

HLT-362V Week 3 Quiz 2

1. If you are conducting a study on the impacts of diet and exercise on high blood pressure and you take a proportional sample based upon race/ethnicity, this would be an example of:

Stratified sampling

2. If a researcher does not select the appropriate level of significance (alpha) based upon prior research or industry standard and concludes that the study found a statistical difference when in fact there was no difference, this is referred to as:

Type I error

3. To obtain a sample of 20 patients in ICU, clinician goes to the ICU and selects the current patients. This is an example of a:

Convenience sampling

4. Scenario Based Question: If you were conducting a study of blood pressure readings in a hospital unit, compared AM and PM readings, and assumed the data were normally distributed and variances were equal, what type of statistical test would be conducted?

Paired t-test

5. Which of the following can be reduced by proper interviewer training?

Measurement error

6. Which of the following would be an appropriate null hypothesis?

The mean of a population is equal to 65.

7. In a research study, if the sample size is too low and the results do not find a statistical difference when in fact there is a difference, this is referred to as:

Type II error

8. Quantitative research strives for quality and the ability to apply the analysis to a broader population. This is referred to as:

Generalization

9. A Type I error is committed when:

We reject a null hypothesis that is true

10. A Type II error is committed when:

We do not reject a null hypothesis that is false.