Please write your answers in the brackets or blanks provided.

1. (     ) An oddball case that is located far from all other cases is called [5%]
   A. a correlation.
   B. an insignificant case.
   C. an outlier.
   D. a residual.

2. (     ) In a causal relationship the __________ variable is said to be the cause of something and the consequence is the __________ variable. [5%]
   A. dependent; independent
   B. independent; dependent
   C. residual; outlier
   D. none of the above

3. (     ) Examine the following scatterplot, and answer the question below. [5%]
   According to this scatterplot,
   A. Somalia has a population growth rate of 33 and a life expectancy of 3.
   B. Somalia has a population growth rate of 3 and a life expectancy of 33.
   C. There is a moderate, negative relationship between population growth and life expectancy.
   D. There is no relationship between population growth and life expectancy because r is negative.
   E. B and C are correct.

[Questions 4-8] The “dependency theory” hypothesizes that the wealth of colonies and former colonies was extracted by colonial powers and other developed nations, and that this legacy left recently independent countries in a position of poverty. Perform the following task and answer the following questions. PRINT your computer output [5%] (with your name on it) and staple it together with the quiz.

Data File: GLOBAL
Task: Scatterplot
  ➢ Dependent Variable: 44) GDP/CAP
  ➢ Independent Variable: 65) IND DATE
  ➢ View: Reg. Line
4. What is the correlation coefficient for these results? [5%] 
   \[ r = \ldots \] 

5. What is the name of the country that became independent fairly recently but had a very high GDP per capita? [5%] 
   ___________________

6. What is its independence date? [5%] __________

7. What is its value for GDP per capita? [5%] $ __________

8. Does this case offer support to the dependency-theory hypothesis? [5%] Circle one: YES NO

9. ( ) The decade of the 1990s saw a large increase in new independent nation-state because of the break-up of [5%]
   A. Yugoslavia.  
   B. The Soviet Union.  
   C. Czechoslovakia.  
   D. all of the above.

10. ( ) One consequence of the Majoritarian electoral system, such as the ones used in the U.K. and the U.S., is [5%]
    A. over-represent large political parties.  
    B. accurately represent small parties.  
    C. under-represent smaller parties.  
    D. All of the above.  
    E. Both A and C.

[Questions 11-12] Perform the following task and answer the following questions. PRINT your computer output [5%] and staple it with the quiz.

Data File: GLOBAL  
Task: Cross-tabulation  
   ➢ Row Variable: 79) % TURNOUT2  
   ➢ Column Variable: 67) GOVERNMENT  
   ➢ View: Tables  
   ➢ Display: Column %

11. ( ) Which of the following is a correct interpretation of this table? [5%]
    A. One-party governments have the lowest voter turnout of all forms of government.  
    B. Only ten percent of those countries with high voter turnout are one-party governments  
    C. Old democracies have the highest voter turnout.  
    D. A and C  
    E. B and C

12. What is the Cramer’s V correlation coefficient? [5%] 
   \[ V = \ldots \]

13. ESSAY [30%]: Please TYPE your essay, which should be around 200 words, on a separate piece of paper, print it with your name on it, and staple it together with the quiz. Do a spell check and word count.

The controversy over the AIDS epidemic remains unsettled. Although there is a very strong consensus on the medical cause of AIDS and many analysts worry that AIDS will cause serious social and economic problems, there is surprisingly little evidence on what social, cultural, or economic factors may be related to AIDS. For this essay, you will use the scatterplot function to examine the relationship between AIDS cases per 100,000 (Variable #35 in GLOBAL) and various independent variables. For example, do you suppose that AIDS is related to the use of contraceptives, poverty, religion, gender relationship, or something else? (Be imaginative.) It is not necessary for you to enclose the scatterplots with your essay, but you must report the Pearson’s r coefficients and whether they are statistically significant (note the number of *, if any). What can you say about the relationship between AIDS and various non-medical variables? In this context, what is your opinion about South African President Thabo Mbeki’s recent remarks on AIDS (It was poverty, rather than the HIV virus, that caused AIDS in South Africa)?