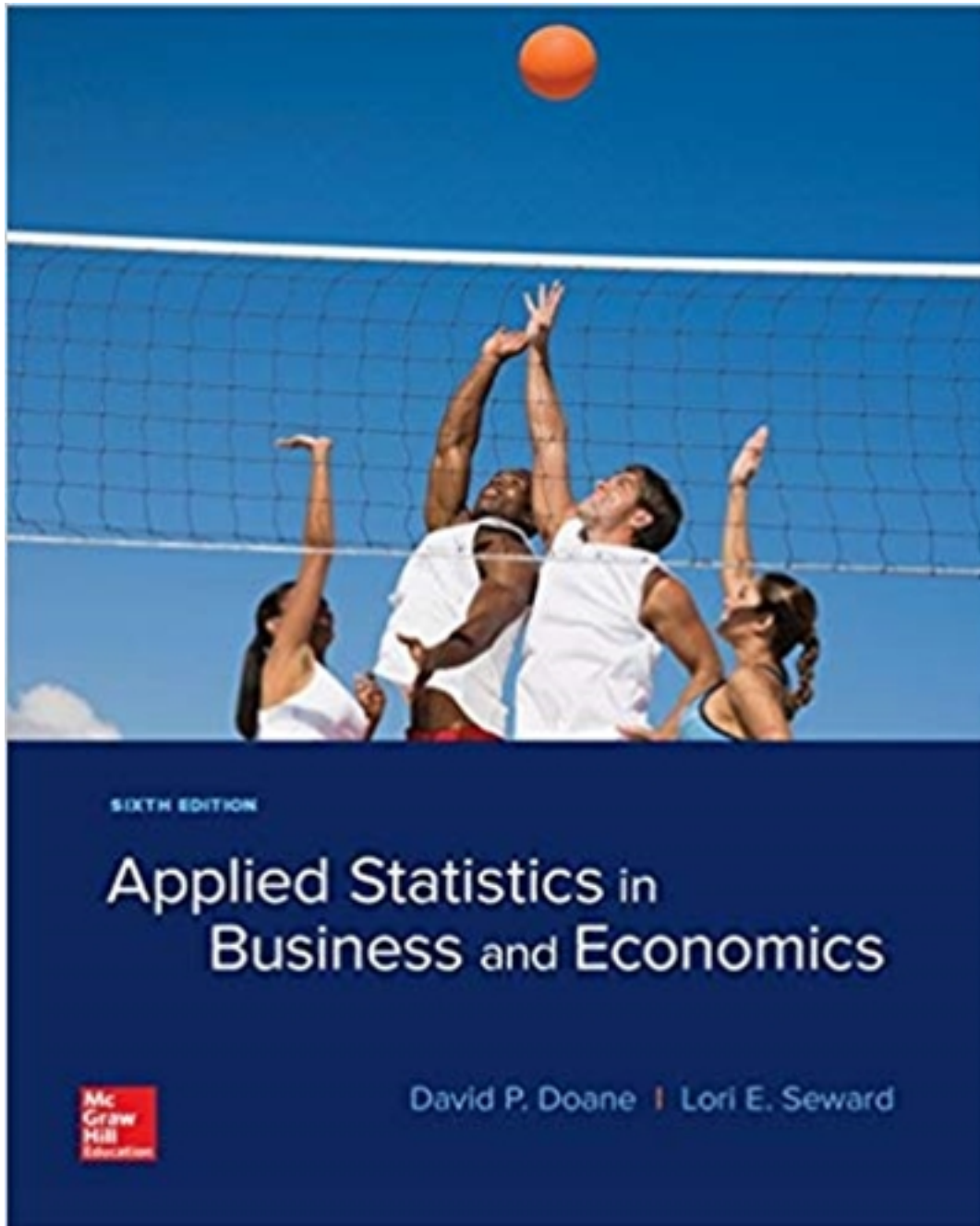


Test Bank for Applied Statistics in Business and Economics 6th Edition by Doane

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Test Bank

Applied Statistics in Business and Economics, 6e (Doane)
Chapter 2 Data Collection

- 1) Categorical data have values that are described by words rather than numbers.
- 2) Numerical data can be either discrete or continuous.
- 3) Categorical data are also referred to as nominal or qualitative data.
- 4) The number of checks processed at a bank in a day is an example of categorical data.
- 5) The number of planes per day that land at an airport is an example of discrete data.
- 6) The weight of a bag of dog food is an example of discrete data.
- 7) In last year's annual report, Thompson Distributors indicated that it had 12 regional warehouses. This is an example of ordinal level data.
- 8) Nominal data refer to data that can be ordered in a natural way.
- 9) This year, Oxnard University produced two football All-Americans. This is an example of continuous data.
- 10) The type of statistical test that we can perform is independent of the level of measurement of the variable of interest.
- 11) Your weight recorded at your annual physical would *not* be ratio data, because you cannot have zero weight.
- 12) The level of measurement for categorical data is nominal.
- 13) Temperature measured in degrees Fahrenheit is an example of interval data.
- 14) The closing price of a stock is an example of ratio data.
- 15) The *Statistical Abstract of the United States* is a huge annual compendium of data for the United States, and it is available online free of charge.
- 16) Ordinal data can be treated as if it were nominal data but not vice versa.
- 17) Responses on a seven-point Likert scale are usually treated as ratio data.
- 18) Likert scales are especially important in opinion polls and marketing surveys.
- 19) Ordinal data are data that can be ranked based on some natural characteristic of the items.
- 20) Ratio data are distinguished from interval data by the presence of a zero reference point.

- 21) It is better to attempt a census of a large population instead of relying on a sample.
- 22) Judgment sampling and convenience sampling are nonrandom sampling techniques.
- 23) A problem with judgment sampling is that the sample may not reflect the population.
- 24) When the population is large, a sample estimate is usually preferable to a census.
- 25) Sampling error is avoidable by choosing the sample scientifically.
- 26) A sampling frame is used to identify the target population in a statistical study.
- 27) By taking a systematic sample, in which we select every 50th shopper arriving at a specific store, we are approximating a random sample of shoppers.
- 28) A worker collecting data from every other shopper who leaves a store is taking a simple random sample of customer opinion.
- 29) Creating a list of people by taking the third name listed on every 10th page of the phone book is an example of convenience sampling.
- 30) Internet surveys posted on popular websites have no bias since anyone can reply.
- 31) Analysis of month-by-month changes in stock market prices during the most recent recession would require the use of time series data.
- 32) A cluster sample is a type of stratified sample that is based on geographical location.
- 33) An advantage of a systematic sample is that no list of enumerated data items is required.
- 34) Telephone surveys often have a low response rate and fail to reach the desired population.
- 35) Mail surveys are attractive because of their high response rates.
- 36) A problem with convenience sampling is that the target population is not well-defined.
- 37) If you randomly sample 50 students about their favorite places to eat, the data collected would be referred to as cross-sectional data.
- 38) The number of FedEx shipping centers in each of 50 cities would be ordinal level data.
- 39) Internet surveys posted on popular websites suffer from nonresponse bias.
- 40) Different variables are usually shown as *columns* of a multivariate data set.
- 41) Each row in a multivariate data matrix is an observation (e.g., an individual response).

