

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