| ID | \#Q | $\mathrm{T}=$ Thinking Critically |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 177 | 1005.5 | CARE: C=Context, A=Assembly, R=Randomness, E=Error/Bias |
| ID | 180 | CHAPTER 1: |
| C1A | 10 | T: Identify the most disputable claim |
| C1B | 10 | T : Distinguish types of inference |
| C1C | 10 | T: Distinguish deterministic, probabilistic causation |
| C1D | 10 | C: Determine if event is repeatable or condition is switchable |
| C1E | 10 | C: Determine if study is repeatable |
| C1F | 10 | T: Distinguish Association-Causation in time-independent studies |
| C1G | 10 | T: Distinguish Association-Causation in time-based studies |
| C1H | 10 | T: Distinguish Association-causation: Likely/risk/can expect |
| C1I | 10 | T: Distinguish causal phrases |
| C1J |  | C: Is this a survey, study or other? |
| C1K | 10 | C : Distinguish common cause, confounder and mechanism |
| C1L | 10 | C: Determine effect of confounder on a statistic |
| C1O | 10 | A: Identify which definition gives a higher count or total |
| C1P | 10 | A: Calculate effect of grouping on counts |
| C1Q | 10 | A: Impact of word change on number |
| C1R | 5 | A: Defining groups to increase/decrease number (essay) |
| C1T | 10 | R: Law of Very Large Numbers |
| C1V | 5 | E: Distinguish major types of error or bias |
| C1X | 10 | X: Distinguish Confounding, Assembly, Randomness and Error |
|  |  | T: Distinguish different sense of "Can" |
| C1Z | 10 | T: Identify most observable vs. least observable |
|  |  |  |
| ID | 190 | CHAPTER 2: Add section on numbers. Exercise on rounding to nearest 5, 10, 20, 100. |
| C2A | 10 | Identify compare given type, test and base (incl. \%pt) |
| C2B | 10 | Identify type comparison given full compare (incl \%pt) |
| C2C | 10 | Calculate size of comparison given test, base and compare grammar |
| C2D | 10 | Identify compare given test, base and size (Incl \%pt) |
| C2E | 10 | Compare percentages and rates (Incl \%pt) |
| C2F | 10 | Identify biggest comparison of two numbers |
| C2G | 10 | Calculate test or base given opposite and compare (Incl \%pt) |
| C2H | 10 | Compare test and base after scaling (Incl \%pt) |
| C2I | 10 | Calculate effect of definitions on averages |
| C2J | 10 | Distinguish Longitudinal vs. cross-sectional association NEW |
| C2K | 10 | Distinguish longitudinal cohort from non-cohort |
| C2L | 10 | Distinguish Experiment vs. observational |
| C2M | 10 | Distinguish Controlled vs. uncontrolled |
| C2N | 10 | Distinguish Longitudinal (controlled vs. uncontrolled) vs cross-sectional |
| C 2 O | 10 | Law of Large Numbers |
| C2P | 10 | Randomness Determine statistical significance from ME |
| C2Q | 10 | If bias is created or eliminated, identify which type of bias. |
| C2R | 20 | Write re-definitions to increase/decrease count NEW |
| C2S |  | C: Grammar of Change (1st \& 2nd derivative) |
| C2T |  | C : Which comparison best supports point? |
| C2M1 |  | Xsec vs Long (controlled vs ucontrolled) |
| C2E1 |  | calculation Pctg Pt given rate and \%chg Estimate the implications of statistics if true |
| C2E2 |  | Calculate \%chg given rate and PctgPtDiff Estimate effect of randomness given sample size |
| C2E3 |  | Calc test \& base given \%chg and PctgPtDiff |


