Test Bank for Statistics With Humans 1st Jacobs

Access Complete Test Bank for Statistics With Humans 1st Jacobs

Statistics With Humans (1st)

ISBN 9781544317076 | Chapter 1: Jacobs 1e –

Total Questions: 84

Multiple Answer (49)

Q1. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Qualitative data is information that is represented by _____.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->numbers ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->words ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->visuals ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->mixed methods ✓ correct

Q2. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->A scholar is gathering information about different people's experiences in higher education based on their background. The scholar is conducting what type of research?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->qualitative ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->quantitative ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->generalized ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->mixed methods ✓ correct

Q3. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->A collection of quantitative data is also referred to as _____.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->sampling ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->measurement ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->mixed methods ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->a data set ✓ correct

Q4. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->A scholar combining qualitative and quantitative tools is conducting what type of research?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->mixed methods ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->nominal ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->random sampling ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->reliability ✓ correct

Q5. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Statistics is primarily concerned with _____ data.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->mixed methods ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->qualitative ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->quantitative ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->sampling ✓ correct

Q6. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->What do we call the people who take part in a research study?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->participants ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->individuals ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->the pool ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->the population ✓ correct

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Q7. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->What are the two major branches of statistics?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->generalized and nominal ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->descriptive and inferential ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->nominal and descriptive ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->generalized and inferential ✓ correct

Q8. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->What is a data set where one or more numbers describe it?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->convenience sampling ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->inferential statistics ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->snowball sampling ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->descriptive statistics ✓ correct

Q9. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->A scholar attempting to answer research questions would use _____.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->inferential statistics ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->descriptive statistics ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->measures of distribution ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->measures of central tendency ✓ correct

Q10. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Every single case with a certain characteristic is referred to as a _____.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->measurement ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->sample ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->population ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->participant ✓ correct

Q11. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->What is the symbol that refers to the population size (i.e., how many participants are in the population being studied)?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->*N* ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->*S* ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->*n* ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->*s* ✓ correct

Q12. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->How do researchers make predictions about what is happening in a broader population?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->study the entire population ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->by studying a smaller portion of a population called a sample ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->break the population into intervals ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->create a ratio of the population to study ✓ correct

Q13. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->What is the symbol that refers to the sample size (i.e., how many participants are in the sample being studied)?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->*n* ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->*s* ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->*N* ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->*S* ✓ correct

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Q14. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->What branch of statistics takes a sample of participants to make conclusions about the larger population?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->nominal ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->ordinal ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->inferential ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->descriptive ✓ correct

Q15. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->What is it called when a researcher applies findings from a sample to the overall population?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->generalization ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->sampling ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->measuring ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->inferring ✓ correct

Q16. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->If we found the mean number of cruises taken by people living in Florida, what type of statistics would it be?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->nominal ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->ordinal ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->inferential ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->descriptive ✓ correct

Q17. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->What is the process of selecting a representative group within a population called?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->generalizing ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->describing ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->sampling ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->measuring ✓ correct

Q18. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->A sampling method where each member of the population has an equal chance of being selected as part of the sample is referred to as _____ sampling.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->random ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->convenience ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->snowball ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->ratio ✓ correct

Q19. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Which type of sampling is considered the gold standard of sampling methods?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->convenience ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->random ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->snowball ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->measuring ✓ correct

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Q20. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Which type of sampling occurs most frequently?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->interval ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->snowball ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->random ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->convenience ✓ correct

Q21. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->A college professor is studying the effects of caffeine consumption on people's ability to focus. She uses a sample of college students at her own university to conduct this study. She is engaging in _____ sampling.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->local ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->convenience ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->random ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->snowball ✓ correct

Q22. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->The main problem of convenience sampling is that it _____.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->limits generalization ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->is not accessible ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->is expensive ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->lacks validity ✓ correct

Q23. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->_____ sampling is a method where participants in a research study help recruit additional participants.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->convenience ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->participant ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->snowball ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->random ✓ correct

