

# BIOS 600 · Quiz 5.1: Study Design

27 September 2011

1. **Honor Pledge:** I have neither given nor received unauthorized aid on this assignment.  
(Sign and print your name.)

2. Multiple Choice. Select the term that best describes the example or definition.

- |                         |                                    |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (a) Single Blind        | (k) Convenience Sample             |
| (b) Double Blind        | (l) Sampling Bias                  |
| (c) Triple Blind        | (m) Systematic Sampling            |
| (d) Placebo Effect      | (n) Stratified Random Sampling     |
| (e) Experimenter's Bias | (o) Clustered Random Sample        |
| (f) Sampling Frame      | (p) Simple Random Sample (SRS)     |
| (g) Probability Sample  | (q) Completely Randomized Design   |
| (h) Nonresponse Bias    | (r) Randomized Block Design        |
| (i) Unit Nonresponse    | (s) Potential Confounding Variable |
| (j) Item Nonresponse    |                                    |

	Example or Definition
	A sample within an elementary school where classrooms are randomly selected and then a random sample of students are surveyed from the selected classrooms.
	A researcher wants to study his community's kidney health. To do so, he performs a systematic survey sample at a fitness club. His sample likely suffers from this bias.
	Patients in the control group show improvement.
	I discard an entire survey because it is too long.
	A study where neither the doctor nor the patient know which study subjects are in the treatment group.
	I choose not to report my income because I'm embarrassed of my poverty.
	A survey design where I perform a SRS of males and a second SRS of females.
	An experimental design where I randomly assign treatments to the males and then I randomly assign treatments to the females.
	Because a data collector knows which subjects are in the treatment or placebo group, she is inclined to observe the treatment group more intently.
	A sample that results when the selection probabilities are unknown.