Chapter 2 Review Questions and Practice Problems

Part A (Answers also provided in Appendix C)

1. Which of the following attributes can be measured most precisely?

*\* A. Reaction time*

B. Self-confidence

C. Physical fitness

D. Muscle soreness

2. The score that you achieve on an examination is an example of what scale of measurement?

A. Nominal

B. Ordinal

*\* C. Interval*

D. Ratio

3. What kind of evidence is most indicative of a *reliable* measuring instrument?

A. That it actually measures what it is designed to measure

\* *B. That it measures whatever it does measure consistently*

C. That the scores it determines are the same no matter who administers it

D. That the scores are relevant

4. Which of the following is a special condition (i.e., type) of measurement reliability?

A. Efficiency

\* *B. Objectivity*

C. Relevance

D. Validity

5. What is necessary for a measure to be valid?

A. It must be measured on at least an   
interval level.

B. It must be based on a large amount   
of data.

C. It must contain little measurement error.

\* *D. It must measure what it is supposed to measure.*

6. What is the possible range for a reliability coefficient?

\* *A. 0 to +1.00*

B. –1.00 to +1.00

C. –1.00 to 0

D. > .80

E. It depends on test length.

Part B

7. Which level of measurement provides the *least* amount of information?

\* *A. Nominal*

B. Ordinal

C. Interval

D. Ratio

8. What type of research has as its main purpose the establishment of baselines?

*\* A. Descriptive*

B. Correlational

C. Inferential

D. Experimental

9. In human performance studies, what value of the reliability coefficient is usually considered the lower limit for a test to be considered reliable?

\* *A. .70*

B. .75

C. .80

D. .85

10. We sometimes rank measurements into categories of nominal, ordinal, interval, and ratio based on the amount of information they provide. What level of measurement does this categorization itself represent?

A. Nominal

\* *B. Ordinal*

C. Interval

D. Ratio

11. What type of measurement validity is normally assessed qualitatively?

*\* A. Content validity*

B. Concurrent validity

C. Predictive validity

D. Convergent validity

12. Which of the following is *not* considered research-related validity?

A. Construct validity

*\* B. Concurrent validity*

C. Convergent validity

D. Discriminant validity