Test Bank for Tests and Measurement for People Who Think They Hate Tests and Measurement 3rd Edition by Salkind IE Full Download: http://downloadlink.org/product/test-bank-for-tests-and-measurement-for-people-weathink.dwwcbate-tests-and-m Salkind, Tests & Measurements for People Who (Think They) Hate Tests & Measurement, 3e SAGE Publishing, 2018

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

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

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

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 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

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 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

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

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

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

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

True/False

 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 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: TCognitive Domain: KnowledgeAnswer Location: A Summary: How Levels of Measurement DifferDifficulty 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