- 42) A bivariate data set has only two observations on a variable.
- 43) Running times for 3,000 runners in a 5k race would be a multivariate data set.
- 44) Running times for 500 runners in a 5k race would be a univariate data set.
- 45) A list of the salaries, ages, and years of experience for 50 CEOs is a multivariate data set.
- 46) The daily closing price of Apple stock over the past month would be a time series.
- 47) The number of words on 50 randomly chosen textbook pages would be cross-sectional data.
- 48) A Likert scale with an even number of scale points between "Strongly Agree" and "Strongly Disagree" is intended to prevent "neutral" choices.
- 49) Private statistical databases (e.g., CRSP) are usually free.
- 50) An investment firm rates bonds for Aard Co Inc. as "B+," while bonds of Deva Corp. are rated "AA." Which level of measurement would be appropriate for such data?
- A) Nominal
 - B) Ordinal
 - C) Interval
 - D) Ratio
- 51) Which variable is *least* likely to be regarded as ratio data?
- A) Length of time required for a randomly chosen vehicle to cross a toll bridge (minutes)
 - B) Weight of a randomly chosen student (pounds)
 - C) Number of fatalities in a randomly chosen traffic disaster (persons)
 - D) Student's evaluation of a professor's teaching (Likert scale)
- 52) Which of the following is numerical data?
- A) Your gender
 - B) The brand of cell phone you own
 - C) Whether you have an American Express card
 - D) The fuel economy (MPG) of your car
- 53) Measurements from a sample are called
- A) statistics.
 - B) inferences.
 - C) parameters.
 - D) variables.

- 54) Quantitative variables use which two levels of measurement?
A) Ordinal and ratio
B) Interval and ordinal
C) Nominal and ordinal
D) Interval and ratio
- 55) Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit is an example of a(n) _____ variable.
A) nominal
B) ordinal
C) interval
D) ratio
- 56) Using a sample to make generalizations about an aspect of a population is called
A) data mining.
B) descriptive statistics.
C) random sampling.
D) statistical inference.
- 57) Your telephone area code is an example of a(n) _____ variable.
A) nominal
B) ordinal
C) interval
D) ratio
- 58) Which is *least* likely to be regarded as a ratio variable?
A) A critic's rating of a restaurant on a 1 to 4 scale
B) Automobile exhaust emission of nitrogen dioxide (milligrams per mile)
C) Number of customer complaints per day at a cable TV company office
D) Cost of an eBay purchase
- 59) Automobile exhaust emission of CO₂ (milligrams per mile) is _____ data.
A) nominal
B) ordinal
C) interval
D) ratio
- 60) Your rating of the food served at a local restaurant using a three-point scale of 0 = gross, 1 = decent, 2 = yummy is _____ data.
A) nominal
B) ordinal
C) interval
D) ratio

- 61) The number of passengers "bumped" on a particular airline flight is _____ data.
- A) nominal
 - B) ordinal
 - C) interval
 - D) ratio
- 62) Which should *not* be regarded as a continuous random variable?
- A) Tonnage carried by a randomly chosen oil tanker at sea
 - B) Wind velocity at 7 o'clock this morning
 - C) Number of personal fouls by the Miami Heat in a game
 - D) Length of time to play a Wimbledon tennis match
- 63) Which of the following is *not* true?
- A) Categorical data have values that are described by words rather than numbers.
 - B) Categorical data are also referred to as nominal or qualitative data.
 - C) The number of checks processed at a bank in a day is categorical data.
 - D) Numerical data can be either discrete or continuous.
- 64) Which of the following is true?
- A) The type of charge card used by a customer (Visa, MasterCard, AmEx) is ordinal data.
 - B) The duration (minutes) of a flight from Boston to Minneapolis is ratio data.
 - C) The number of Nobel Prize-winning faculty at Oxnard University is continuous data.
 - D) The number of regional warehouses owned by Jankord Industries is ordinal data.
- 65) Which statement is *correct*?
- A) Judgment sampling is preferred to systematic sampling.
 - B) Sampling without replacement introduces bias in our estimates of parameters.
 - C) Cluster sampling is useful when strata characteristics are unknown.
 - D) Focus groups usually work best without a moderator.
- 66) A Likert scale
- A) yields interval data if scale distances are equal.
 - B) must have an odd number of scale points.
 - C) must have a verbal label on each scale point.
 - D) is rarely used in marketing surveys.
- 67) Which is most nearly correct regarding sampling error?
- A) It can be eliminated by increasing the sample size.
 - B) It cannot be eliminated by any statistical sampling method.
 - C) It can be eliminated by using Excel's =RANDBETWEEN() function.
 - D) It can be eliminated by utilizing systematic random sampling.
- 68) Which statement is *false*?
- A) Random dialing phone surveys have low response and are poorly targeted.
 - B) Selection bias means that many respondents dislike the interviewer.
 - C) Simple random sampling requires a list of the population.
 - D) Web surveys are economical but suffer from nonresponse bias.

- 69) Judgment sampling is sometimes preferred over random sampling, for example, when
- A) the desired sample size is much larger than the population.
 - B) the sampling budget is large and the population is conveniently located.
 - C) time is short and the sampling budget is limited.
 - D) the population is readily accessible and sampling is nondestructive.
- 70) An advantage of convenience samples is that
- A) the required sample size is easier to calculate.
 - B) sampling error can be reduced.
 - C) computation of statistics is easier.
 - D) they are often quicker and cheaper.
- 71) Before deciding whether to assess heavy fines against noisy airlines, which sampling method would the Federal Aviation Administration *probably* use to measure the peak noise from departing jets as measured by a ground-level observer at a point one mile from the end of the departure runway?
- A) Radio survey of pilots.
 - B) Simple random sample.
 - C) Judgment sample.
 - D) Stratified sample.
- 72) Professor Hardtack chose a sample of 7 students from his statistics class of 35 students by picking every student who was wearing red that day. Which kind of sample is this?
- A) Simple random sample
 - B) Judgment sample
 - C) Systematic sample
 - D) Convenience sample
- 73) Thirty work orders are selected from a filing cabinet containing 500 work order folders by choosing every 15th folder. Which sampling method is this?
- A) Simple random sample
 - B) Systematic sample
 - C) Stratified sample
 - D) Cluster sample
- 74) Which of the following is *not* a likely reason for sampling?
- A) The destructive nature of certain tests
 - B) The physical impossibility of checking all the items in the population
 - C) Prohibitive cost of studying the entire population
 - D) The expense of obtaining random numbers
- 75) Comparing a census of a large population to a sample drawn from it, we expect that the
- A) sample is usually a more practical method of obtaining the desired information.
 - B) accuracy of the observations in the census is surely higher than in the sample.
 - C) sample must be a large fraction of the population to be accurate.

76) A stratified sample is sometimes recommended when

- A) the sample size is very large.
- B) the population is small compared to the sample.
- C) distinguishable strata can be identified in the populations.
- D) the population is spread out geographically.

77) A *random sample* is one in which the

- A) probability that an item is selected for the sample is the same for all population items.
- B) population items are selected haphazardly by experienced workers.
- C) items to be selected from the population are specified based on expert judgment.
- D) probability of selecting a population item depends on the item's data value.

78) An advantage of convenience samples over random samples is that

- A) they are easy to analyze.
- B) it is easier to determine the sample size needed.
- C) it is easier to calculate the sampling errors involved.
- D) data collection cost is reduced.

79) To measure satisfaction with its cell phone service, AT&T takes a stratified sample of its customers by age, gender, and location. Which is an advantage of this type of sampling, as opposed to other sampling methods?

- A) It is less intrusive on customers' privacy.
- B) It does not require random numbers.
- C) It gives faster results.
- D) It can give more accurate results.

80) An accounting professor wishing to know how many MBA students would take a summer elective in international accounting did a survey of the class she was teaching. Which kind of sample is this?

- A) Simple random sample
- B) Cluster sample
- C) Systematic sample
- D) Convenience sample

81) A binary variable (also called a dichotomous variable or dummy variable) has

- A) only two possible values.
- B) continuous scale values.
- C) rounded data values.
- D) ordinal or interval values.

