Rank the below Memory aids.

Instructions: First, rank the memory aids in terms of helpfulness where 1is most helpful and 14 is helpful. Then, circle the memory aids that you would actually suggest for your students to use.

____ 1. Population and Parameters both start with "p"; Sample and Statistic both start with "s".

____ 2. The e**x**planatory variable is on the **X** axis.

____ 3. "SOCS" When summarizing a data set or describing a histogram, remember to talk about "SOCS" --**S**pread, **O**utliers, **C**enter, **S**hape.

____ 4. "BINS" – Conditions of the binomial: "**B**inary outcomes, **I**ndependent outcomes, **N**umber of trials fixed in advance, **S**ame chance p of success on each trial."

____ 5. Data that is skewed **L**eft has a tail that goes to the **L**ower numbers.

____ 6. Residual – "To remember the order of subtraction remember that o comes before p in the alphabet so **O**bserved Minus **P**redicted."

____ 7. DOTS – To describe a scatterplot, remember to state the **D**irection, **O**utlier, **T**rend, **S**trength

____8. PHANTOM – Steps of the Hypothesis: **P**arameter, **H**ypotheses, **A**ssumptions, **N**ame of Test, **O**btain a P-value, **M**ake a conclusion.

____ 9. Ho is what we "Hold" onto unless we get enough evidence to reject it, in which case the researcher is "Happy" because the evidence supports Ha (which is the hypothesis she was trying to "prove").

____ 10. p-value song (to tune of Row, Row, Row your boat)

> "It is key to know
> What p-value means
> It's the chance
> (with the null)
> You obtain
> Data that's
> At least that extreme"

____ 11. Hypothesis testing based on p-value: If the p-value is low, the null must go!

____ 12. The t table is for "**t**iny" sample sizes and the Z table is for "si**z**eable" samples.

____ 13. Don't PANIC, because you know the steps for the confidence interval. - **P**arameter, **A**ssumptions, **N**ame of Interval, **I**nterval, Make a **C**onclusion.

____ 14. With **d**egrees of freedom, you step **d**own. (Remembering the degrees of freedom for the one sample t test.)