Nachmiass RMSS 8e Chapter 18

1. Which is NOT a reason for using indexes and scales?

 A) to produce more reliable measurements

 B) to reduce the complexity of data

\* C) to provide representative samples

 D) to provide measures that are more precise and amenable to statistical manipulation

2. Indexes and scales differ in that:

 A) indexes are more complicated.

 \*B) scales are typically unidimensional.

 C) indexes are more valid and scales are more reliable.

 D) scales involve weighted aggregation.

3. Weighted aggregation is preferable to simple aggregation when:

 A) a Guttman scale is being constructed.

 \*B) the individual indicators are of differing importance.

 C) an index involves more than 10 indicators.

 D) economic indexes are being constructed.

4. The major objective in using a Likert scale is to:

 A) end up with a measure comprised of at least 20 items.

 B) identify one indicator.

\* C) ensure that all items tap the same dimension of the concept the researcher wishes to measure.

 D) prevent respondents from figuring out the intent of the research.

5. In Likert scaling, item analysis is a method for:

\* A) determining the discriminative power of items.

 B) determining the appropriate size of the sample of respondents.

 C) computing the coefficient of reliability.

 D) determining the number of response categories to assign to individual items.

6. At a track meet a pole vaulter consistently vaults 20 feet. Keeping in mind the principles of Guttman scaling, we can assume that the same pole vaulter could:

 A) vault 21 feet.

 B) vault 20 feet in his next meet.

 \*C) vault 19 feet.

 D) throw a shot-put 20 feet.

7. If a Guttman scale yields a coefficient of reproducibility of .50, we can conclude that the scale is:

 A) reliable but not valid.

 B) valid but not reliable.

 C) cumulative.

\* D) not cumulative.

8. One of the simplest statistics to examine in order to determine which items to retain in a scale and which items to discard are:

 A) sampling distributions.

 B) nonparametric measures.

 C) probabilistic inferences.

\* D) bivariate correlations.

9. Factor analysis is used to:

\* A) identify the most powerful indicators of a concept.

 B) determine the number of responses for each variable.

 C) redefine variables as concepts.

 D) measure the discriminative power of Likert scale items.

10. The results of factor analysis that would display the statistical relationship between each variable and its underlying factor are called:

 A) dimensions.

 B) Pearson correlations.

 C) factor matrices.

\* D) factor loadings.

11. When constructing an index, determing the \_\_\_\_\_ is NOT a major concern to the researcher.

 A) source of the data

 \*B) discriminative power of the index

 C) base of comparison

 D) purpose of the index

12. "Shifting the base" refers to which practice when constructing an index?

 A) using a battery of questions to test the attitudes of a group of respondents

 B) weighting aggregates to show the reveal the relative influence of each indicator

 \*C) standardizing and converting data to make them comparable

 D) identifying the most powerful indicators of a concept

13. Attitude indexes, or arbitrary scales, are known as such because:

 A) none of the respondents give totally mixed responses

 B) it is based on behavioral indicators rather than attitudes

 \*C) nothing about the procedure guarantees statements are comparable to each other

 D) all of the respondents are chosen completely arbitrarily

14. Which step is NOT part of constructing a Likert scale?

 \*A) ignore intercorrelations among items

 B) examine the contribution of each scale item to the total score

 C) select the scale items

 D) test the scale's reliability

15. Guttman's coefficient of reproductibility is the degree of \_\_\_\_\_ to what would be a perfectly unidimensional and cumulative scale.

 A) reliability

 \*B) conformity

 C) disparity

 D) fecundity

**Note:** Correct options are marked with “\*”.