82) A population has groups that have a small amount of variation within them, but large variation among or between the groups themselves. The proper sampling technique is

- A) simple random.
- B) stratified.
- C) cluster.
- D) judgment.

- 83) A manager chose two people from her team of eight to give an oral presentation because she felt they were representative of the whole team's views. What sampling technique did she use in choosing these two people?
- A) Convenience
 - B) Simple random
 - C) Judgment
 - D) Cluster
- 84) Sampling bias can best be reduced by
- A) using appropriate data coding.
 - B) having a computer tabulate the results.
 - C) utilizing random sampling.
 - D) taking a judgment sample.
- 85) A sampling technique used when groups are defined by their geographical location is
- A) cluster sampling.
 - B) convenience sampling.
 - C) judgment sampling.
 - D) random sampling.
- 86) If we choose 500 random numbers using Excel's function =RANDBETWEEN(1,99), we would *most likely* find that
- A) numbers near the mean (50) would tend to occur more frequently.
 - B) numbers near 1 and 99 would tend to occur less frequently.
 - C) some numbers would occur more than once.
 - D) the numbers would have a clear pattern.
- 87) A problem with nonrandom sampling is that
- A) larger samples need to be taken to reduce the sampling error inherent in this approach.
 - B) not every item in the population has the same chance of being selected, as it should.
 - C) it is usually more expensive than random sampling.
 - D) it generally provides lower response rates than random sampling.
- 88) From its 32 regions, the FAA selects 6 regions, and then randomly audits 25 departing commercial flights in each region for compliance with legal fuel and weight requirements. This is an example of
- A) simple random sampling.
 - B) stratified random sampling.
 - C) cluster sampling.
 - D) judgment sampling.
- 89) Which of the following is a *correct* statement?
- A) Choosing the third person listed on every fifth page of the phone book is stratified sampling.
 - B) An advantage of a systematic sample is that no list of enumerated data items is required.
 - C) Convenience sampling is used to study shoppers in convenience stores.
 - D) Judgment sampling is an example of true random sampling.

90) Which of the following is *false*?

- A) Sampling error is the difference between the true parameter and the sample estimate.
- B) Sampling error is a result of unavoidable random variation in a sample.
- C) A sampling frame is chosen from the target population in a statistical study.
- D) The target population must first be defined by a full list or data file of all individuals.

91) When we are choosing a random sample and we do not place chosen units back into the population, we are

- A) sampling with replacement.
- B) sampling without replacement.
- C) using a systematic sample.
- D) using a voluntary sample.

92) Which method is likely to be used by a journalism student who is casually surveying opinions of students about the university's cafeteria food for an article that she is writing?

- A) Simple random sample
- B) Systematic random sample
- C) Cluster sample
- D) Convenience sample

93) Which of the following is *false*?

- A) Mail surveys are cheap but have low response rates.
- B) Coverage error is when respondents give untruthful answers.
- C) Focus groups are nonrandom but can probe issues more deeply.
- D) Surveys posted on popular websites suffer from selection bias.

94) Which is a time series variable?

- A) VISA balances of 30 students on December 31 of this year
- B) Net earnings reported by Xena Corp. for the last 10 quarters
- C) Dollar exchange rates yesterday against 10 other world currencies
- D) Titles of the top 10 movies in total revenue last week

95) An *observation* in a data set would refer to

- A) only a variable whose value is recorded by visual inspection.
- B) a data item whose value is numerical (as opposed to categorical).
- C) a single row that contains one or more observed variables.
- D) the values of all the variables in the entire data set.

96) A *multivariate* data set contains

- A) more than two observations.
- B) more than two categorical variables.
- C) more than two variables.
- D) more than two levels of measurement.

97) The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) wants to estimate the average extra hospital stay that occurs when heart surgery patients experience postoperative atrial fibrillation. They divide the United States into nine regions. In each region, hospitals are selected at random within each hospital size group (small, medium, large). In each hospital, heart surgery patients are sampled according to known percentages by age group (under 50, 50 to 64, 65 and over) and gender (male, female). This procedure combines which sampling methods?

- A) Systematic, simple random, and convenience
- B) Convenience, systematic, and judgment
- C) Cluster, stratified, and simple random
- D) Judgment, systematic, and simple random

98) Which statement is correct?

- A) Selecting every fifth shopper arriving at a store will approximate a random sample of shoppers.
- B) Selecting only shoppers who drive SUVs is a stratified sampling method.
- C) A census is preferable to a sample for most business problems.
- D) Stratified samples are usually cheaper than other methods.

99) Which is a categorical variable?

- A) The brand of jeans you usually wear
- B) The price you paid for your last pair of jeans
- C) The distance to the store where you purchased your last pair of jeans
- D) The number of pairs of jeans that you own

100) Which is a discrete variable?

- A) The time it takes to put on a pair of jeans
- B) The price you paid for your last pair of jeans
- C) The distance to the store where you purchased your last pair of jeans
- D) The number of pairs of jeans that you own

101) A section of the population we have targeted for analysis is

- A) a statistic.
- B) a frame.
- C) a sample.
- D) a coven.

102) Which is *not* a time series variable?

- A) Closing checkbook balances of 30 students on December 31 of this year
- B) Net earnings reported by Xena Corp. for the last 10 quarters
- C) Dollar/euro exchange rates at 12 noon GMT for the last 30 days
- D) Movie attendance at a certain theater for each Saturday last year

103) A good Likert scale may *not* have

- A) unequal distances between scale points.
- B) an odd number of scale points.
- C) a verbal label on each scale point.
- D) verbal anchors at its end points.

104) A Likert scale with an odd number of scale points between "Strongly Agree" and "Strongly Disagree"

- A) cannot have equal scale distances.
- B) cannot have a neutral middle point.
- C) must have a verbal label on each scale point.
- D) is often used in marketing surveys.

105) A Likert scale with an even number of scale points between "Strongly Agree" and "Strongly Disagree"

- A) cannot have equal scale distances.
- B) is intended to prevent "neutral" choices.
- C) must have a verbal label on each scale point.
- D) is rarely used in surveys.

106) Which statement is correct?

- A) Analysts rarely consult business periodicals (e.g., *Bloomberg Businessweek*).
- B) Web searches (e.g., Google) often yield unverifiable data.
- C) Government data sources (e.g., www.bls.gov) are often costly.
- D) Private statistical databases (e.g., CRSP) are usually free.

107) Which statement is correct?

- A) Analysts avoid business periodicals (e.g., *Bloomberg Businessweek*).
- B) Web searches (e.g., Google) yield reliable and easily verified data.
- C) Government data sources (e.g., www.bls.gov) usually are free.
- D) Private statistical databases (e.g., CRSP) usually are free.

108) A *valid* survey is one that

- A) measures what the researcher wants to measure.
- B) has been approved by top management.
- C) is administered by a professional statistician.
- D) has a large number of questions.

109) A *reliable* survey is one that

- A) is administered by trusted employees.
- B) has been approved by quality engineers.
- C) gives consistent measurements.
- D) has many easy questions.

Applied Statistics in Business and Economics, 6e (Doane)
Chapter 2 Data Collection

1) Categorical data have values that are described by words rather than numbers.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Categories are nominal data but may sometimes also be ranked (e.g., sophomore, junior, senior).

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: 02.01 Variables and Data

Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain the difference between numerical and categorical data.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

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2) Numerical data can be either discrete or continuous.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Numerical data can be counts (e.g., cars owned) or continuous measures (e.g., height).

