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Subject: Answers for Sociology 497 - Fall 2009 - Second Quiz (s497f09ol)
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1. A scale consisting of more than one measurement question is called a(n):
*Answer: Both A and C

2. Operational definitions involve both measurement and a procedure for collecting such measurements.
*Answer: True

3. One's social class would be an example of what level of measurement:
*Answer: Ordinal

4. Concurrent validity tests one measure compared with another measure at one point in time.
*Answer: True

5. The procedure best assessing the uni-dimensionality of a composite variable is:
*Answer: Construct validity

6. Experimental design is a test of "internal" validity.
*Answer: True

7. A simple experimental design implies which of the following:
*Answer: At least two conditions

8. In a pre-posttest experimental design, there are as many subjects as there are conditions.
*Answer: False

9. A person in a clinical trail decides to drop out of the experiment. Such a situation is what threat to validity.
*Answer: Mortality

10. An interrupted time series quasi-experimental design has no separate control group.
*Answer: True

11. Which of the following has three independent variables.
*Answer: 2 x 2 x 2 CRD

12. Non-probability samples are good for explanatory, but not exploratory research.
*Answer: False

13. Which of the following does not lend itself to enumeration?

*Answer: a universe

14. The difference between a simple and systematic random sample is that the former randomizes the order of the sampling frame elements and then chooses every nth element on the list.
*Answer: False

15. Which of the following sampling procedures is more likely to be used in predictive research
*Answer: stratified

16. Define "Indicator"
*Answer: That concept which "points" to a way of measuring a nominal concept

17. Define "Ratio" level of measurement
*Answer: Imposing a metric (number system with equal intervals) that has an absolute zero point

18. Define "Test-Retest" reliability
*Answer: One measure given to one group at two different points in time.

19. Define "External" Validity
*Answer: The ability to control for exogenous variables by sampling populations according to their occurrence.

20. Define a "Latin Square" experimental design
*Answer: A type of complex experimental design that contains as many treatments as subjects, in which each subject received each condition.

21. Explain, using an example, the four steps in creating a variable from an event.
*Answer: The nominal concept (e.g. wealth)
The indicator (e.g. salary)
The operation (e.g. w-2 earnings last year)
The variable (dollars per year)

22. Identify the four calculations contained in the Guttman Scaling technique.
*Answer: MMR = minimal marginal reproducibility
(the average modal response)

CR = coefficient of reproducibility
(1-the proportion of inconsistencies)

% improvement
(CR - MMR)

CS = The coefficient of Scalability
(% improvement / 1 - MMR)

23. Describe what is conveyed by the phrase "2 x 2 CRD"
*Answer: Two digits means two independent variables.

The values 2 and 2 mean two treatments for each IV

The product 2 x 2 = 4 means there are four experimental conditions.

24. Distinguish stratified vs. area sampling, giving an example of each.
*Answer: Stratified samples divides the sampling frame into attributes of a variables (e.g. males and females) and proportionally samples from each attribute.

Area samples divide not the sampling frame, but the geographic area into sub-areas, within which we randomly sample.

25. Please explain what are the three elements that determine the size of a sample (N) and whether each of those relationships are direct or inverse.
*Answer: 1. The margin of error
(the actual population parameter less the sample estimate)

2. The degree of confidence in the estimate
(indexed as the value of Z)

3. The variability in the population

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