Nachmiass RMSS 8e Chapter 7

1. The process of measurement involves the assignment of any of these to the empirical properties of variables EXCEPT:

A) numerals.

B) numbers.

C) symbols.

D) concepts.

2. To say that a measure is isomorphic is to say that:

A) the numbers assigned to observations imply actual quantities.

B) the numerical system of the measurement has a structure similar to the structure of the concept being measured.

C) it can be transformed to any level of measurement.

D) it is part of a set of multiple indicators of a concept.

3. Measurements in which numerals are used to classify objects are called:

A) nominal.

B) ordinal.

C) interval.

D) ratio.

4. Ordinal measurement allows us to:

A) classify objects only.

B) classify and rank objects only.

C) classify and rank objects and also specify by how much one object is greater than another object.

D) none of these answers are correct.

5. Suppose a researcher assigned persons a number from 1 to 7 as a measure of their patriotism, with 7 representing the "most patriotic." Based on this, which statement can be assumed to be true?

A) A person assigned a 6 is twice as patriotic as a person assigned a 3.

B) The difference between a person assigned a 7 and a person assigned a 5 is the same as the difference between a person with a 3 and a person with a 1.

C) Persons assigned 5, 6, or 7 are more likely to vote than persons assigned 1, 2, 3, or 4.

D) A person assigned a 6 is more patriotic than a person assigned a 5.

6. If one used the following numerals to measure religious preference—1- Catholic, 2-Jewish, 3-Muslim, 4-Protestant—a person assigned a 4 is:

A) likely to be a Protestant.

B) likely to be more religious than an individual assigned a 3.

C) more likely than a person assigned a 2 to disagree with the teachings of Catholicism.

D) likely to be a Catholic.

7. The altitude (in feet) of cities from sea level is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ measurement.

A) nominal

B) ordinal

C) interval

D) ratio

8. The amount of time in minutes it takes for students to complete this review test is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ measurement.

A) nominal

B) ordinal

C) interval

D) ratio

9. A room thermometer that consistently shows a temperature of 76 degrees, despite the fact that it is actually 72 degrees in the room, is:

A) valid but not reliable.

B) reliable but not valid.

C) valid and reliable.

D) neither valid nor reliable.

10. Suppose that the temperature in a room is 76 degrees and that a room thermometer in it consistently shows a temperature of 76 degrees. This thermometer is:

A) valid but not reliable.

B) reliable but not valid.

C) valid and reliable.

D) neither valid nor reliable.

11. A researcher develops a set of items to measure student satisfaction with college. The measure is then shown to several university guidance counselors to determine if the items measure the concept the researcher intends to measure. The researcher is seeking to establish the \_\_\_\_\_ of the measure.

A) reliability

B) face validity

C) precision

D) predictive validity

12. A researcher develops a measure of "religiosity" in which survey respondents are asked questions about the importance of religion and the value of prayer and confession in their daily lives. The procedure that BEST tests the predictive validity of the original measure would be asking:

A) the respondents to indicate their denominational preference (Catholic, Protestant, Jewish, etc.)

B) whether the respondents approve of organized prayer in public school.

C) respondents how often they attend religious services.

D) respondents whether they are Republicans or Democrats.

13. Which method of estimating reliability corresponds most closely to the conceptual definition of reliability?

A) the test-retest technique

B) the multitrait-multimethod technique

C) the parallel-forms technique

D) the split-half technique

14. If one were assessing the validity of a scale designed to measure predisposition to become a child abuser, which type of validity would be of MOST concern?

A) content validity

B) empirical validity

C) construct validity

D) sampling validity

15. All of these are common sources of error in measurement procedures EXCEPT:

A) The scores obtained are related to an associated attribute.

B) Different people interpret the measurement in different ways

C) Temporary conditions, such as health or mood, affect a person's responses or behavior.

D) The data derived from the procedures are not statistically significant