpose of the **inference** component in statistics?
 - (a) To plan how to obtain data.
 - (b) To summarize the data obtained
 - (c) To make decisions and predictions
 - (d) To formulate a statistical question
- 5) What are subjects in a study?
 - (a) The entities that we measure.
 - (b) The questions we ask.
 - (c) The data we collect.
 - (d) The conclusions we draw.
- 6) What is a statistic?
 - (a) A number calculated from data.
 - (b) A type of mathematical equation
 - (c) A type of graph
 - (d) A type of chart
- 7) What is Descriptive Statistics?
 - (a) Methods for summarizing the collected data.
 - (b) Methods for collecting data.
 - (c) Methods for interpreting data.
 - (d) Methods for designing studies.
- 8) What is Inferential Statistics?
 - (a) Methods for summarizing the collected data.
 - (b) Methods for collecting data.
 - (c) Methods for making decisions or predictions based on the data.
 - (d) Methods for designing studies.
- 9) What is a parameter in statistics?
 - (a) A number calculated from data.
 - (b) A characteristic of the population.
 - (c) A characteristic of the sample.
 - (d) A type of statistical method.
- 10) What is variability in statistics?
 - (a) The amount of spread in the data.
 - (b) The amount of skewness in the data.
 - (c) The amount of kurtosis in the data.
 - (d) The amount of correlation in the data.
- 11) What is the margin of error in statistics?
 - (a) A measure of the expected variability from one random sample to the next random sample
 - (b) A measure of the expected variability within a single random sample
 - (c) A measure of the expected variability between the sample and the population
 - (d) A measure of the expected variability between two different populations
- 12) What is a **row** in a data file?
 - (a) Measurements for a particular characteristic
 - (b) Measurements for a particular subject
 - (c) Measurements for a particular population
 - (d) Measurements for a particular sample
- 13) What is a **column** in a data file?
 - (a) Measurements for a particular characteristic
 - (b) Measurements for a particular subject
 - (c) Measurements for a particular population
 - (d) Measurements for a particular sample
- 14) What is **Numerical** data?
 - (a) Data that can be labeled
 - (b) Data that can be counted or measured.
 - (c) Data that can be categorized
 - (d) Data that can be ranked
- 15) What is a **database** in statistics?
 - (a) A collection of data files
 - (b) A collection of calculators
 - (c) A collection of computers
 - (d) A collection of statistical methods