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: 02.01 Variables and Data

Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain the difference between numerical and categorical data.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

3) Categorical data are also referred to as nominal or qualitative data.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Categories are nominal data (nonnumerical), sometimes called qualitative data.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: 02.01 Variables and Data

Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain the difference between numerical and categorical data.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

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4) The number of checks processed at a bank in a day is an example of categorical data.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Integers are numerical data.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: 02.01 Variables and Data

Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain the difference between numerical and categorical data.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

5) The number of planes per day that land at an airport is an example of discrete data.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Integers are discrete numerical data.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: 02.01 Variables and Data

Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain the difference between numerical and categorical data.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

6) The weight of a bag of dog food is an example of discrete data.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Weight is measured on a continuous scale.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: 02.01 Variables and Data

Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain the difference between numerical and categorical data.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

7) In last year's annual report, Thompson Distributors indicated that it had 12 regional warehouses. This is an example of ordinal level data.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: "Number of" is ratio data because a zero exists.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: 02.02 Level of Measurement

Learning Objective: 02-04 Recognize levels of measurement in data and ways of coding data.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

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8) Nominal data refer to data that can be ordered in a natural way.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Nominal (categorical) data would be called ordinal only if categories can be ranked.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: 02.02 Level of Measurement

Learning Objective: 02-04 Recognize levels of measurement in data and ways of coding data.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

9) This year, Oxnard University produced two football All-Americans. This is an example of continuous data.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The "number of" anything is discrete.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: 02.01 Variables and Data

Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain the difference between numerical and categorical data.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

10) The type of statistical test that we can perform is independent of the level of measurement of the variable of interest.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Some statistical operations are restricted unless you have ratio or interval data.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: 02.02 Level of Measurement

Learning Objective: 02-04 Recognize levels of measurement in data and ways of coding data.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

11) Your weight recorded at your annual physical would *not* be ratio data, because you cannot have zero weight.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Zero is only a reference point, not necessarily an observable data value.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.02 Level of Measurement

Learning Objective: 02-04 Recognize levels of measurement in data and ways of coding data.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

12) The level of measurement for categorical data is nominal.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Categorical and nominal are equivalent terms.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: 02.02 Level of Measurement

Learning Objective: 02-04 Recognize levels of measurement in data and ways of coding data.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

13) Temperature measured in degrees Fahrenheit is an example of interval data.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: For temperature, scale distances are meaningful (20 to 25 is the same as 50 to 55 degrees), and 0 degrees Fahrenheit does not mean the absence of heat, so it is not a ratio measurement.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.02 Level of Measurement

Learning Objective: 02-04 Recognize levels of measurement in data and ways of coding data.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

14) The closing price of a stock is an example of ratio data.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: True zero exists as a reference point, whether or not it is observed.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.02 Level of Measurement

Learning Objective: 02-04 Recognize levels of measurement in data and ways of coding data.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

15) The *Statistical Abstract of the United States* is a huge annual compendium of data for the United States, and it is available online free of charge.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: In 2012 the U.S. Census Bureau ceased publishing this free compendium of data, but students can buy it for \$199 from a private publisher.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: 02.05 Data Sources

Learning Objective: 02-08 Find everyday print or electronic data sources.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Technology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

16) Ordinal data can be treated as if it were nominal data but not vice versa.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: You can always go back to a lower level of measurement (but not vice versa).

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: 02.02 Level of Measurement

Learning Objective: 02-04 Recognize levels of measurement in data and ways of coding data.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

17) Responses on a seven-point Likert scale are usually treated as ratio data.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: No true zero point exists on a Likert scale.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: 02.02 Level of Measurement

Learning Objective: 02-04 Recognize levels of measurement in data and ways of coding data.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

18) Likert scales are especially important in opinion polls and marketing surveys.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Likert scales are used in all kinds of surveys.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: 02.02 Level of Measurement

Learning Objective: 02-05 Recognize a Likert scale and know how to use it.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

19) Ordinal data are data that can be ranked based on some natural characteristic of the items.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: For example, the eras Jurassic, Paleozoic, and Mesozoic can be ranked in time.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: 02.02 Level of Measurement

Learning Objective: 02-04 Recognize levels of measurement in data and ways of coding data.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

20) Ratio data are distinguished from interval data by the presence of a zero reference point.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: The true zero is a reference that need not be observable.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.02 Level of Measurement

Learning Objective: 02-04 Recognize levels of measurement in data and ways of coding data.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

21) It is better to attempt a census of a large population instead of relying on a sample.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: A census may flounder on cost and time, while samples can be quick and accurate.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.03 Sampling Concepts

Learning Objective: 02-06 Use the correct terminology for samples and populations.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

22) Judgment sampling and convenience sampling are nonrandom sampling techniques.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: To be random, every item must have the same chance of being chosen.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: 02.04 Sampling Methods

Learning Objective: 02-07 Explain the common sampling methods and how to implement them.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

23) A problem with judgment sampling is that the sample may not reflect the population.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: While better than mere convenience, judgment may still have flaws.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: 02.04 Sampling Methods

Learning Objective: 02-07 Explain the common sampling methods and how to implement them.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

24) When the population is large, a sample estimate is usually preferable to a census.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: A census may flounder on cost and time, while samples can be quick and accurate.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: 02.03 Sampling Concepts

Learning Objective: 02-06 Use the correct terminology for samples and populations.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

25) Sampling error is avoidable by choosing the sample scientifically.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Sampling error is unavoidable, though it can be reduced by careful sampling.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.04 Sampling Methods

Learning Objective: 02-07 Explain the common sampling methods and how to implement them.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

26) A sampling frame is used to identify the target population in a statistical study.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Only some portion of the population may be targeted (e.g., independent voters).

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.03 Sampling Concepts

Learning Objective: 02-06 Use the correct terminology for samples and populations.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

27) By taking a systematic sample, in which we select every 50th shopper arriving at a specific store, we are approximating a random sample of shoppers.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: There is no bias if this method is implemented correctly.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.04 Sampling Methods

Learning Objective: 02-07 Explain the common sampling methods and how to implement them.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

28) A worker collecting data from every other shopper who leaves a store is taking a simple random sample of customer opinion.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Not unless the target population is customers who shopped today (cf., all customers). Also, this is a systematic (not simple) random sample.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.04 Sampling Methods

Learning Objective: 02-07 Explain the common sampling methods and how to implement them.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

29) Creating a list of people by taking the third name listed on every 10th page of the phone book is an example of convenience sampling.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: This resembles two-stage cluster sampling combined with systematic sampling.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.04 Sampling Methods

Learning Objective: 02-07 Explain the common sampling methods and how to implement them.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

30) Internet surveys posted on popular websites have no bias since anyone can reply.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Self-selection bias exists (respondents may be atypical).

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.06 Surveys

Learning Objective: 02-09 Describe basic elements of survey types, survey designs, and response scales.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Technology

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

31) Analysis of month-by-month changes in stock market prices during the most recent recession would require the use of time series data.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Data collected and recorded over time would be a time series.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.01 Variables and Data

Learning Objective: 02-03 Explain the difference between time series and cross-sectional data.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

32) A cluster sample is a type of stratified sample that is based on geographical location.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: An example would be sampling voters randomly within random zip codes.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: 02.04 Sampling Methods

Learning Objective: 02-07 Explain the common sampling methods and how to implement them.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

33) An advantage of a systematic sample is that no list of enumerated data items is required.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Systematic sampling works with a list (like random sampling) but also without one.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: 02.04 Sampling Methods

Learning Objective: 02-07 Explain the common sampling methods and how to implement them.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

34) Telephone surveys often have a low response rate and fail to reach the desired population.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Phone surveys are cheaper, but suffer from these weaknesses.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: 02.06 Surveys

Learning Objective: 02-09 Describe basic elements of survey types, survey designs, and response scales.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

35) Mail surveys are attractive because of their high response rates.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Mail surveys have low response rates and invite self-selection bias.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: 02.06 Surveys

Learning Objective: 02-09 Describe basic elements of survey types, survey designs, and response scales.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

36) A problem with convenience sampling is that the target population is not well-defined.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Convenience sampling is quick but not random, and the target population is unclear.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.04 Sampling Methods

Learning Objective: 02-07 Explain the common sampling methods and how to implement them.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

37) If you randomly sample 50 students about their favorite places to eat, the data collected would be referred to as cross-sectional data.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Data for individuals would be a cross section (not a time series).