| C20 |  | Write out different types of comparisons |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ID | 156 | CHAPTER 3: MEASUREMENTS Genrate rankings from ranks, from z-scores, from measures/pcts |
| C3A | 5 | Calculate \& compare ranks from scores |
| C3B |  | Calculate percentiles from ranks |
| C3C | 8 | Identify which percentile, score or rank is higher |
| C3D | 10 | Identify which mean is higher in closely related groups |
| C3E | 13 | Compare averages from extremes of a distribution |
| C3F | 5 | Calculate weighted average given subgroup averages |
| C3G | 10 | Calculate mean, median \& mode given data values |
| C3H | 20 | Write comparisons of ranks, percentiles, modes, medians \& means |
| C3I | 10 | Compare counts before/after control of size group |
| C3J | 5 | Calculate \% explained given averages before/after standardization |
| C3K | 30 | Standardize measures for binary confounder (1, 2, 3) |
| C3L | 10 | Calculate \& compare Z-scores |
| C3M | 10 | Calculate \& compare Normalized scores |
| C3N |  | Calculate Prediction Intervals |
| C3O |  | Calculate \& compare Coefficients of Variation |
| C3P | 10 | Calculate \& compare Effect Sizes |
| C3Q | 10 | Predict outcome given regression \& predictor |
| C3R |  | Calculate correlation from slope and std deviation |
| C3S |  | Compare correlations. |
| C3T |  | Calculate "percentage explained" from correlations |
| C3U |  | Predict outcome given correlation, SD \& predictor |
| C3V |  | Calculate Prediction Interval from correlation, SD \& predictor |
| C3W |  | Excel: Identify effect of outlier on slope and correlation |
| C31 |  | Write out comparisons of numbers |
| C32 |  | Write out comparisons of statistics that have units |
|  |  |  |
| ID | 181 | CHAPTER 4: DESCRIBING RATIOS |
| C4A | 10 | Identify part in percent grammar statements |
| C4B | 10 | Calculate percentages from simple count tables |
| C4C | 5 | Identify part in questions using "What percentage..." |
| C4D | 10 | Identify part in percentage grammar statements |
| C4E | 10 | Convert statements: percentage to percent grammar |
| C4F | 10 | Convert statement: percent to percentage grammar |
| C4G | 5 | Identify part in questions using "What is the percentage..." |
| C4H | 10 | Identify part in statements: percent or percentage grammar |
| C4I | 10 | Identify part in questions: percent or percentage grammar |
| C4J | 5 | Identify complement to a percentage. Identify influence of assembly. |
| C4K | 20 | Calculate percentage from a complex count table (religious preference) |
| C4L | 10 | Identify influence of assembly on percentages and rates. |
| C4M |  | Identify part/whole or correct description in 100\% tables |
| C4N |  | Identify part/whole or correct description in complex percentage tables |
| C4O | 5 | Identify part/whole or description in percentage graphs |
| C4P | 10 | Calculate rate per K given numerator and denominator |
| C4Q | 10 | Identify part in phrase-based rate statement |
| C4R | 10 | Identify equivalent phrase-based rate statement given "Per" ratio |
| C4S | 10 | Identify part in clause-based rate statement |
| C4T | 5 | Translate between phrase-based \& clause-based rate grammar |
| C4U | 10 | Identify part(s) and whole(s) in chance grammar statements |

\(\left.$$
\begin{array}{lcl}\text { C4V } & 5 & \text { Calculate 1 chance in N given numerator and denominator } \\
\text { C4W } & 1 & \begin{array}{l}\text { Use web-based Reading/Decoding program. } \\
\text { C4X }\end{array} \\
\text { C4Y } & 1 & \begin{array}{l}\text { Convert rates to different basis } \\
\text { C4eb-based Writing program }\end{array} \\
\text { C40 } & & \begin{array}{l}\text { Convert statements: Percentage to percent grammar (and vice versa) } \\
\text { C41 }\end{array}
$$ \\

Convert percent/percentage questions to statements (and vice versa)\end{array}\right]\)| Cescribe percentages in count table using percent and percentage grammar |
| :--- |
| C43 |


| ID | 124 | CHAPTER 6: INTERPRETING RATIOS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C6A | 10 | Inverse ratios |
| C6B | 10 | Compare two related three-factor percentages |
| C6C | 10 | Higher percentage: Same part in related wholes |
| C6D | 10 | Bigger 3 factor percentage: Same whole, related parts |
| C6E | 10 | Identify which percentage predicts or explains |
| C6F | 14 | Calculate prediction and explanation in 2x2 tables (F1) |
| C6G | 14 | Calculate prediction given quality and prevalence |
| C6H |  | Calculate weighted ave \% given subgroup averages |
| C6I | 5 | Calculate percentage explained given rates |
| C6J | 24 | Standardize percentages for effect of binary confounder (J1, J2, J3) |
| C6K |  | Standardize rates for effect of binary confounder |
| C6L | 7 | Calculate Percentage \& Cases Attributable given standardized rates (L1) |
| C6M |  | Calculate Percentage \& Cases Attributable given raw rates. |
| C6N | 10 | Predicting type of change after standardization |
| C6O |  | Identify change conditions in standardized associations |
| C6P |  | Which choice of whole gives bigger/smaller ratio? |
| C6Q |  |  |
| ID | 77 | CHAPTER 7: RANDOMNESS AND CHANCE |
| C7A |  | Calculate Expected Value |
| C7B | 10 | Distinguish different types of chance |
| C7C | 10 | Identify "uncertain" element for statements of chance |
| C7D | 4 | Calculate Number using Capture-Recapture |
| C7E |  | Calculate Response to Sensitive Issues |
| C7F |  | Calculate Regression to the Mean |
| C7G | 10 | Calculate ME, CI \& Sample size for Percentages |
| C7H |  | Calculate ME, CI and Sample Size for Small Rates |
| C7I | 10 | Calculate ME, CI \& Sample Size for Averages |
| C7J | 10 | Generate CI \& Stat. Significance for two proportions |
| C7K |  | Generate CI \& Stat. Significance for two small rates |
| C7L | 10 | Generate CI \& Stat. Significance for two averages |
| C7M |  | Is difference stat significant difference given ME |
| C7N |  | Calculate sample size to make difference stat significant (\%) |
| C70 |  | Calculate sample size to make difference stat significant (rates) |
| C7P |  | Calculate sample size to make difference stat significant (averages) |
| C7X | 13 | Generate confounder effect on Stat. Significance for percentages (X1) |
| C7R |  | Generate confounder effect on Stat. Significance for small rates |
| C7S |  | Generate confounder effect on Stat. Significance for averages |
| ID | 0 | EXTRA |
| C0G |  |  |
| COH |  |  |
| C02 |  |  |

