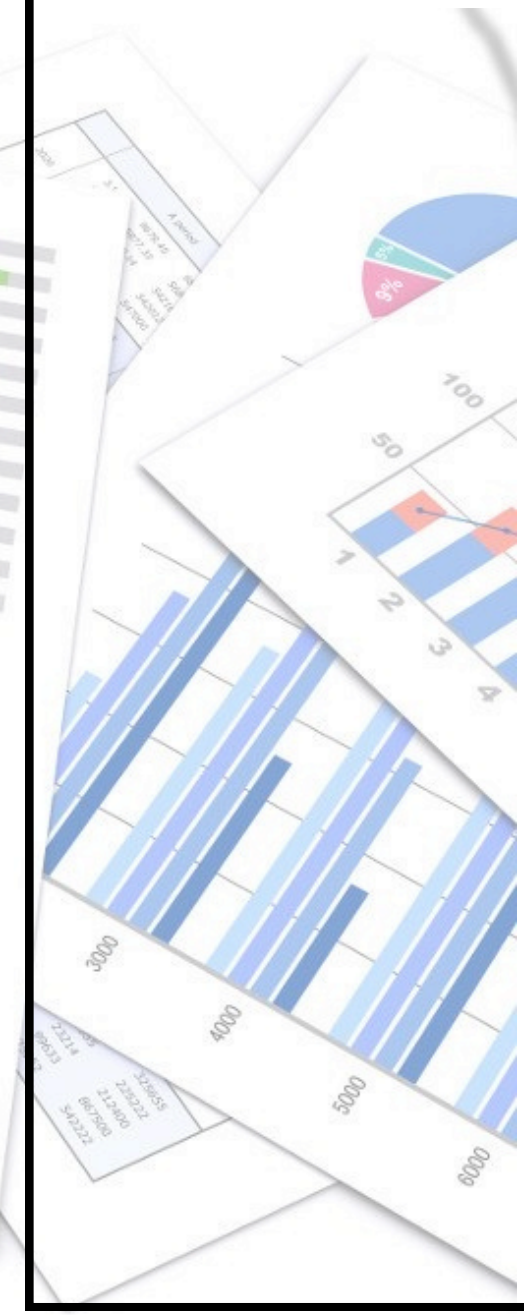
Biostatistics

Archive

Lecture 15



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1. When using alpha level of 0.05, the test is considered to be statistically significant if:

a. P= 0.052 b. P= 0.04
c. P= 0.01 d. P= 0.2
e. A and D f. B and C

Answer: F. B and C

2. When we accept the null hypothesis at a level of significance equals 0.05, this
means:

a. P > 0.003
b. P < 0.05
c. P > 0.10
d. P < 0.010
e. P < 0.03

Answer: C. P > 0.10

3. When we accept the null hypothesis at a level of significance equals 0.05. The
widest range of possibilities for p value will be when:

a. P > 0.003
b. P < 0.05
c. P > 0.10
d. P > 0.05
e. P < 0.03

Answer: D. P > 0.05

4. For a specific statistical test, the p value was equal to 0.04. If the null hypothesis of that test was accepted, that is because:

a. Alpha was 0.05
b. Alpha was 0.01
c. Both a and b
d. Neither of a or b

Answer: B. Alpha was 0.01

5. To determine the critical region (area) in any statistical test, we have to have:
a. Alpha value
b. P value
c. Degree of freedom
d. Both A and C
e. Both B and C

Answer: D. Both A and C

6. Consider having an alpha value of 0.01, the test that is considered statistically
insignificant will be when:
a. P= 0.04
b. P= 0.005
c. P= 0.003
d. P= 0.001

Answer: A. P= 0.04

7. When using a confidence level of 0.95, the test is considered statistically significant if:
a. P= 0.21
b. P < 0.04
c. P> 0.05 but < 0.95
d. All of the above

Answer: B. P < 0.04

8. When testing a hypothesis, it is important to know all of the following except:
a. Level of significance
b. Type of the test of significance
c. Degree of freedom
d. Type of the data we have
e. Type of the sample we have

Answer: E. Type of the sample we have

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9. All of the following are true about P- value except:
a. It is a calculated probability of chance factor
b. All statistical significance tests should consider P- values
c. It is reflecting the sampling error
d. It is the probability of the influencing factor
e. If it is small, conventionally less than 0.05, H0 is rejected as it is implausible

Answer: D. It is the probability of the influencing factor

10. If α= 0.01, the test is considered statistically insignificant when:
a. P= 0.005 b. P= 0.007
c. P= 0.001 d. P= 0.000
e. P= 0.013

Answer: E. P= 0.013

11. Obtaining a sound generalized information about population depending on the
evidence of the sample is termed:
a. Presentation of data
b. Descriptive biostatistics
c. Confidence interval
d. Inferential biostatistics
e. Collection of data

Answer: D. Inferential biostatistics

12. If α= 0.001, the test is considered statistically significant when:
a. P= 0.0100
b. P= 0.0002
c. P= 0.1000
d. P= 0.0500
e. P= 0.0040

Answer: B. P= 0.0002

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13. When the result of any test of significance falls in the rejection region, one of the following is incorrect:
a. The probability of the influencing factor decreases
b. The probability of the chance factor decreases
c. P value is less than 0.05
d. We reject null hypothesis
e. We accept alternative hypothesis

Answer: B. The probability of the chance factor decreases
.

14. The acceptance region when the sample size of a confidence level of 95% increases will become:
A. Narrower B. Wider
C. Unchanged D. It varies

Answer: A. Narrower (NOT SURE)

15. A study to find the correlation between undescended testicles in newborns and
maternal smoking was done. A specific test of significance was used and yielded a critical value of 3.841 and a test statistic of 15.68. The proper statistical decision to make in this case:
a. there is a significant association between maternal smoking and undescended testicles.
b. there is no association between maternal smoking and undescended testicles
c. Cannot determine based on the given info
d. None of the above is correct

Answer: A. there is a significant association between maternal smoking and undescended testicles.

16. When using a confidence level of 0.95, the test is considered statistically significant if:
a. P> 0.05
b. Calculated value fall above the critical region
c. Calculated value fall behind the critical region
d. Calculated value is less than the critical value

Answer: C. Calculated value fall behind the critical region