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.01 Variables and Data

Learning Objective: 02-03 Explain the difference between time series and cross-sectional data.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

38) The number of FedEx shipping centers in each of 50 cities would be ordinal level data.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: The "number of" anything is ratio data because a true zero reference point exists.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.02 Level of Measurement

Learning Objective: 02-04 Recognize levels of measurement in data and ways of coding data.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

39) Internet surveys posted on popular websites suffer from nonresponse bias.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Nonresponse or self-selection bias is rampant in such surveys.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.06 Surveys

Learning Objective: 02-09 Describe basic elements of survey types, survey designs, and response scales.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

40) Different variables are usually shown as *columns* of a multivariate data set.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: It is customary to use a *column* for each variable, while each row is an *observation*.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: 02.01 Variables and Data

Learning Objective: 02-01 Use basic terminology for describing data and samples.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

41) Each *row* in a multivariate data matrix is an observation (e.g., an individual response).

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: It is customary to use a *column* for each variable, while each row is an *observation*.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: 02.01 Variables and Data

Learning Objective: 02-01 Use basic terminology for describing data and samples.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

42) A bivariate data set has only two observations on a variable.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Bivariate refers to the number of *variables*, not the number of *observations*.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: 02.01 Variables and Data

Learning Objective: 02-01 Use basic terminology for describing data and samples.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

43) Running times for 3,000 runners in a 5k race would be a multivariate data set.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Regardless of the number of *observations*, we have only one *variable* (running time).

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: 02.01 Variables and Data

Learning Objective: 02-01 Use basic terminology for describing data and samples.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

44) Running times for 500 runners in a 5k race would be a univariate data set.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Regardless of the number of *observations*, we have only one *variable* (running time).

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: 02.01 Variables and Data

Learning Objective: 02-01 Use basic terminology for describing data and samples.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

45) A list of the salaries, ages, and years of experience for 50 CEOs is a multivariate data set.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: We would have a data matrix with 50 rows and 3 columns.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: 02.01 Variables and Data

Learning Objective: 02-01 Use basic terminology for describing data and samples.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

46) The daily closing price of Apple stock over the past month would be a time series.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Data collected over time is a time series.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.01 Variables and Data

Learning Objective: 02-03 Explain the difference between time series and cross-sectional data.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

47) The number of words on 50 randomly chosen textbook pages would be cross-sectional data.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: Data were not collected over time, so we have cross-sectional data.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.01 Variables and Data

Learning Objective: 02-03 Explain the difference between time series and cross-sectional data.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

48) A Likert scale with an even number of scale points between "Strongly Agree" and "Strongly Disagree" is intended to prevent "neutral" choices.

Answer: TRUE

Explanation: An even number of scale points (e.g., 4) forces the respondent to "lean" toward one end of the scale or the other.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.02 Level of Measurement

Learning Objective: 02-05 Recognize a Likert scale and know how to use it.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

49) Private statistical databases (e.g., CRSP) are usually free.

Answer: FALSE

Explanation: Private research databases generally require a subscription (often expensive).

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: 02.05 Data Sources

Learning Objective: 02-08 Find everyday print or electronic data sources.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

50) An investment firm rates bonds for Aard Co Inc. as "B+," while bonds of Deva Corp. are rated "AA." Which level of measurement would be appropriate for such data?

- A) Nominal
- B) Ordinal
- C) Interval
- D) Ratio

Answer: B

Explanation: Ranks are clear, but interval would require assumed equal scale distances (doubtful).

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.02 Level of Measurement

Learning Objective: 02-04 Recognize levels of measurement in data and ways of coding data.

Bloom's: Evaluate

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

51) Which variable is *least* likely to be regarded as ratio data?

- A) Length of time required for a randomly chosen vehicle to cross a toll bridge (minutes)
- B) Weight of a randomly chosen student (pounds)
- C) Number of fatalities in a randomly chosen traffic disaster (persons)
- D) Student's evaluation of a professor's teaching (Likert scale)

Answer: D

Explanation: A Likert scale has no true zero. The other examples do.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.02 Level of Measurement

Learning Objective: 02-04 Recognize levels of measurement in data and ways of coding data.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

52) Which of the following is numerical data?

- A) Your gender
- B) The brand of cell phone you own
- C) Whether you have an American Express card
- D) The fuel economy (MPG) of your car

Answer: D

Explanation: Fuel economy is numerical. The others are categorical.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: 02.01 Variables and Data

Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain the difference between numerical and categorical data.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

53) Measurements from a sample are called

- A) statistics.
- B) inferences.
- C) parameters.
- D) variables.

Answer: A

Explanation: A measurement calculated from a sample is a statistic.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: 02.04 Sampling Methods

Learning Objective: 02-06 Use the correct terminology for samples and populations.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

54) Quantitative variables use which two levels of measurement?

- A) Ordinal and ratio
- B) Interval and ordinal
- C) Nominal and ordinal
- D) Interval and ratio

Answer: D

Explanation: Numerical (quantitative) data can be interval or ratio.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.02 Level of Measurement

Learning Objective: 02-04 Recognize levels of measurement in data and ways of coding data.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

55) Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit is an example of a(n) _____ variable.

- A) nominal
- B) ordinal
- C) interval
- D) ratio

Answer: C

Explanation: No true zero exists in temperature measurements except on the Kelvin scale.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: 02.02 Level of Measurement

Learning Objective: 02-04 Recognize levels of measurement in data and ways of coding data.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 56) Using a sample to make generalizations about an aspect of a population is called
- A) data mining.
 - B) descriptive statistics.
 - C) random sampling.
 - D) statistical inference.

Answer: D

Explanation: Generalizing from a sample to a population is an inference.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: 02.03 Sampling Concepts

Learning Objective: 02-06 Use the correct terminology for samples and populations.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 57) Your telephone area code is an example of a(n) _____ variable.
- A) nominal
 - B) ordinal
 - C) interval
 - D) ratio

Answer: A

Explanation: Area codes are not ranked, so they are merely nominal (i.e., categorical).

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.02 Level of Measurement

Learning Objective: 02-04 Recognize levels of measurement in data and ways of coding data.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 58) Which is *least* likely to be regarded as a ratio variable?
- A) A critic's rating of a restaurant on a 1 to 4 scale
 - B) Automobile exhaust emission of nitrogen dioxide (milligrams per mile)
 - C) Number of customer complaints per day at a cable TV company office
 - D) Cost of an eBay purchase

Answer: A

Explanation: Ratings on a Likert scale have no meaningful zero.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.02 Level of Measurement

Learning Objective: 02-04 Recognize levels of measurement in data and ways of coding data.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

59) Automobile exhaust emission of CO₂ (milligrams per mile) is _____ data.

- A) nominal
- B) ordinal
- C) interval
- D) ratio

Answer: D

Explanation: Meaningful zero emissions are possible (e.g., electric car) so ratio.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.02 Level of Measurement

Learning Objective: 02-04 Recognize levels of measurement in data and ways of coding data.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

60) Your rating of the food served at a local restaurant using a three-point scale of 0 = gross, 1 = decent, 2 = yummy is _____ data.

