

# Unnamed Quiz

⚠ This is a preview of the draft version of the quiz

- Quiz Type** Graded Quiz
- Points** 83
- Assignment Group** Assignments
- Shuffle Answers** No
- Time Limit** No Time Limit
- Multiple Attempts** No
- View Responses** Always
- Show Correct Answers** Immediately
- One Question at a Time** No

Due	For	Available from	Until
-	Everyone	-	-

Preview

Score for this quiz: 0 out of 83 \*

Submitted Mar 28 at 12:48pm

This attempt took less than 1 minute.

Unanswered
Question 1
0 / 1 pts

A population is defined as \_\_\_\_\_.

- everyone on Earth
- a random selection of individuals that researchers use for measuring or studying
- every member of a sub-group
- everyone or everything that researchers are interested in measuring or studying

Correct Answer

Unanswered
Question 2
0 / 1 pts

Which symbol is used to refer to the size of a population?

n

Correct Answer

N

$\Sigma$

$\sigma$

Unanswered

Question 3

0 / 1 pts

Which symbol is used to refer to the size of a sample?

$\Sigma$

$\mu$

s

Correct Answer

n

Unanswered

Question 4

0 / 1 pts

The numerical attributes of a population are referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.

estimates

sample statistics

Correct Answer

parameters

statistics

Unanswered

Question 5

0 / 1 pts

Descriptive statistics help us \_\_\_\_\_.

make inferences about a population

Correct Answer

describe the sample data

sample a population

understand differences between respondents and non-respondents.

Unanswered

### Question 6

0 / 1 pts

Inferential statistics are \_\_\_\_\_.

- the collection of numerical data
- descriptions of sample data
- statistical procedures that allow us to generalize the results to the population
- methods of organizing numerical data

Correct Answer

Unanswered

### Question 7

0 / 1 pts

If a researcher wishes to know the distribution of ages in a given sample he/she would be using \_\_\_\_\_

- descriptive statistics
- inferential statistics
- summarization
- algebra

Correct Answer

Unanswered

### Question 8

0 / 1 pts

As a rule, \_\_\_\_\_ are more complicated than descriptive statistics.

- means
- standard deviations
- inferential statistics
- variances

Correct Answer

Unanswered

### Question 9

0 / 1 pts

Psychology 101 students are often required to participate in research studies in order to receive part of their grade. This type of sample would be considered a \_\_\_\_\_ sample

- random
- convenience
- simple random
- probability

Correct Answer

Unanswered

### Question 10

0 / 1 pts

A simple random sample has a \_\_\_\_\_ requirement than a random sample.

more convenient

smaller

simpler

Correct Answer

stronger

Unanswered

### Question 11

0 / 1 pts

To begin creating a simple random sample, many sets of \_\_\_\_\_ from the same population are first required.

random samples of the same size

convenience samples

random samples of any size

cluster samples

Correct Answer

Unanswered

### Question 12

0 / 1 pts

Simple random sampling is a form of \_\_\_\_\_ sampling.

convenience

Correct Answer

random

population

statistical

Unanswered

### Question 13

0 / 1 pts

A systematic sample is obtained from a population using a \_\_\_\_\_ starting point and a fixed interval.

convenient

pre-determined

fixed

Correct Answer

random

Unanswered

### Question 14

0 / 1 pts

To determine the interval to use in systematic sampling, what must the researcher first decide?

Correct Answer

- The starting point for the interval.
- The number of subgroups to sample.
- The percentage of the population to sample.
- The size of the population.

Unanswered

### Question 15

0 / 1 pts

For a systematic sample to be random, the starting point must be \_\_\_\_\_.

Correct Answer

- pre-determined
- random
- the first selectable individual
- a member of the population

Unanswered

### Question 16

0 / 1 pts

Stratification is the process of grouping members of the population into \_\_\_\_\_ subgroups before sampling.

Correct Answer

- relatively homogenous
- convenient
- relatively heterogeneous
- random

Unanswered

### Question 17

0 / 1 pts

The strata of stratified sampling should be collectively exhaustive, meaning that \_\_\_\_\_.

Correct Answer

- no member of the population is excluded
- each member of the population belongs to only one stratum
- the entire population should be sampled
- selected members of the population are randomly assigned to only one stratum

Unanswered

**Question 18**

0 / 1 pts

Stratified sampling \_\_\_\_\_.

- determines how each stratum should be sampled
- determines the proportion of each stratum in the sample randomly
- randomly assigns individuals in the sample to a stratum

Correct Answer

- allows researchers to create a sample that is proportionally representative of the population in regard to key characteristics

Unanswered

**Question 19**

0 / 1 pts

Cluster sampling works best when \_\_\_\_\_ occurs in a population.

