Nachmiass RMSS 8e Chapter 19

1. In order to provide support for a hypothesis, one must:

 A) affirm the consequent.

 B) use very large samples.

\* C) reject the null hypothesis.

 D) accept the null hypothesis.

2. The \_\_\_\_\_ hypothesis states that there is no statistically significant association between two variables.

 A) research

 B) bivariate

\* C) null

 D) rival

3. If a research hypothesis predicts that juvenile delinquency rates are higher among children with siblings than among only children, the null hypothesis would predict that:

\* A) there is no difference between children with siblings and only children with regard to juvenile delinquency.

 B) the relationship between juvenile delinquency and number of siblings is negative.

 C) juvenile delinquency is higher among children with siblings.

 D) the relationship between delinquency and number of siblings is unknown.

4. If a research hypothesis predicts that off-campus college students have lower grade-point averages than the general college population, what kind of test of significance should be used?

 A) a right-tailed test

\* B) a left-tailed test

 C) a two-tailed test

 D) standard deviation

5. The probability of committing a Type I error and rejecting a true hypothesis is:

 A) the same as the probability of making a Type II error.

 B) greater when parametric measures are employed.

 C) .50 or greater.

\* D) equivalent to the level of significance.

6. A Type II error involves:

 A) rejecting a true research hypothesis.

 B) rejecting a true null hypothesis.

 C) accepting a true research hypothesis.

 \*D) failing to accept a true null hypothesis.

7. A sampling distribution refers to:

 A) all elements in a sample.

 B) a number of samples.

 C) a set of sampling methods.

\* D) a theoretical distribution of sample statistics.

8. A directional research hypothesis

\* A) is typically accompanied by a non-directional null hypothesis.

 B) can be tested only with a two-tailed test.

 C) It involves affirming the consequent.

 D) It utilizes a split critical region.

9. To test the hypothesis that age and political activism are correlated in the U.S. population, one could draw a probability sample, determine the correlation between the two variables in the sample, and then do a:

 A) chi-square test on age.

 B) Mann-Whitney test on political activism.

 C) comparison of women and men.

\* D) t test on the correlation between age and activism.

10. Of these tests, only the \_\_\_\_\_ is a parametric test of significance.

 A) t test

 \*B) chi-square test

 C) Mann-Whitney test on political activism

 D) All of these answers are parametric tests.

11. In a chi-square test, the degrees of freedom in a table with six rows and four columns would be:

 A) 1.

 B) 10.

\* C) 15.

 D) 24.

12. In the chi-square test of significance, the "expected" frequencies are those that would be expected assuming there is \_\_\_\_\_ relationship between two variables.

 A) a strong

\* B) no

 C) a positive

 D) a negative

13. In the computation of chi-square, a level of significance of .02 means there is:

 A) a 98 percent likelihood that the sample is representative of the population.

 \*B) a 2 percent probability that a given chi-square value could have been obtained due to chance.

 C) a 98 percent probability that a given chi-square value could have been obtained due to chance.

 D) no association between two variables.

14. In a bivariate table, the minimum number of cells whose frequencies we would need to know in order to determine the frequencies in the remaining cells is known as:

 A) chi-square.

 B) level of significance.

 \*C) degrees of freedom.

 D) region of rejection.

15. Rejecting the null hypothesis when the null hypothesis is in fact true constitutes a:

 \*A) Type I error.

 B) Type II error.

 C) good decision.

 D) None of these answers are correct.

**Note:** Correct options are marked with “\*”.