Q24. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->What type of sampling is a researcher using if they have a computer select 100 employees from a company's database?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->snowball ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->convenience ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->random ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->participant ✓ correct

Q25. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->What type of sampling is someone using if they post a Facebook poll asking their friends if they voted in the latest local election?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->convenience ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->snowball ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->local ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->random ✓ correct

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Q26. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Ava is studying the effect that smoking breaks have on worker productivity, but she needs to find more participants who smoke. She asks the participants she already has to recruit their coworkers whom they take the smoking breaks with. What type of sampling is Ava using?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->participant ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->snowball ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->random ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->convenience ✓ correct

Q27. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->What are the four main levels of measurement?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->interval, ratio, sampling, descriptive ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->nominal, ordinal, qualitative, quantitative ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->qualitative, quantitative, sampling, descriptive ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->nominal, ordinal, interval, ratio ✓ correct

Q28. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Levels of measurement refer to _____ data.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->quantitative ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->erroneous ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->qualitative ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->population ✓ correct

Q29. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->The level of measurement describes how much _____.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->variance exists in the data ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->information the data we collected tells us ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->validity we can ascribe to the data ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->random error is in the data ✓ correct

Q30. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->The process of converting information into numbers is referred to as _____.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->mixed methods research ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->validity ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->sampling ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->measurement ✓ correct

Q31. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Levels of measurement are _____.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->hierarchical ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->linear ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->averages ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->confounding ✓ correct

Q32. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->The _____ we get on a level of measurement, the more we know about the data.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->more to the right ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->more to the left ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->higher ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->lower ✓ correct

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Q33. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->What is the most basic level of measurement?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->nominal ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->ordinal ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->interval ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->ratio ✓ correct

Q34. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->With a nominal measurement, _____ are used to represent categories.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->measures ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->numbers ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->ratios ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->intervals ✓ correct

Q35. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->What level of measurement would your political party affiliation be if 1= Democrat, 2= Republican, 3= Independent, and 4= Unaffiliated?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->ordinal ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->ratio ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->interval ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->nominal ✓ correct

Q36. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->What level of measurement assigns a number to represent some sort of order?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->ordinal ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->nominal ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->interval ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->ratio ✓ correct

Q37. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->What level of measurement would be used to describe the top-most populated cities?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->interval ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->ratio ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->ordinal ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->nominal ✓ correct

Q38. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->In what level of measurement is there an equal distance between the data points and an arbitrary 0?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->interval ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->ordinal ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->ratio ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->nominal ✓ correct

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Q39. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->In what level of measurement is there an equal distance between the data points and a meaningful 0?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->nominal ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->ratio ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->interval ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->ordinal ✓ correct

Q40. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->What level of measurement is a GPA?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->ratio ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->nominal ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->ordinal ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->interval ✓ correct

Q41. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->A scale is another name for data on a(n) _____ or _____ level of measurement.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->ratio ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->nominal ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->interval ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->ordinal ✓ correct

Q42. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->_____ is the consistency of a measure.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->nominal; ordinal ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->ratio; nominal ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->interval; ratio ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->ordinal; interval ✓ correct

Q43. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->_____ is when a measure assesses what it is intended to assess.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->reliability ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->validity ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->true score ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->ratio ✓ correct

Q44. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->The _____ variable is the grouping variable in a research study.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->true score ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->generalization ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->validity ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->reliability ✓ correct

Q45. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->The _____ variable is the variable being measured in a research study.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->ordinal ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->nominal ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->dependent ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->independent ✓ correct

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Q46. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->A _____ research design is when there are different participants in each level of the independent variable.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->independent ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->dependent ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->ordinal ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->nominal ✓ correct

Q47. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->A research study in which there are the same participants in each level of the independent variable would be considered a _____ research design.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->between-groups ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->matched-groups ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->repeated measures ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->within-group ✓ correct

Q48. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->A research study in which all participants are measured on some potential confounding variable and then are made to have approximately the same amount is considered a _____ research design.

