



## Statistical Terms Quiz

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### ANSWERS

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1. Which of the following terms means the distance between the 25th and 75th percentiles, used to describe the dispersion of values?

- confidence interval
- F* distribution
- interquartile range**
- normal range

2. Which of the following terms means the probability of obtaining the observed data if the null hypothesis were exactly true?

- P value**
- relative risk
- reliability
- true-positive rate

## LEARNING RESOURCES

3. Which of the following terms means the size of the likelihood acceptable to the investigators that a relationship observed between 2 variables is due to chance?

- $\alpha$  level**
- $\beta$  level
- $\kappa$  statistic
- $P$  value

4. Which of the following terms means the probability of showing no significant difference when a true difference exists (a false acceptance of the null hypothesis)?

- $\alpha$  level
- $\beta$  level**
- $\kappa$  statistic
- $P$  value

5. Which of the following terms means the range of numerical expressions within which one can be confident that the population value the study is intended to estimate lies?

- coefficient of determination
- coefficient of variation
- confidence interval**
- confidence limits

6. Which of the following terms means agreement between an observed set of values and a second set that is derived wholly or partly on a hypothetical basis?

- goodness of fit**
- group matching
- true-positive rate
- unity

## LEARNING RESOURCES

7. Which of the following terms means a test considered to be the diagnostic standard for a particular disease or condition, used as a basis of comparison for other tests?

- Cox-Mantel test
- criterion standard**
- Dunnett test
- t* test

8. Which of the following terms means a theoretical measure of the likelihood that an individual will experience an event within a given period?

- attributable risk
- cohort effect
- Hawthorne effect
- hazard rate**

9. Which of the following terms means the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean?

- coefficient of determination
- coefficient of variation**
- correlation coefficient
- criterion standard

10. Which of the following terms means a statistic used to measure nonrandom agreement between observers or measurements?

- C statistic
- $\kappa$  statistic**
- Yates correction
- z score

## LEARNING RESOURCES

11. Which of the following terms means the correlation coefficient for bivariate analysis?

*r*

*R*

$r^2$

$R^2$

12. Which of the following terms means a measure of the area under a receiver operating characteristic curve?

**C statistic**

Hotelling *T* statistic

$\kappa$  statistic

Spearman rank correlation

13. Which of the following terms means a method of using the relative death rates in subgroups to compare differences between survival curves for different treatments?

**log-rank test**

Mann-Whitney test

McNemar test

*t* test

14. Which of the following terms means the spread or dispersion of data (the positive square root of the variance)?

**standard deviation (SD)**

standard error (SE)

standard error of the estimate

standard error of the mean (SEM)

## LEARNING RESOURCES

15. Which of the following terms means the vertical axis of a graph?

- abscissa
- x-axis
- y-axis**
- z-axis

16. Which of the following terms means the horizontal axis of a graph?

- ordinate
- x-axis**
- y-axis
- z-axis

17. Which of the following terms means the third axis of a 3-dimensional graph?

- abscissa
- x-axis
- y-axis
- z-axis**

18. Which of the following terms means the number of arithmetically independent comparisons that can be made among members of a sample?

- analysis of covariance (ANCOVA)
- analysis of variance (ANOVA)
- area under the curve (AUC)
- df (degrees of freedom)**

## LEARNING RESOURCES

19. Which of the following terms means the probability of developing an outcome within a specified period if the risk factor is present, divided by the probability of developing the outcome in that same period if the risk factor is absent?

*P* value

**relative risk**

reliability

true-positive rate

20. Which of the following terms means a statistical method used to compare a continuous dependent variable and more than 1 nominal independent variable?

analysis of covariance

**analysis of variance**

bivariate analysis

discriminant analysis

