# *Essentials of Political Analysis 5th edition Pollock III Test Bank*

SKU: 9781506305837-TEST-BANK

1. A variable is an empirical measurement of a _____.
*a. Characteristic
Learning Objective Number: 1
Bloom's Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Chapter 2 Introduction

2. Every variable has one name and at least _____ value(s).
a. one
*b. two
c. three
d. four
Learning Objective Number: 2
Bloom's Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Chapter 2 Introduction

3. Gender is an example of a(n) _____ level variable.
*a. nominal
b. ordinal
c. interval
d. ratio
Learning Objective Number: 2
Bloom's Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Chapter 2, Measuring Variables

4. Year of birth is an example of a(n) _____ level variable.
a. nominal
b. ordinal
*c. interval
d. ratio
Learning Objective Number: 2
Bloom's Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Chapter 2, Measuring Variables

5. Education coded as 'high school diploma', 'some college', 'college graduate', and 'advanced degree' is an example of a(n) _____ level variable.
a. nominal
*b. ordinal
c. interval
d. ratio
Learning Objective Number: 2
Bloom's Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Chapter 2, Measuring Variables

Essentials of Political Analysis 5th edition Pollock III Test Bank

6. Which of the following is a nominal level variable?
a. Age
b. Ideology on a scale from extremely liberal to extremely conservative
c. family income (in dollars)
*d. party affiliation
Learning Objective Number: 2
Bloom's Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Chapter 2, Measuring Variables

7. A variable that codes each state by the region of the country it is located in is called a _____ level variable.
*a. nominal
Learning Objective Number: 2
Bloom's Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Chapter 2, Measuring Variables

8. The word 'nominal' in reference to a variable means 'number.'
a. true
*b. false
Learning Objective Number: 2
Bloom's Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Chapter 2, Measuring Variables

9. A variable that communicates relative differences between units of analysis is called a(n) _____ level variable.
a. nominal
b. interval
*c. ordinal
d. ratio
Learning Objective Number: 2
Bloom's Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Chapter 2, Measuring Variables

10. A variable that measures per-capita income by state as 'low', 'medium', or 'high' is a(n) _____ level variable.
*a. ordinal
Learning Objective Number: 2
Bloom's Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Chapter 2, Measuring Variables

Essentials of Political Analysis 5th edition Pollock III Test Bank

11. A key feature of an ordinal level variable is that the values are _____.
a. solely categorical
*b. able to be ranked
c. continuous
d. anonymous
Learning Objective Number: 2
Bloom's Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Chapter 2, Measuring Variables

12. A researcher who wants to learn the precise differences between her units of analysis will likely use a(n) _____ level variable to code the characteristics.
a. nominal
b. ordinal
*c. interval
d. ratio
Learning Objective Number: 2
Bloom's Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Chapter 2, Measuring Variables

13. All of the following are interval-level variables except …
*a. types of identification accepted to vote
b. number of days a state allows for early voting
c. percentage of whites, Hispanics, African-Americans, and Asian-Americans in a state
d. age of individual voters in the last election
Learning Objective Number: 2
Bloom's Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Chapter 2, Measuring Variables

14. A researcher wants to measure individual support of internationalism so she creates a(n) _____ consisting of multiple ordinal level variables measuring attitudes on the U.N., foreign policy, foreign aid, and foreign intervention.
*a. additive index or index
Learning Objective Number: 2
Bloom's Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Chapter 2, Additive Indexes

15. A Likert scale is an additive index of five or seven point value ordinal variables.
*a. true
b. false
Learning Objective Number: 2
Bloom's Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Chapter 2, Additive Indexes

Essentials of Political Analysis 5th edition Pollock III Test Bank

16. All of the following are measures of central tendency except …
a. median
b. mode
*c. dispersion
d. mean
Learning Objective Number: 3
Bloom's Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Chapter 2, Describing Variables

17. Suppose you knew the day of the month on which each of your classmates was born. The most frequently occurring day of birth is called the _____.
a. average
*b. mode
c. mean
d. median
Learning Objective Number: 3
Bloom's Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Chapter 2, Describing Variables

18. The median value of a variable is …
a. the most commonly occurring value
b. the average value
c. the upper limit value
*d. the middle value
Learning Objective Number: 3
Bloom's Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Chapter 2, Describing Variables

19. The only measure of central tendency that may be used with a two-category variable such as gender is …
*a. mode
b. median
c. mean
d. average
Learning Objective Number: 3
Bloom's Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Chapter 2, Describing Variables

Essentials of Political Analysis 5th edition Pollock III Test Bank

20. Which of the following variables does not have a median value?
a. per-capita income
b. grade-point averages
c. percentage of eligible voters casting ballots in the United States
*d. ethnicity of eligible voters in the United States
Learning Objective Number: 3
Bloom's Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Chapter 2, Describing Variables

21. A researcher studies presidential approval polls and finds the following values: 46, 46, 48, 49, 51, and 52. What is the median approval rating?
a. 48
*b. 48.5
c. 49
d. 49.5
Learning Objective Number: 3
Bloom's Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Chapter 2, Describing Variables

22. A researcher studies presidential approval polls and finds the following values: 46, 46, 48, 49, 51, and 52. What is the mean approval rating?
a. 46
b. 48
*c. 48.67
d. 50
Learning Objective Number: 3
Bloom's Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Chapter 2, Describing Variables

23. A description of the amount of variation in a variable is called …
a. average
*b. dispersion
c. diffusion
d. differentiation
Learning Objective Number: 4
Bloom's Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Chapter 2, Describing Variables

Essentials of Political Analysis 5th edition Pollock III Test Bank

24. A table listing how many respondents to a survey reside in each state is called a …
a. bar graph
b. pie chart
c. region table
*d. frequency distribution
Learning Objective Number: 4
Bloom's Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Chapter 2, Nominal Variables

25. A variable measuring the frequency an individual votes is most likely categorized at the _____ level.
*a. ordinal
b. nominal
c. interval
d. ratio
Learning Objective Number: 4
Bloom's Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Chapter 2, Ordinal Variables

26. The cumulative percentage records the percentage of cases …
a. below a given level
b. above a given level
*c. at or below a given level
d. at or above a given level
Learning Objective Number: 4
Bloom's Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Chapter 2, Ordinal Variables

27. A percentile reports the percentage of cases in a distribution …
a. above a given value
b. at a given value
c. at or below a given value
*d. below a given value
Learning Objective Number: 4
Bloom's Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Chapter 2, Ordinal Variables

Essentials of Political Analysis 5th edition Pollock III Test Bank

28. Suppose a researcher studying attitudes on gun control finds 40% of respondents in favor and 40% of respondents opposed and the remaining 20% uncertain. The distribution of responses would be referred to as …
a. multimodal
*b. bimodal
c. unimodal
d. modal
Learning Objective Number: 4
Bloom's Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Chapter 2, Ordinal Variables

29. One problem with using the mean value of an interval level variable is that it is sensitive to …
a. dispersion
b. diffusion
*c. skewness
d. positivity
Learning Objective Number: 4
Bloom's Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Chapter 2, Interval Variables

30. In a study of the number of cups of coffee students drink while preparing for an exam a researcher learns that the median number of cups is two but the mean number of cups is 2.9. This indicates the mean is ...
a. positively skewed
*b. negatively skewed
c. perfectly symmetrical
d. highly dispersed
Learning Objective Number: 4
Bloom's Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Chapter 2, Interval Variables

31. Which of the following is the most resistant measure of central tendency to skew?
*a. median
b. mode
c. mean
d. dispersion
Learning Objective Number: 4
Bloom's Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Chapter 2, Interval Variables

Essentials of Political Analysis 5th edition Pollock III Test Bank

32. A frequency distribution table is the best way to describe the dispersion of a nominal level variable.
*a. true
b. false
Learning Objective Number: 3
Bloom's Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Chapter 2, Describing Variables

33. Dispersion describes the number of categories in a variable.
a. true
*b. false
Learning Objective Number: 3
Bloom's Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Chapter 2, Describing Variables

34. The percentage of voters who report voting twice a year or less is known as the cumulative percentage.
*a. true
b. false
Learning Objective Number: 3
Bloom's Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Chapter 2, Ordinal Variables

35. Suppose students are ranked according to their GPA. A student in the 90$^{th}$ percentile has a GPA lower than 90% of all other students.
a. true
*b. false
Learning Objective Number: 3
Bloom's Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Chapter 2, Describing Variables—Ordinal Variables

36. A method of describing the dispersion of a variable that includes the minimum value, lower quartile, median, upper quartile, and maximum value is called the interquartile range.
a. true
*b. false
Learning Objective Number: 4
Bloom's Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Chapter 2, Describing Variables—Interval Variables

Essentials of Political Analysis 5th edition Pollock III Test Bank

37. A distribution with a skinnier left-hand tail is said to have a negative skew.
*a. true
b. false
Learning Objective Number: 4
Bloom's Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Chapter 2, Describing Variables-Interval Variables

38. A variable measuring the number of times a person voted in the past ten years is a(n) _____ level variable.
*a. interval
Learning Objective Number: 2
Bloom's Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Chapter 2, Measuring Variables

39. Provide an example of an ordinal level variable including at least three categories.
*a. Student may list any ordinal variable such as educational level, income level, etc. that may be divided into at least three orderable categories.
Learning Objective Number: 2
Bloom's Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Chapter 2, Measuring Variables

40. Mean, median, and mode are all measures of …
*a. central tendency
Learning Objective Number: 3
Bloom's Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Chapter 2, Describing Variables

Essentials of Political Analysis 5th edition Pollock III Test Bank