- A) nominal
- B) ordinal
- C) interval
- D) ratio

Answer: B

Explanation: Only rankings are implied (not equal scale distances).

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.02 Level of Measurement

Learning Objective: 02-04 Recognize levels of measurement in data and ways of coding data.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

61) The number of passengers "bumped" on a particular airline flight is _____ data.

- A) nominal
- B) ordinal
- C) interval
- D) ratio

Answer: D

Explanation: A true zero point exists (no passengers might be bumped).

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: 02.02 Level of Measurement

Learning Objective: 02-04 Recognize levels of measurement in data and ways of coding data.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

62) Which should *not* be regarded as a continuous random variable?

- A) Tonnage carried by a randomly chosen oil tanker at sea
- B) Wind velocity at 7 o'clock this morning
- C) Number of personal fouls by the Miami Heat in a game
- D) Length of time to play a Wimbledon tennis match

Answer: C

Explanation: Counting things yields integer (discrete) data.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.01 Variables and Data

Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain the difference between numerical and categorical data.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

63) Which of the following is *not* true?

- A) Categorical data have values that are described by words rather than numbers.
- B) Categorical data are also referred to as nominal or qualitative data.
- C) The number of checks processed at a bank in a day is categorical data.
- D) Numerical data can be either discrete or continuous.

Answer: C

Explanation: The "number of" anything is a discrete *numerical* variable.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.01 Variables and Data

Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain the difference between numerical and categorical data.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

64) Which of the following is true?

- A) The type of charge card used by a customer (Visa, MasterCard, AmEx) is ordinal data.
- B) The duration (minutes) of a flight from Boston to Minneapolis is ratio data.
- C) The number of Nobel Prize-winning faculty at Oxnard University is continuous data.
- D) The number of regional warehouses owned by Jankord Industries is ordinal data.

Answer: B

Explanation: A true zero exists as a reference point (even if not observed), so ratios have meaning.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.02 Level of Measurement

Learning Objective: 02-04 Recognize levels of measurement in data and ways of coding data.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

65) Which statement is *correct*?

- A) Judgment sampling is preferred to systematic sampling.
- B) Sampling without replacement introduces bias in our estimates of parameters.
- C) Cluster sampling is useful when strata characteristics are unknown.
- D) Focus groups usually work best without a moderator.

Answer: C

Explanation: Review the characteristics of each sampling method.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.04 Sampling Methods

Learning Objective: 02-07 Explain the common sampling methods and how to implement them.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

66) A Likert scale

- A) yields interval data if scale distances are equal.
- B) must have an odd number of scale points.
- C) must have a verbal label on each scale point.
- D) is rarely used in marketing surveys.

Answer: A

Explanation: Marketers use Likert scales and try to make scales with meaningful intervals.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.02 Level of Measurement

Learning Objective: 02-05 Recognize a Likert scale and know how to use it.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

67) Which is most nearly correct regarding sampling error?

- A) It can be eliminated by increasing the sample size.
- B) It cannot be eliminated by any statistical sampling method.
- C) It can be eliminated by using Excel's =RANDBETWEEN() function.
- D) It can be eliminated by utilizing systematic random sampling.

Answer: B

Explanation: Sampling involves error, though it can be minimized by proper methodology.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.03 Sampling Concepts

Learning Objective: 02-06 Use the correct terminology for samples and populations.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

68) Which statement is *false*?

- A) Random dialing phone surveys have low response and are poorly targeted.
- B) Selection bias means that many respondents dislike the interviewer.
- C) Simple random sampling requires a list of the population.
- D) Web surveys are economical but suffer from nonresponse bias.

Answer: B

Explanation: Selection bias occurs when respondents are atypical.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.06 Surveys

Learning Objective: 02-09 Describe basic elements of survey types, survey designs, and response scales.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

69) Judgment sampling is sometimes preferred over random sampling, for example, when

- A) the desired sample size is much larger than the population.
- B) the sampling budget is large and the population is conveniently located.
- C) time is short and the sampling budget is limited.
- D) the population is readily accessible and sampling is nondestructive.

Answer: C

Explanation: Judgment sampling can save time and may be better than mere convenience.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.04 Sampling Methods

Learning Objective: 02-07 Explain the common sampling methods and how to implement them.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

70) An advantage of convenience samples is that

- A) the required sample size is easier to calculate.
- B) sampling error can be reduced.
- C) computation of statistics is easier.
- D) they are often quicker and cheaper.

Answer: D

Explanation: Convenience samples are quick, with a possible trade-off of accuracy.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: 02.04 Sampling Methods

Learning Objective: 02-07 Explain the common sampling methods and how to implement them.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

71) Before deciding whether to assess heavy fines against noisy airlines, which sampling method would the Federal Aviation Administration *probably* use to measure the peak noise from departing jets as measured by a ground-level observer at a point one mile from the end of the departure runway?

- A) Radio survey of pilots.
- B) Simple random sample.
- C) Judgment sample.
- D) Stratified sample.

Answer: D

Explanation: From the cockpit, pilots can't assess external noise levels, so a radio survey of pilots is not useful. Measurements must be taken from the ground. No list is available for the unpredictable mix of departing flights, so we cannot use a simple random sample. A judgment sample would not provide an objective basis for assessing fines. A reasonable option would be for ground observers to record the aircraft size, type, and carrier (airline) for each departing flight for a week and use this information to construct a stratified sample.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: 02.04 Sampling Methods

Learning Objective: 02-07 Explain the common sampling methods and how to implement them.

Bloom's: Evaluate

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

72) Professor Hardtack chose a sample of 7 students from his statistics class of 35 students by picking every student who was wearing red that day. Which kind of sample is this?

- A) Simple random sample
- B) Judgment sample
- C) Systematic sample
- D) Convenience sample

Answer: D

Explanation: It may be quick but no judgment is involved and may not be representative of all students.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.04 Sampling Methods

Learning Objective: 02-07 Explain the common sampling methods and how to implement them.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

73) Thirty work orders are selected from a filing cabinet containing 500 work order folders by choosing every 15th folder. Which sampling method is this?

- A) Simple random sample
- B) Systematic sample
- C) Stratified sample
- D) Cluster sample

Answer: B

Explanation: This is a classic systematic sample from an accessible but unlisted population.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.04 Sampling Methods

Learning Objective: 02-07 Explain the common sampling methods and how to implement them.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

74) Which of the following is *not* a likely reason for sampling?

- A) The destructive nature of certain tests
- B) The physical impossibility of checking all the items in the population
- C) Prohibitive cost of studying the entire population
- D) The expense of obtaining random numbers

Answer: D

Explanation: Random numbers are cheap (e.g., Excel's =RANDBETWEEN function).

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.03 Sampling Concepts

Learning Objective: 02-06 Use the correct terminology for samples and populations.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

75) Comparing a census of a large population to a sample drawn from it, we expect that the

- A) sample is usually a more practical method of obtaining the desired information.
- B) accuracy of the observations in the census is surely higher than in the sample.
- C) sample must be a large fraction of the population to be accurate.

Answer: A

Explanation: Census is often impractical, while samples can be extremely accurate.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.03 Sampling Concepts

Learning Objective: 02-06 Use the correct terminology for samples and populations.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 76) A stratified sample is sometimes recommended when
- A) the sample size is very large.
 - B) the population is small compared to the sample.
 - C) distinguishable strata can be identified in the populations.
 - D) the population is spread out geographically.

