NSC409
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1. The Glasgow Coma Scale is example of _____ variable

    Quantittaive

    Nominal

  --->> Ordinal

    Discrete

2. _____ is a risk, if the numerator counts events which happen prospectively

    Ratio

  --->> Proportion

    Percentage

    Rate

3. The most commonÃ‚Â statisticsÃ‚Â reported include all except _____

    Vital

    Morbidity

    Mortality

  --->> Health

4. ___ can be used to present data categories greater than five

    Pie chart

    Histogram

    Dot plot

  --->> Bar chart

5. The _____ of the test is the proportion of those without the disease who give a negative test result

    Predictive value

--->> Specificity

Sensitivity

6. ___data describes a characteristic in terms of a numerical value

--->> Quantitative

Qualitative

Discrete

Continuous

7. Which of the following statement is true about probabbility

All probabilities lie at 1

--->> When the outcome can never happen, the probability is 0

Addition rule is the probability that both events occur is equal to the product of the probability of each

Multiplication rule mean each event precludes the other

8. Patient waiting time in minutes is an example of ___

--->> Continuous data

Discrete data

Qualitative data

Categorical data

9. Features of continuous data include all except_____

They produce data that are real numbers

Continuous variables can be properly measured and have units of measurement

--->> Data produced real numbers and are invariably integer

Continuous data usually comes from the measurement

Mound-shaped distribution

Positively skewed distribution

Symmetric shaped distribution

--->> Negatively skewed distribution