Lecturer Testbank

Chapter 14

Answers are indicated with a \*

1. A researcher wants to give an overview of the characteristics of the respondents in his sample. How could this researcher best provide insight in the gender of the respondents?

\*a. By a frequency table and a bar chart.\*

b. By the mode, median and the standard deviation.

c. By a frequency table and a correlation matrix.

d. By the mean and the variance.

2. The mode and the median are always the same value.

a. T

\*b. F

3. An overview of a variable on nominal level can be given by a pie chart.

\*a. T

b. F

4. In which way you could better **not** give an overview of ordinal data?

\*a. By the mean.

b. By percentiles.

c. By the median.

d. By the mode.

5. After collecting and entering the data in SPSS, a researcher looks at the correlation matrix in which all variables of his conceptual model are included. Which information can the researcher **not** derive from this matrix?

a. An indication of the possibility of multicollinearity.

\*b. The existence of cause-effect relationships between certain variables.

c. Relationships between variables.

d. Whether relationships between variables are positive or negative.

6. Fill in the missing text:

A Chi-square test can be used if the independent variable is measured on a …….(1)……. scale and the dependent variable on a ……..(2)…….. scale.

\*a. (1) nominal/ordinal – (2) nominal/ordinal.

b. (1) nominal/ordinal – (2) interval/ratio.

c. (1) interval/ratio – (2) nominal/ordinal.

d. (1) interval/ratio – (2) interval/ratio.

7. Which instrument would one use to assess the reliability of a scale (a set of questions)?

\*a. Cronbach’s alpha.

b. Kendall’s tau.

c. Levene’s test.

d. Pearson’s correlation coefficient.

8. With what instrument could the validity of a scale (a set of questions) best be determined?

a. Cronbach’s alpha.

b. Kendall’s tau.

c. Levene’s test.

\*d. With none of the above instruments.

9. Computing the Cronbach’s alpha is the way to check if the:

a. Measure is valid.

\*b. Measure is reliable.

c. Null hypothesis is significant.

d. Conceptual model is relevant.

10. With what instrument could the predictive validity of a metric scale (a set of questions) best be determined?

a. Cronbach’s alpha.

\*b. A correlation-coefficient.

c. Fisher’s r-to-z test.

d. With none of the above mentioned instruments.

11. The Cronbach’s alpha of a scale indicates to what extent different items measure the same construct.

\*a. T

b. F

12. The closer the Cronbach’s alpha is to 1, the higher the reliability of a scale.

\*a. T

b. F

13. Chi-square analysis is used when the independent variable is nominal or ordinal.

\*a. T

b. F

14. Chi-square analysis is used when the independent variable is used when the dependent variable is nominal or ordinal.

\*a. T

b. F

15. Chi-square analysis is a suitable technique to determine if the sample is a reflection of the population in terms of access to the internet (access/no access).

\*a. T

b. F

16. By means of chi-square analysis it is not possible to test hypotheses.

a. T

\*b. F

17. In what way do the concepts causality and correlation relate to each other?

a. Causality is needed for correlation.

b. Causality is one of the conditions for correlation.

\*c. Correlation is one of the conditions for causality.

d. Correlation (alone) is enough evidence for causality.

18. Cronbach’s alpha indicates to what extent scale items are correlated to each other?

\*a. T

b. F

19. Cronbach’s alpha and the split-half reliability coefficient are both instruments to determine the reliability of a scale.

\*a. T

b. F

20. In what way could you best give an overview of ordinal data?

a. By the mean.

b. By cross tables.

\*c. By the median.

d. By the mode.

21. Discriminant validity can be determined by means of, amongst others, correlations and factor analyses.

\*a. T

b. F

22. Mean and median actually are identical concepts.

a. T

\*b. F