Answer: C

Explanation: Identifiable strata such as gender, ethnicity, or region can be used.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.04 Sampling Methods

Learning Objective: 02-07 Explain the common sampling methods and how to implement them.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 77) A *random sample* is one in which the
- A) probability that an item is selected for the sample is the same for all population items.
 - B) population items are selected haphazardly by experienced workers.
 - C) items to be selected from the population are specified based on expert judgment.
 - D) probability of selecting a population item depends on the item's data value.

Answer: A

Explanation: Each item must have the same chance of being picked if the sample is random.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.04 Sampling Methods

Learning Objective: 02-07 Explain the common sampling methods and how to implement them.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 78) An advantage of convenience samples over random samples is that
- A) they are easy to analyze.
 - B) it is easier to determine the sample size needed.
 - C) it is easier to calculate the sampling errors involved.
 - D) data collection cost is reduced.

Answer: D

Explanation: Convenience samples are often used because they are quick (but maybe not accurate).

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: 02.04 Sampling Methods

Learning Objective: 02-07 Explain the common sampling methods and how to implement them.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

79) To measure satisfaction with its cell phone service, AT&T takes a stratified sample of its customers by age, gender, and location. Which is an advantage of this type of sampling, as opposed to other sampling methods?

- A) It is less intrusive on customers' privacy.
- B) It does not require random numbers.
- C) It gives faster results.
- D) It can give more accurate results.

Answer: D

Explanation: Stratified sampling can yield more complete and accurate information.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.04 Sampling Methods

Learning Objective: 02-07 Explain the common sampling methods and how to implement them.

Bloom's: Analyze

AACSB: Diversity

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

80) An accounting professor wishing to know how many MBA students would take a summer elective in international accounting did a survey of the class she was teaching. Which kind of sample is this?

- A) Simple random sample
- B) Cluster sample
- C) Systematic sample
- D) Convenience sample

Answer: D

Explanation: She may bias the estimate because only accounting students were surveyed.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.04 Sampling Methods

Learning Objective: 02-07 Explain the common sampling methods and how to implement them.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

81) A binary variable (also called a dichotomous variable or dummy variable) has

- A) only two possible values.
- B) continuous scale values.
- C) rounded data values.
- D) ordinal or interval values.

Answer: A

Explanation: Binary variables are used in every field of business to code qualitative (nominal) data.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: 02.01 Variables and Data

Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain the difference between numerical and categorical data.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

82) A population has groups that have a small amount of variation within them, but large variation among or between the groups themselves. The proper sampling technique is

- A) simple random.
- B) stratified.
- C) cluster.
- D) judgment.

Answer: B

Explanation: Identifiable strata call for stratified sampling if you can afford the extra time and cost.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: 02.04 Sampling Methods

Learning Objective: 02-07 Explain the common sampling methods and how to implement them.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

83) A manager chose two people from her team of eight to give an oral presentation because she felt they were representative of the whole team's views. What sampling technique did she use in choosing these two people?

- A) Convenience
- B) Simple random
- C) Judgment
- D) Cluster

Answer: C

Explanation: Expert judgment may be better than just pointing a finger (we hope).

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.04 Sampling Methods

Learning Objective: 02-07 Explain the common sampling methods and how to implement them.

Bloom's: Apply

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84) Sampling bias can best be reduced by

- A) using appropriate data coding.
- B) having a computer tabulate the results.
- C) utilizing random sampling.
- D) taking a judgment sample.

Answer: C

Explanation: Sampling *error* cannot be eliminated, but sampling *bias* can be avoided.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.04 Sampling Methods

Learning Objective: 02-07 Explain the common sampling methods and how to implement them.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

85) A sampling technique used when groups are defined by their geographical location is

- A) cluster sampling.
- B) convenience sampling.
- C) judgment sampling.
- D) random sampling.

Answer: A

Explanation: Strata based on location can be targeted through cluster sampling.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.04 Sampling Methods

Learning Objective: 02-07 Explain the common sampling methods and how to implement them.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

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86) If we choose 500 random numbers using Excel's function =RANDBETWEEN(1,99), we would *most likely* find that

- A) numbers near the mean (50) would tend to occur more frequently.
- B) numbers near 1 and 99 would tend to occur less frequently.
- C) some numbers would occur more than once.
- D) the numbers would have a clear pattern.

Answer: C

Explanation: On average, we would expect each number to occur around five times.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.04 Sampling Methods

Learning Objective: 02-07 Explain the common sampling methods and how to implement them.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

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87) A problem with nonrandom sampling is that

- A) larger samples need to be taken to reduce the sampling error inherent in this approach.
- B) not every item in the population has the same chance of being selected, as it should.
- C) it is usually more expensive than random sampling.
- D) it generally provides lower response rates than random sampling.

Answer: B

Explanation: Only random sampling gives every item the same chance to be picked.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.04 Sampling Methods

Learning Objective: 02-07 Explain the common sampling methods and how to implement them.

Bloom's: Understand

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88) From its 32 regions, the FAA selects 6 regions, and then randomly audits 25 departing commercial flights in each region for compliance with legal fuel and weight requirements. This is an example of

- A) simple random sampling.
- B) stratified random sampling.
- C) cluster sampling.
- D) judgment sampling.

Answer: C

Explanation: Two-stage cluster sampling is being used (a special form of stratification).

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.04 Sampling Methods

Learning Objective: 02-07 Explain the common sampling methods and how to implement them.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

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89) Which of the following is a *correct* statement?

- A) Choosing the third person listed on every fifth page of the phone book is stratified sampling.
- B) An advantage of a systematic sample is that no list of enumerated data items is required.
- C) Convenience sampling is used to study shoppers in convenience stores.
- D) Judgment sampling is an example of true random sampling.

Answer: B

Explanation: Review the sampling methods and their characteristics.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.04 Sampling Methods

Learning Objective: 02-07 Explain the common sampling methods and how to implement them.

Bloom's: Analyze

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

90) Which of the following is *false*?

- A) Sampling error is the difference between the true parameter and the sample estimate.
- B) Sampling error is a result of unavoidable random variation in a sample.
- C) A sampling frame is chosen from the target population in a statistical study.
- D) The target population must first be defined by a full list or data file of all individuals.

Answer: D

Explanation: Review the terminology of sampling.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.03 Sampling Concepts

Learning Objective: 02-06 Use the correct terminology for samples and populations.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

91) When we are choosing a random sample and we do not place chosen units back into the population, we are

- A) sampling with replacement.
- B) sampling without replacement.
- C) using a systematic sample.
- D) using a voluntary sample.

Answer: B

Explanation: In sampling without replacement the items chosen are not independent. Statistics formulas usually assume replacement to ensure unbiased estimates.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: 02.04 Sampling Methods

Learning Objective: 02-07 Explain the common sampling methods and how to implement them.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

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92) Which method is likely to be used by a journalism student who is casually surveying opinions of students about the university's cafeteria food for an article that she is writing?

- A) Simple random sample
- B) Systematic random sample
- C) Cluster sample
- D) Convenience sample

Answer: D

Explanation: Quick and easy may trump true random sampling for a busy journalist.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.04 Sampling Methods

Learning Objective: 02-07 Explain the common sampling methods and how to implement them.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

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93) Which of the following is *false*?

- A) Mail surveys are cheap but have low response rates.
- B) Coverage error is when respondents give untruthful answers.
- C) Focus groups are nonrandom but can probe issues more deeply.
- D) Surveys posted on popular websites suffer from selection bias.

Answer: B

Explanation: Coverage error is when you miss some segment of the target population.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.06 Surveys

Learning Objective: 02-09 Describe basic elements of survey types, survey designs, and response scales.

Bloom's: Understand

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

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94) Which is a time series variable?