- homogeneity
- randomness

Correct Answer

- natural grouping
- natural bias

Unanswered

**Question 20**

0 / 1 pts

A researcher determines that to best sample a population of adults in a metropolitan area she/he gains a list of all residents in the area, assigns them a unique number and then uses a random number generator to select a sample of participants. She/he then repeats this step to create many samples with the same size and each sample has equal probability of being selected. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ sampling.

- stratified

Correct Answer

- simple random
- cluster
- systematic

Unanswered

### Question 21

0 / 1 pts

A researcher wishes to have a sample with the same distribution as the population on a key variable. The best sampling method to use would be \_\_\_\_\_.

a convenience sample

Correct Answer

stratified sampling

systematic sampling

cluster sampling

Unanswered

### Question 22

0 / 1 pts

What is known for ruining the nature of probability sampling?

Simple random sampling

Systematic sampling

Correct Answer

Low response rate

Stratified sampling

Unanswered

### Question 23

0 / 1 pts

As you exit a store with your friends, a researcher asks if you would like to partake in a survey. This would be an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

convenience sampling

probability sampling

random selection

stratified sampling

Correct Answer

Unanswered

### Question 24

0 / 1 pts

A variable is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

individual score

individual selected to be included in a sample

value that stays constant

Correct Answer

- measurable attribute that varies across individuals or changes over time

Unanswered

### Question 25

0 / 1 pts

Scales of measurement specifically describe how \_\_\_\_\_

- individuals respond to a measure

Correct Answer

- variables are measured and defined
- researchers classify a study
- probability samples are obtained

Unanswered

### Question 26

0 / 1 pts

Nominal scales are used \_\_\_\_\_.

Correct Answer

- as strictly identifiers
- to show the order of a variable
- to determine distance from two measurements
- to calculate the average of the measurements

Unanswered

### Question 27

0 / 1 pts

Phone numbers are an example of \_\_\_\_\_ scales.

- ordinal

Correct Answer

- nominal
- ratio
- interval

Unanswered

### Question 28

0 / 1 pts

You have placed second in a competition. There are also first and third place winners in this competition. You know that this is an ordinal scale because \_\_\_\_\_.

- there is a last place and you know the absolute distance between your and their scores

you have scored twice as many points as the third place winner

individual scores used to determine placement are posted

Correct Answer

you might not know the differences between your and the other winners' scores, only the order in which you are placed

Unanswered

### Question 29

0 / 1 pts

One day you receive a phone call and are asked to rate your satisfaction, with a product you recently purchased, on a scale from zero to ten, with ten being the most satisfied. This is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_ scale.

ratio

Correct Answer

ordinal

interval

nominal

Unanswered

### Question 30

0 / 1 pts

Interval scales contain the same amount of information as ordinal and nominal with the addition of \_\_\_\_\_.

direction

Correct Answer

equal units

identification

distance from absolute zero

Unanswered

### Question 31

0 / 1 pts

Age is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ scale.

ratio

ordinal

Correct Answer

interval

nominal

Unanswered

### Question 32

0 / 1 pts

Ratio scales have all of the attributes of nominal, ordinal, and interval scales with the addition of \_\_\_\_\_.

- identifiers
- direction
- absolute zero
- equal units

Correct Answer

Unanswered

### Question 33

0 / 1 pts

Zero in a ratio scale is \_\_\_\_\_.

- absolute absence of the measured attribute
- an arbitrary assigned measurement
- a randomly assigned measurement
- only used as an identifier

Correct Answer

Unanswered

### Question 34

0 / 1 pts

\_\_\_\_\_ scale is the highest or most sophisticated level of measurement.

- Interval
- Ratio
- Nominal
- Ordinal

Correct Answer

Unanswered

### Question 35

0 / 1 pts

On a test, you are asked to calculate the mean of a group of numbers. This means that you must be dealing with either a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ scale.

- nominal, ordinal
- nominal, ratio
- interval, ratio
- ordinal, ratio

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 36

0 / 1 pts

The unique mathematical property of a nominal scale is \_\_\_\_\_

Correct Answer

- A = B or, A ≠ B
- if A > B and B > C, then A > C
- if A < B < C, then (C - A) = (B - A) + (C - B)
- A = 2B and B = 2C, then A = 4C

Unanswered

Question 37

0 / 1 pts

The unique mathematical property of a ratio scale is \_\_\_\_\_

Correct Answer

- A = B or, A ≠ B
- if A > B and B > C, then A > C
- if A < B < C, then (C - A) = (B - A) + (C - B)
- A = 2B and B = 2C, then A = 4C

