Tests and Measurement for People Who (Think They) Hate Tests and Measurement 3rd edition Salkind Test Bank

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Chapter 2

Test Bank

Multiple Choice

1. The definition of a variable is
a. anything that can take on more than one value
b. a label for quantitative data
c. a label for qualitative data
d. any numerical value
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: First Things First
Difficulty Level: Easy

2. Select which of the following would be considered a variable:
a. color of an egg
b. weight of a newborn baby
c. score on SAT
d. all of these
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: First Things First
Difficulty Level: medium

3. The term *measurement* means
a. a numerical value or rating
b. the assignment of labels to a variable or outcome
c. the development of a rating scale
d. the utilization of ratio data in statistical analysis
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: First Things First
Difficulty Level: Easy

4. In 1946, S. S. Stevens helped develop _____.
a. experimental procedure
b. the accepted definition of measurement
c. the levels of measurement
d. the scientific method
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: First Things First
Difficulty Level: Easy

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5. What represents how much information is being provided by an outcome measure?
a. level of measurement
b. interval data
c. ratio data
d. measurement scale
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: The Four Horsemen (or Levels) of Measurement
Difficulty Level: Medium

6. What is the level of measurement that deals with differences in quality rather than quantity?
a. nominal
b. ratio
c. interval
d. ordinal
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Nominal Level of Measurement
Difficulty Level: Easy

7. Nominal measurements deal with what type of data?
a. numerical
b. statistical
c. categorical
d. theoretical
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: The Nominal Level of Measurement
Difficulty Level: Easy

8. How many categories can nominal data be placed into?
a. zero
b. one
c. multiple
d. unlimited
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: The Nominal Level of Measurement
Difficulty Level: Medium

9. If two teams were playing baseball, what would be an example of a type of nominal data?
a. number of runs scored
b. number of hits

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c. team names
d. all of these
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: The Nominal Level of Measurement
Difficulty Level: Medium

10. The color of a car is an example of what type of data?
a. nominal
b. ratio
c. ordinal
d. interval
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: The Nominal Level of Measurement
Difficulty Level: Medium

11. Categories in a nominal scale are _____.
a. easily defined
b. mutually exclusive
c. inherently controversial
d. well designed
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Nominal Level of Measurement
Difficulty Level: Easy

12. Rank order is a characteristic of what type of measurement?
a. nominal
b. interval
c. ratio
d. ordinal
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Nominal Level of Measurement
Difficulty Level: Easy

13. The ordinal level of measurement
a. creates a ranking of categories
b. describes categories
c. assigns qualitative value to categories
d. eliminates categories
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Ordinal Level of Measurement
Difficulty Level: Easy

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14. If a blue car was ranked faster than a red car, what type of measurement would this be?
a. nominal
b. ordinal
c. ratio
d. interval
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: The Ordinal Level of Measurement
Difficulty Level: Medium

15. Ordinal data tell us
a. what categories exist
b. how much difference exists between categories
c. order of ranking of categories
d. all of these
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Ordinal Level of Measurement
Difficulty Level: Easy

16. What would be an application of ordinal measurement?
a. ranking of stress causes
b. description of stress causes
c. analysis of blood pressure changes from stress
d. a stress test
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Ordinal Level of Measurement
Difficulty Level: Easy

17. With what level of data do you assign names?
a. nominal
b. ordinal
c. ratio
d. interval
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Nominal Level of Measurement
Difficulty Level: Easy

18. With what level of data do you assign rank?
a. nominal
b. ordinal
c. ratio

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d. interval
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: The Ordinal Level of Measurement
Difficulty Level: Medium

19. With what level of data can you compare position along a continuum?
a. nominal
b. ordinal
c. ratio
d. interval
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Interval Level of Measurement
Difficulty Level: Easy

20. A student could get a 60% on an exam and be ranked number one in the class using what type of measurement?
a. nominal
b. ordinal
c. ratio
d. interval
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Interval Level of Measurement
Difficulty Level: Easy

21. What level of measurement has an absolute zero?
a. nominal
b. ordinal
c. ratio
d. interval
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Ratio Level of Measurement
Difficulty Level: Easy

22. The ability to have a complete absence of a characteristic is related to what level of measurement?
a. nominal
b. ordinal
c. ratio
d. interval
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

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Answer Location: The Ratio Level of Measurement
Difficulty Level: Easy

23. What is the least likely level of measurement to be used in social sciences?
a. nominal
b. ordinal
c. interval
d. ratio
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Ratio Level of Measurement
Difficulty Level: Easy

24. Rainfall is an example of what type of measurement?
a. nominal
b. ordinal
c. interval
d. ratio
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Ratio Level of Measurement
Difficulty Level: Easy

25. Weight is an example of what type of measurement?
a. nominal
b. ordinal
c. interval
d. ratio
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Ratio Level of Measurement
Difficulty Level: Easy

26. What is the level of measurement with the least amount of information?
a. nominal
b. ordinal
c. interval
d. ratio
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: A Summary: How Levels of Measurement Differ
Difficulty Level: Easy

27. What is the level of measurement with the most available information?
a. nominal
b. ordinal

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c. interval
d. ratio
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: A Summary: How Levels of Measurement Differ
Difficulty Level: Easy

28. What level of measurement can be assigned an absolute zero?
a. nominal
b. ordinal
c. interval
d. ratio
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: A Summary: How Levels of Measurement Differ
Difficulty Level: Easy

29. What level of measurement allows you to assign an order to the variable being measured?
a. ratio
b. ordinal
c. interval
d. all of these
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: A Summary: How Levels of Measurement Differ
Difficulty Level: Easy

30. What level of measurement has high complexity and precision?
a. nominal
b. ordinal
c. interval
d. ratio
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Okay, So What's the Lesson Here?
Difficulty Level: Easy

31. What level of measurement has the lowest complexity and precision?
a. nominal
b. ordinal
c. interval
d. ratio
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

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Answer Location: Okay, So What's the Lesson Here?
Difficulty Level: Easy

32. If conducting a weight training course, what type of measurement would be optimal?
a. nominal
b. ordinal
c. interval
d. ratio
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Okay, So What's the Lesson Here?
Difficulty Level: Easy

33. What level of measurement provides the highest likeliness of measuring the true outcome?
a. nominal
b. ordinal
c. interval
d. ratio
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Okay, So What's the Lesson Here?
Difficulty Level: Easy

34. Ratio-level measurement would contain characteristics of what other levels?
a. nominal
b. ordinal
c. interval
d. all of these
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Okay, So What's the Lesson Here?
Difficulty Level: Easy

35. Hair color is an example of what type of measurement?
a. nominal
b. ordinal
c. interval
d. ratio
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Okay, So What's the Lesson Here?
Difficulty Level: Easy

36. Ordinal-level measurement would contain characteristics of what other level(s)?
a. nominal

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b. ordinal
c. ratio
d. all of these
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Okay, So What's the Lesson Here?
Difficulty Level: Easy

37. Interval-level measurement would contain characteristics of what other level(s)?
a. nominal
b. ratio
c. interval
d. all of these
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Okay, So What's the Lesson Here?
Difficulty Level: Easy

38. The color of a person's hat would be what type of measurement?
a. nominal
b. ratio
c. interval
d. all of these
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Okay, So What's the Lesson Here?
Difficulty Level: Easy

39. The ranking of a person's favorite sports teams would be what type of data?
a. nominal
b. ratio
c. interval
d. ordinal
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Okay, So What's the Lesson Here?
Difficulty Level: Easy

40. If possible, what would be best level of data be to analyze characteristics?
a. nominal
b. ratio
c. interval
d. ordinal
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

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Answer Location: Okay, So What's the Lesson Here?
Difficulty Level: Easy

True/False

1. The color of a bird's egg would be an example of nominal data.
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Nominal Level of Measurement
Difficulty Level: Easy

2. Nominal data allow for deep statistical comparison of differences.
Ans: F
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Nominal Level of Measurement
Difficulty Level: Easy

3. Nominal data place things into categories.
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Nominal Level of Measurement
Difficulty Level: Easy

4. All levels of measurement allow you to assign order to the variable being measured.
Ans: F
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: A Summary: How Levels of Measurement Differ
Difficulty Level: Easy

5. Ratio-level data give you the least amount of information.
Ans: F
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: A Summary: How Levels of Measurement Differ
Difficulty Level: Medium

6. Interval-leval data have a true zero.
Ans: F
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: A Summary: How Levels of Measurement Differ
Difficulty Level: Medium

7. Nominal-level data allow for only categorization of data.
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: A Summary: How Levels of Measurement Differ
Difficulty Level: Easy

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8. The color of a car is an example of ratio data.
Ans: F
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: A Summary: How Levels of Measurement Differ
Difficulty Level: Easy

9. The speed of a runner in seconds would be ordinal data.
Ans: F
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: A Summary: How Levels of Measurement Differ
Difficulty Level: Medium

10. The name of a basketball team would be nominal data.
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: A Summary: How Levels of Measurement Differ
Difficulty Level: Medium

Essay

1. Give three examples of nominal data.
Ans: gender, color of a pen, team names
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: The Nominal Level of Measurement
Difficulty Level: Easy

2. Give three examples of ratio level of measurement.
Ans: rainfall, height, weight
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: The Ratio Level of Measurement
Difficulty Level: Medium

3. Order the levels of data from the most available information to the least.
Ans: ratio, interval, ordinal, nominal
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: A Summary: How Levels of Measurement Differ
Difficulty Level: Medium

4. Explain why a student ranked number one in the class based on ratio measurement may be misleading.
Ans: The student could still have a failing grade but be ranked one.
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: A Summary: How Levels of Measurement Differ
Difficulty Level: Medium

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5. What level(s) of measurement allow for an order to be established?
Ans: ratio, interval, nominal
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: A Summary: How Levels of Measurement Differ
Difficulty Level: Medium

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