- A) VISA balances of 30 students on December 31 of this year
- B) Net earnings reported by Xena Corp. for the last 10 quarters
- C) Dollar exchange rates yesterday against 10 other world currencies
- D) Titles of the top 10 movies in total revenue last week

Answer: B

Explanation: If $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$ do not refer to n time periods, it isn't a time series.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.02 Level of Measurement

Learning Objective: 02-03 Explain the difference between time series and cross-sectional data.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

95) An *observation* in a data set would refer to

- A) only a variable whose value is recorded by visual inspection.
- B) a data item whose value is numerical (as opposed to categorical).
- C) a single row that contains one or more observed variables.
- D) the values of all the variables in the entire data set.

Answer: C

Explanation: We usually put observations in *rows* on a spreadsheet, while each *column* is a variable.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: 02.01 Variables and Data

Learning Objective: 02-01 Use basic terminology for describing data and samples.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

96) A *multivariate* data set contains

- A) more than two observations.
- B) more than two categorical variables.
- C) more than two variables.
- D) more than two levels of measurement.

Answer: C

Explanation: When you have more than two variables, it is multivariate data.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: 02.01 Variables and Data

Learning Objective: 02-01 Use basic terminology for describing data and samples.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

97) The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) wants to estimate the average extra hospital stay that occurs when heart surgery patients experience postoperative atrial fibrillation. They divide the United States into nine regions. In each region, hospitals are selected at random within each hospital size group (small, medium, large). In each hospital, heart surgery patients are sampled according to known percentages by age group (under 50, 50 to 64, 65 and over) and gender (male, female). This procedure combines which sampling methods?

- A) Systematic, simple random, and convenience
- B) Convenience, systematic, and judgment
- C) Cluster, stratified, and simple random
- D) Judgment, systematic, and simple random

Answer: C

Explanation: Identifiable strata were sampled, but also random sampling within strata and regional clusters was used.

Difficulty: 3 Hard

Topic: 02.04 Sampling Methods

Learning Objective: 02-07 Explain the common sampling methods and how to implement them.

Bloom's: Evaluate

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

98) Which statement is correct?

- A) Selecting every fifth shopper arriving at a store will approximate a random sample of shoppers.
- B) Selecting only shoppers who drive SUVs is a stratified sampling method.
- C) A census is preferable to a sample for most business problems.
- D) Stratified samples are usually cheaper than other methods.

Answer: A

Explanation: Done carefully, systematic sampling is close to random when there is no list.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.04 Sampling Methods

Learning Objective: 02-07 Explain the common sampling methods and how to implement them.

Bloom's: Evaluate

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

99) Which is a categorical variable?

- A) The brand of jeans you usually wear
- B) The price you paid for your last pair of jeans
- C) The distance to the store where you purchased your last pair of jeans
- D) The number of pairs of jeans that you own

Answer: A

Explanation: Categories have only names (e.g., Calvin Klein).

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: 02.01 Variables and Data

Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain the difference between numerical and categorical data.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

100) Which is a discrete variable?

- A) The time it takes to put on a pair of jeans
- B) The price you paid for your last pair of jeans
- C) The distance to the store where you purchased your last pair of jeans
- D) The number of pairs of jeans that you own

Answer: D

Explanation: The "number of" anything is discrete numerical data.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: 02.01 Variables and Data

Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain the difference between numerical and categorical data.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

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101) A section of the population we have targeted for analysis is

- A) a statistic.
- B) a frame.
- C) a sample.
- D) a coven.

Answer: B

Explanation: We must define the segment we want to look at (e.g., independent voters).

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: 02.03 Sampling Concepts

Learning Objective: 02-06 Use the correct terminology for samples and populations.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

102) Which is *not* a time series variable?

- A) Closing checkbook balances of 30 students on December 31 of this year
- B) Net earnings reported by Xena Corp. for the last 10 quarters
- C) Dollar/euro exchange rates at 12 noon GMT for the last 30 days
- D) Movie attendance at a certain theater for each Saturday last year

Answer: A

Explanation: If $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n$ do not refer to n time periods, it is not a time series.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.02 Level of Measurement

Learning Objective: 02-03 Explain the difference between time series and cross-sectional data.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

103) A good Likert scale may *not* have

- A) unequal distances between scale points.
- B) an odd number of scale points.
- C) a verbal label on each scale point.
- D) verbal anchors at its end points.

Answer: A

Explanation: Surveys try to create scales with meaningful intervals.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.02 Level of Measurement

Learning Objective: 02-02 Explain the difference between numerical and categorical data.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

104) A Likert scale with an odd number of scale points between "Strongly Agree" and "Strongly Disagree"

- A) cannot have equal scale distances.
- B) cannot have a neutral middle point.
- C) must have a verbal label on each scale point.
- D) is often used in marketing surveys.

Answer: D

Explanation: Likert scales should have arguably equal intervals. A middle neutral response is possible with an odd number of scale points (e.g., 5 or 7).

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.02 Level of Measurement

Learning Objective: 02-05 Recognize a Likert scale and know how to use it.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

105) A Likert scale with an even number of scale points between "Strongly Agree" and "Strongly Disagree"

- A) cannot have equal scale distances.
- B) is intended to prevent "neutral" choices.
- C) must have a verbal label on each scale point.
- D) is rarely used in surveys.

Answer: B

Explanation: Likert scales should have arguably equal intervals. An even number of scale points (e.g., 4) forces the respondent to "lean" toward one end of the scale or the other.

Difficulty: 2 Medium

Topic: 02.02 Level of Measurement

Learning Objective: 02-05 Recognize a Likert scale and know how to use it.

Bloom's: Apply

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

106) Which statement is correct?

- A) Analysts rarely consult business periodicals (e.g., *Bloomberg Businessweek*).
- B) Web searches (e.g., Google) often yield unverifiable data.
- C) Government data sources (e.g., www.bls.gov) are often costly.
- D) Private statistical databases (e.g., CRSP) are usually free.

Answer: B

Explanation: Periodicals are often up-to-date and readily available data sources. Web data may be unreliable, and searches may be directed toward obtaining payment for data. Private research databases generally require a subscription, while government data sources generally are free.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: 02.05 Data Sources

Learning Objective: 02-08 Find everyday print or electronic data sources.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

107) Which statement is correct?

- A) Analysts avoid business periodicals (e.g., Bloomberg Businessweek).
- B) Web searches (e.g., Google) yield reliable and easily verified data.
- C) Government data sources (e.g., www.bls.gov) usually are free.
- D) Private statistical databases (e.g., CRSP) usually are free.

Answer: C

Explanation: Periodicals are often up-to-date and readily available data sources. Web data may be unreliable, and searches may be directed toward obtaining payment for data. Private research databases generally require a subscription, while government data sources generally are free.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: 02.05 Data Sources

Learning Objective: 02-08 Find everyday print or electronic data sources.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

108) A *valid* survey is one that

- A) measures what the researcher wants to measure.
- B) has been approved by top management.
- C) is administered by a professional statistician.
- D) has a large number of questions.

Answer: A

Explanation: There is no need for a large number of questions, although the survey must be tested to be sure it measures what the researcher wants to know.

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: 02.06 Surveys

Learning Objective: 02-09 Describe basic elements of survey types, survey designs, and response scales.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

- 109) A *reliable* survey is one that
- A) is administered by trusted employees.
 - B) has been approved by quality engineers.
 - C) gives consistent measurements.
 - D) has many easy questions.

Answer: A

Explanation: Over time and across groups of similar respondents, a reliable survey should give consistent results (within expected ranges of statistical variation).

Difficulty: 1 Easy

Topic: 02.06 Surveys

Learning Objective: 02-09 Describe basic elements of survey types, survey designs, and response scales.

Bloom's: Remember

AACSB: Analytical Thinking

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation