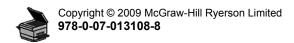
Name:	Date: _	
		BLM 3-11 (page 1)
Chapter 3 Lite	racy	
Part A		
Use the terms to answer or co	omplete each sentence. Terms may	be used more than once.
accurate algebraic model answering bias cause and effect categorical variable coefficient of determination completion correlation coefficient dichotomous dot plot 1. The graph or model.	E-STAT. ethics extrapolate fair fit honest influential point horizontal linear regression multiple choice non-linear open-ended is a measure of how certain year	ordered pairs outlier primary data purpose rating scale scatter plot secondary data sign strength the same two variables variable ou can be in making predictions from a
	can be used to determine how	well the regression equation fits the
3. Data that is generated by	the researcher through experimer	nts or observational studies.
4. In a survey,	questions involve a lin	mited number of predefined answers.
5. Linear correlation is a measure of the variables.		of the relationship between two
6. Two-variable data sets ca	an be graphed using a	

7. The three principles of proper surveying include ______ in surveying, design for

_____ responses, and eliminate ______.

9. In a survey, _____ questions refer to two-part classification questions.

8. An extreme value in a set of data.



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10.	A statistical attribute that can be measured or counted.		
11.	When designing a survey, instructions for the survey should be provided.		
12.	Errors in analysis can occur when the effects of an or an are not considered.		
13.	A statistical graph similar to a scatter plot		
14.	A variable whose attribute is a category rather than a numeric value.		
15.	The of r relates to the slope of the line not the fit.		
16.	. When collecting data in an experiment, all participants should haveconditions.		
17.	. The closer the value of r is to $+1$ or -1 , the closer the		
18.	. A correlation coefficient of 0 means the line of best fit is		
19.	A database of Canadian statistics that can be accessed by students.		
20.	You can use to determine an equation of the line of best fit of a set of two-variable data.		
21.	A data point with extreme values that greatly affects the slope of the regression line.		
22.	Survey questions where respondents fill in the blanks or answer with a single response are also known as questions.		
23.	Two-variable data sets can be identified by two column tables of values and		
24.	When designing a survey, the of the survey should be stated.		
25.	An unwanted influence on a sample that prevents it from being representative of a population.		
26.	Errors in analysis can occur if a linear regression is used for a relation.		

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27	In a	relationship, a change	in the independent variable has a	
<i>21.</i>	predictable effect on th		in the independent variable has a	
28.	Data that is made avail	able by others.		
29.	A correlation coefficien	nt of 0 means that no relationship e	exists between the	
30.	To ensure data collecte	ed in an experiment is	and, it is	
	important to pian and s	et up the experiment in advance.		
31.	. In a survey, questions refer to questions with values on a scale.			
32.	A survey respondent ca	an answer freely when answering _	questions.	
33.	Regression can be used	I to determine an	for a relationship in a data set.	
34.	If you	outside the range of the data	a set, errors in data analysis can occur.	
Par	rt B			
Det	termine if each statemen	t is true or false. If false, explain w	hy.	
1.	Height and number of t	televisions in a household are exam	nples of a variable in statistics.	
2.	A high correlation for a data set always indicates a cause and effect relationship between the two variables			
3.	A random sampling technique should be used to select participants when collecting data in an experiment.			
4.	Bi-weekly means twice a week.			
5.	3. An outlier follows the pattern of the other values in the data set.			
6.	Errors in analysis can occur if there is too little data.			
7.	Bias is not caused by the	ne wording of survey questions.		

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8.	Some two-variable data sets have a relationship between the variables.	
9.	For one-variable data sets, you know two attributes about each subject.	
10.	An influential point reduces the coefficient of determination r^2 .	
11.	When doing secondary research, it is important to keep track of all sources.	
	A dot plot is used to display two-variable data	
14.	The correlation coefficient indicates whether there is a direct relationship between the variables.	
15.	For two-variable data sets, you know two attributes about each subject.	
16.	• When designing a survey, it is important to ask for personal information.	
17.	The closer the correlation coefficient is to 0, the better the fit.	
18.	It is generally better to use secondary data, when possible.	
19.	Data sets can have varying degrees of linear correlation.	
20.	When designing a survey, it is important to ask questions that are not easily answered.	

Name:	Date:
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Chapter 3 Literacy Answers

Part A

1. coefficient of determination

2. correlation coefficient

3. primary data

4. multiple choice

5. strength

6. scatter plot

7. ethics, honest, bias

8. outlier

9. dichotomous

10. variable

11. answering

12. outlier, influential point

13. dot plot

14. categorical variable

15. sign

16. same

17. fit

18. horizontal

19. E-STAT

20. linear regression

21. influential point

22. completion

23. ordered pairs

24. purpose

25. bias

26. non-linear

27. cause and effect

28. secondary data

29. two variables

30. accurate, fair

31. rating scale

32. open-ended

33. algebraic model

34. extrapolate

Part B

- 1. True
- **2.** False. A high correlation for a data set indicates a possible a cause and effect relationship between the two variables.
- **3.** True
- **4.** False. Bi-weekly means every two weeks.
- **5.** False. An outlier does not follow the pattern of the other values in the data set.
- **6.** True
- 7. False. Bias is caused by the wording of survey questions.
- 8. True
- **9.** False. For one-variable data sets, you know one attribute about each subject.
- 10. False. An influential point increases the coefficient of determination r^2 .
- **11.** True
- 12. False. A dot plot used to display one-variable data.
- **13.** True
- **14.** False. The correlation coefficient indicates whether there is a cause and effect relationship between the variables.
- **15.** True
- **16.** False. Surveys should not ask for personal information.
- 17. False. The closer the correlation coefficient is to 1 or 1, the better the fit.
- **18.** False. Primary data is better.
- **19.** True
- **20.** False. Survey questions should be easy to answer.