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->matched-groups ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->within-group ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->bivariate ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->repeated ✓ correct

Q49. *[Multiple Answer]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->What type of research design would it be if we asked participants to tell us how many vacations they took in the past year and how much money they earned in the same year?

a) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->matched-groups ✓ correct
b) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->bivariate ✓ correct
c) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->within-group ✓ correct
d) <!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->between-groups ✓ correct

Essay (5)

Q50. *[Essay]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Describe both qualitative and quantitative research and their associated strengths and weaknesses.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Qualitative data is information that is represented by words. A researcher asks questions that lead to details about human experiences. Qualitative research often provides details surrounding a human perspective, but critics contend this type of research can be biased and subjective. Quantitative data is information that is represented by numbers. Statistics is primarily composed of quantitative data. Quantitative research is often more objective than qualitative research, but critics of quantitative research argue that it fails to provide context.*

Q51. *[Essay]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Provide an example of an inferential statistics study. Describe how you would construct the study.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: Imagine we want to see if there is a significant relationship between household income and college graduation rates in the U.S. To test this idea, we would take a random sample of graduating students at various universities. We would account for the household income of each participant. We would then apply what we learned from the sample to the entire population of U.S. college graduates.*

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Q52. *[Essay]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Explain the three different types of sampling procedures.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: There are three types of sampling procedures: random sampling, convenience sampling, and snowball sampling. Random sampling is a method by which each member of the population has an equal chance of being selected as part of the sample. As such, random sampling is considered the gold standard of sampling methods. Convenience sampling is a method where a researcher selects the sample due to easy access. This method is often used at universities because college professors can conveniently recruit college students. The last method of sampling, snowball sampling, is when participants in the study enlist additional participants. This method provides researchers with participants whom they may normally have difficulty accessing.*

Q53. *[Essay]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Explain the four main types of levels of measurement of quantitative data.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: There are four main types of labels given to quantitative data: nominal, ordinal, interval, and ratio. Nominal, the most basic level of measurement, uses numbers to represent categories. A common example of nominal data includes the survey question of political party affiliation, where 1= Democrat, 2= Republican, 3= Independent, and 4= Unaffiliated. In the ordinal level of measurement, numbers are assigned to represent some sort of order, but ordinal data does not tell us the distance between the data points. The most populated cities in the U.S. could be represented by ordinal measurement, where 1 = New York, 2 = Los Angeles, and 3 = Chicago. In the interval level of measurement, there is an equal distance between the data points, and the 0 is an arbitrary point on the scale. A common example of an interval level of measurement is temperature degrees in Fahrenheit or Celsius. In the final level of measurement, ratio, the distances between data points are equally spaced, but the 0 means the lack of the attribute or quality being measured. Common examples of the ratio level of measurement is height or weight.*

Q54. *[Essay]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Provide an example of a bivariate research design. Describe how you would construct the study.

Suggested answer: *Sample response: A bivariate research design is where we ask participants to provide us information on two variables. For example, if we wanted to examine if there was a relationship between income and political party affiliation, we would design a study with a bivariate research design. To achieve this, we would take a sample of registered voters and ask each of the participants to report their income and political party affiliation.*

Either/Or (30)

Q55. *[Either/Or]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Critics of qualitative research say it can fail to provide context, while critics of quantitative research argue it can be biased and subjective.

a) true_false.true

b) true_false.false ✓ correct

Q56. *[Either/Or]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Qualitative data is information that is represented by statistics.

a) true_false.true

b) true_false.false ✓ correct

Q57. *[Either/Or]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Quantitative data is information that is represented by numbers.

a) true_false.true ✓ correct

b) true_false.false

Q58. *[Either/Or]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->A scholar combining qualitative and quantitative tools is conducting mixed-methods research.

a) true_false.true ✓ correct

b) true_false.false

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Q59. *[Either/Or]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->A researcher gathering information about human emotions through interviewing participants is conducting qualitative research.

a) true_false.true ✓ correct

b) true_false.false

Q60. *[Either/Or]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->A collection of quantitative data is also referred to as a data set.

a) true_false.true ✓ correct

b) true_false.false

Q61. *[Either/Or]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->People who take part in a research study are referred to as the population.

a) true_false.true

b) true_false.false ✓ correct

Q62. *[Either/Or]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->The two major branches of statistics are descriptive and nominal.

a) true_false.true

b) true_false.false ✓ correct

Q63. *[Either/Or]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->The symbol*n*refers to the population size (i.e., how many participants are in the population being studied).

a) true_false.true

b) true_false.false ✓ correct

Q64. *[Either/Or]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->A data set in which one or more numbers describe it is considered descriptive statistics.

a) true_false.true ✓ correct

b) true_false.false

Q65. *[Either/Or]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Every single case with a certain characteristic is referred to as a population.

a) true_false.true ✓ correct

b) true_false.false

Q66. *[Either/Or]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Applying findings from a sample to the overall population is referred to as reliability.

a) true_false.true

b) true_false.false ✓ correct

Q67. *[Either/Or]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->The process of selecting a representative group within a population is called sampling.

a) true_false.true ✓ correct

b) true_false.false

Q68. *[Either/Or]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Interval sampling is often called the gold standard of sampling.

a) true_false.true

b) true_false.false ✓ correct

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Q69. *[Either/Or]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->A sampling method where each member of the population has an equal chance of being selected as part of the sample is referred to as ratio sampling.

a) true_false.true

b) true_false.false ✓ correct

Q70. *[Either/Or]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Snowball sampling is a method where participants in a research study help recruit additional participants.

a) true_false.true ✓ correct

b) true_false.false

Q71. *[Either/Or]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Convenience sampling occurs most frequently.

a) true_false.true ✓ correct

b) true_false.false

Q72. *[Either/Or]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->The main problem of convenience sampling is that it limits generalization.

a) true_false.true ✓ correct

b) true_false.false

Q73. *[Either/Or]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->The process of converting information into numbers is referred to as measurement.

a) true_false.true ✓ correct

b) true_false.false

Q74. *[Either/Or]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Ordinal is the most basic level of measurement.

a) true_false.true

b) true_false.false ✓ correct

Q75. *[Either/Or]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Numbers are used to represent categories with a nominal measurement.

a) true_false.true ✓ correct

b) true_false.false

Q76. *[Either/Or]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->In a ratio level of measurement, there is an equal distance between the data points and a meaningful 0.

a) true_false.true ✓ correct

b) true_false.false

Q77. *[Either/Or]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Shoe size is an example of an interval level of measurement.

a) true_false.true ✓ correct

b) true_false.false

Q78. *[Either/Or]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->Validity is the consistency of a measure.

a) true_false.true

b) true_false.false ✓ correct

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Q79. *[Either/Or]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->The independent variable is the variable being measured in a research study.

a) true_false.true

b) true_false.false ✓ correct

Q80. *[Either/Or]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->A research study in which there are the same participants in each level of the independent variable is called a matched-groups research design.

a) true_false.true

b) true_false.false ✓ correct

Q81. *[Either/Or]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->A study in which participants were asked to report their earnings and number of cars owned is considered to have a bivariate research design.

a) true_false.true ✓ correct

b) true_false.false

Q82. *[Either/Or]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->In a between-groups research design, there are different participants in each level of the independent variable.

a) true_false.true ✓ correct

b) true_false.false

Q83. *[Either/Or]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->A pretest-posttest study, where a teacher gives a class tests both before and after a lesson, is an example of a repeated measures design.

a) true_false.true ✓ correct

b) true_false.false

Q84. *[Either/Or]*

<!-- {"bbMLEditorVersion":1} -->A within-group research design is where all participants are measured on some potential confounding variable and then are made to have approximately the same amount.

a) true_false.true

b) true_false.false ✓ correct

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