Lecturer Testbank

Chapter 5

Answers are indicated with a \*

1. A hypothesis can be based on inductive preliminary investigation or theory.

\*a. T

b. F

2. A hypothesis is unrelated to the theoretical framework.

a. T

\*b. F

3. A hypothesis is based on theory.

\*a. T

b. F

4. A hypothesis is by definition testable.

\*a. T

b. F

5. Which of the following parts does **not** belong to a theoretical framework?

a. The hypotheses corresponding to the model.

\*b. The operationalization of the used constructs of the model.

c. A logical explanation of the relationships within a model.

d. A graphical representation of the model.

6. Mediation can be partial as well as full.

\*a. T

b. F

7. A mediating variable influences the relationship between two variables.

a. T

\*b. F

8. Good research is aimed at falsification of hypotheses.

\*a. T

b. F

9. A good hypothesis is better than its rivals.

\*a. T

b. F

10. A moderating variable influences the original relationship between one or more independent variables and a dependent variable.

\*a. T

b. F

11. A moderator is a special type of mediating variable.

a. T

\*b. F

12. A mediating variable increases the reliability of a model.

a. T

\*b. F

13. In case of a mediating variable, a dependent variable **cannot** be influenced directly by an independent variable.

a. T

\*b. F

14. The explained variance (R2) of a model can decrease if a mediating variable is included in the model.

a. T

\*b. F

15. Research from Schlundt Bodien & Nelck da Silva Rosa (2004) shows that reading to children has a stronger effect on girls than on boys. What kind of variable is gender in this case?

\*a. A moderating variable.

b. A mediating variable.

c. An independent variable.

d. A control variable.

16. Job satisfaction is:

a. An independent variable.

b. A dependent variable.

c. A moderating variable.

\*d. This is not clear based on the above information.

17. A moderating variable influences the dependent- as well as the independent variable.

a. T

\*b. F

18. A moderating variable changes the relationship between a dependent and an independent variable.

\*a. T

b. F

19. Moderation is a special case of mediation.

a. T

\*b. F

20. “Job satisfaction has a positive effect on employee loyalty” is an example of a theory.

a. T

\*b. F

21. A theoretical framework contains all possible variables that can influence the dependent variable.

a. T

\*b. F

22. Hypotheses can be tested by qualitative research.

\*a. T

b. F

23. “Job satisfaction has a positive effect on employee loyalty” is an example of a hypothesis.

\* a. T

b. F