Lecturer Testbank

Chapter 11

Answers are indicated with a \*

1. Operationalization means:

a. Designing questionnaires.

b. Translating a problem definition into a research questions.

\*c. Rendering an abstract concept measureable.

d. Defining difficult concepts in the research proposal.

2. What is the type of scale of the variable ‘age’ if it is measured in the following way?

*“What is your age? \_\_\_\_ years old.”*

a. Nominal.

b. Ordinal.

c. Interval.

\*d. Ratio.

3. What is the measurement level of income, measured in the following way:

*“What is your annual gross income?”*

*< €15.000*

*€20.000 - €30.000*

*€30.000 - €45.000*

*> € 45.000*

a. Nominal.

\*b. Ordinal.

c. Interval.

d. Ratio.

4. “*The measurement level on which a variable is measured is of great influence on the possibilities that a researcher has to further describe these variables and thereby also determines the value of the data.*”

In light of this remark, indicate which of the following measurement levels provides the most valuable data for a variable.

a. Nominal.

b. Ordinal.

c. Interval.

\*d. Ratio.

5. The difference between an ordinal and ratio scale is that the ordinal scale has an absolute zero point.

a. T

\*b. F

6. A nominal scale is always dichotomous.

a. T

\*b. F

7. Army rank (such as soldier, corporal, sergeant, lieutenant etcetera) is a variable with an ordinal scale.

\*a. T

b. F

8. Temperature is a variable with an interval scale.

a. T

\*b. F

9. With which scale can we, for describing central tendency, determine the mode and the median, but **not** the mean?

a. A nominal scale.

\*b. An ordinal scale.

c. An interval scale.

d. A ratio scale.

10. A sport shooter shoots from a distance of 10 meter 10 times on a cardboard. On this board the middle circle with 12 points has the highest value, and the outer circle with 1 point the lowest. Shooting next to the board yields 0 points. For every 10 shots the points are counted up to a total score. What scale has this total score if the shooter hits the board every time?

a. Nominal.

b. Ordinal.

c. Interval.

\*d. Ratio.

11. What is the operationalization of a variable?

a. The definition of a variable.

b. An overview of the subcomponents of a variable.

c. The characteristics of a variable about which consensus exists between theoreticians.

\*d. The way in which variables are rendered measurable.

12. What is the measurement level of the question below?

*“What is your income?*

*0 < 1000 gross per month*

*0 1000-3000 gross per month*

*0 3000-5000 gross per month*

*0 5000-7000 gross per month*

*0 > 7000 gross per month”*

a. Nominal.

\*b. Ordinal.

c. Interval.

d. Ratio.

13. Operationalizing precedes the definition of a variable.

a. T

\*b. F

14. Operationalizing is making a variable measurable.

\*a. T

b. F

15. Which of the following answers is a ‘concept’?

a. Office.

b. Plant.

\*c. Job satisfaction.

d. These are all examples of ‘concepts’.

16. The operationalization of a construct means that there must be looked for as many related correlations, dimensions and elements of the construct as possible.

a. T

\*b. F

17. The construct ‘hunger’ is a typical example of a construct that must be operationalized because it is an abstract and subjective concept.

\*a. T

b. F

18. What is the measurement level of the following question?

“*What is your gross income per month? €*  ”

a. Non-metric.

b. Interval.

\*c. Ratio.

d. None of the above answers is correct.