Review I: Descriptive Statistics

Biometry 755

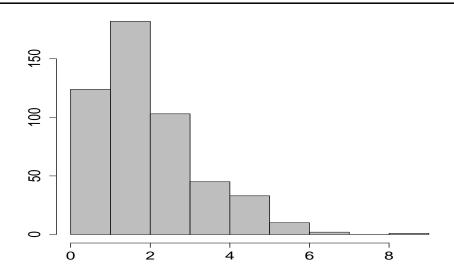
Spring 2009

The _____ is a measure of central tendency.

- A. mean
- B. median
- C. standard deviation
- D. interquartile range
- E. range

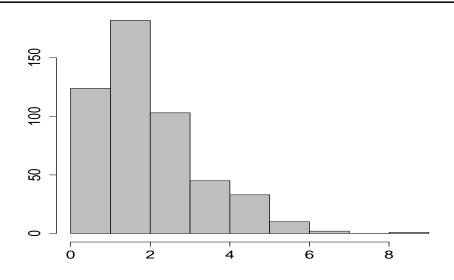
The _____ is a measure of dispersion.

- A. mean
- B. median
- C. standard deviation
- D. interquartile range
- E. range



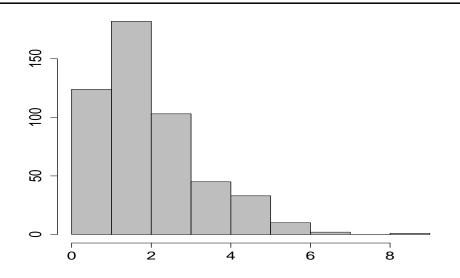
The data's distribution is ______.

- A. left-skewed
- B. right-skewed
- C. non-parametric
- D. A and C
- E. B and C



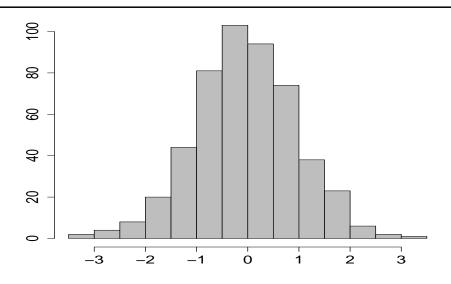
An appropriate measure of central tendency is ______.

- A. mean
- B. median
- C. standard deviation
- D. interquartile range
- E. range



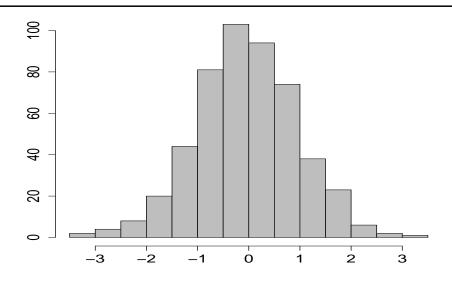
An appropriate measure of dispersion is ______.

- A. mean
- B. median
- C. standard deviation
- D. interquartile range
- E. range



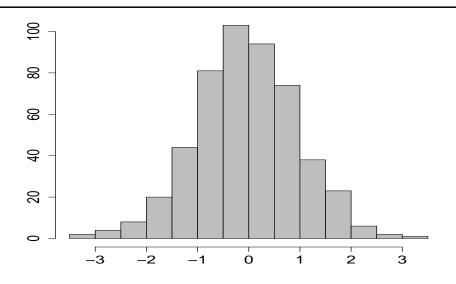
The data's distribution is ______.

- A. unimodal
- B. symmetric
- C. approximately normal
- D. A and B
- E. A, B and C



An appropriate measure of central tendency is ______

- A. mean
- B. median
- C. standard deviation
- D. interquartile range
- E. range



An appropriate measure of dispersion is ______

- A. mean
- B. median
- C. standard deviation
- D. interquartile range
- E. range

Which of the following is subject to sampling variability?

- A. mean
- B. median
- C. proportion
- D. standard deviation
- E. range

Which of the following is always true with respect to a statistic's "standard error"?

- A. The standard error is equal to σ , where σ is the population standard deviation.
- B. The standard error is equal to σ/\sqrt{n} , where σ is the population standard deviation and n is the sample size.
- C. The standard error is approximated by s, where s is the sample standard deviation.
- D. The standard error is approximated by s/\sqrt{n} , where s is the sample standard deviation and n is the sample size.
- E. The standard error is the standard deviation of the statistic's sampling distribution.

Which of the following reflects the uncertainty associated with an estimated statistic?

- A. Mean \pm standard deviation
- B. Standard error
- C. Confidence interval
- D. A and B
- E. B and C

"Cases were significantly older than control subjects with an average age of 18 years (SD = 15 years) versus 12 years (SD = 10 years), respectively (P = 0.001)."

Which of the following accurately describes the distributions of age for cases and controls?

- A. Both symmetric and unimodal
- B. Both non-parametric
- C. Both left-skewed
- D. Both right-skewed
- E. One skewed and one symmetric and unimodal