Unanswered

Question 38

0 / 1 pts

The unique mathematical property of an interval scale is \_\_\_\_\_

Correct Answer

- A = B or, A ≠ B
- if A > B and B > C, then A > C
- if A < B < C, then (C - A) = (B - A) + (C - B)
- A = 2B and B = 2C, then A = 4C

Unanswered

Question 39

0 / 1 pts

The unique mathematical property of an ordinal scale is \_\_\_\_\_

Correct Answer

- A = B or, A ≠ B
- if A > B and B > C, then A > C
- if A < B < C, then (C - A) = (B - A) + (C - B)

- A = 2B and B = 2C, then A = 4C

Unanswered

Question 40

0 / 1 pts

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ variables are classified as discrete variables.

- Ordinal, Ratio

Correct Answer

- Nominal, ordinal

- Nominal, ratio

- Nominal, interval

Unanswered

Question 41

0 / 1 pts

Discrete variables are considered discrete because they \_\_\_\_\_.

- are not distinguishable from one to the next

- are randomly separated

Correct Answer

- have clear separation between one value and the next

- flow continuously between one value and the next

Unanswered

Question 42

0 / 1 pts

Continuous variables are usually expressed with \_\_\_\_\_.

- algebraic expressions

Correct Answer

- decimals or fractions

- single integers

- nominal variables

Unanswered

Question 43

0 / 1 pts

Experimental Research is usually conducted in a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

- university setting

Correct Answer

- tightly controlled environment

government facility

convenient location

Unanswered

### Question 44

0 / 1 pts

The variable that researchers deliberately manipulate in order to test its impact on another variable that they are really interested in is called the \_\_\_\_\_ variable.

Correct Answer

independent

dependent

experimental

research

Unanswered

### Question 45

0 / 1 pts

Independent variables are also known as \_\_\_\_\_ variables.

prophet

Correct Answer

predictor

criterion

response

Unanswered

### Question 46

0 / 1 pts

\_\_\_\_\_ variables are what researchers are really interested in studying.

Continuous

Independent

Explanatory

Correct Answer

Dependent

Unanswered

### Question 47

0 / 1 pts

Quasi-experimental research is research \_\_\_\_\_.

involving the study of astronomical phenomena

Correct Answer

that has some but not all of the features of experimental research

into the nature of hunchbacks

involving the study of nausea

Unanswered

### Question 48

0 / 1 pts

Researchers study \_\_\_\_\_ variables which they measure and/or observe changes in as part of their experiment.

discrete

Correct Answer

criterion

independent

extraneous

Unanswered

### Question 49

0 / 1 pts

Quasi-experimental research is appropriate when \_\_\_\_\_.

Correct Answer

not all of the important features of experimental research are feasible

the researcher needs to use a convenience sample

the nature of the independent variable is not understood

tight control of the environment is an absolute requirement

Unanswered

### Question 50

0 / 1 pts

An organizational study into the job satisfaction of its employees would be considered \_\_\_\_\_ research.

experimental

Correct Answer

nonexperimental

quasi-experimental

behavioral

Unanswered

### Question 51

0 / 1 pts

Surveys and public opinion polling belong in the category of \_\_\_\_\_ research.

- convenience sample
- quasi-experimental
- opinion

Correct Answer

- nonexperimental

Unanswered

### Question 52

0 / 1 pts

Variables that are not included in the study but might have an impact on the relationship between variables included in the study are \_\_\_\_\_ variables.

- distractor
- essential

Correct Answer

- extraneous
- discrete

Unanswered

### Question 53

0 / 1 pts

Nonexperimental research is appropriate when \_\_\_\_\_.

- tight controls need to be established
- behavior in a natural habitat needs to be observed
- a random sample is unobtainable
- cluster sampling is the most appropriate way of obtaining a random sample

Correct Answer

Unanswered

### Question 54

0 / 1 pts

\_\_\_\_\_ is key to arriving at the correct answer to a mathematical equation.

- Algebraic substitution
- The order of operations
- Elementary mathematical skills
- Performing lower priority operations first

Correct Answer

Unanswered

Question 55

0 / 1 pts

The "E" in P-E-MD-AS stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

Correct Answer

- exponentiation
- equation
- equivalence
- excuse

Unanswered

Question 56

0 / 1 pts

The basic principle in the order of operations is to perform \_\_\_\_\_.

Correct Answer

- lower priority operations before higher priority operations
- them as they appear in the equation
- operations in the most simplistic manner
- higher priority operations before lower priority operations

Unanswered

Question 57

0 / 1 pts

The summation operation is represented by the \_\_\_\_\_ symbol.

Correct Answer

- s
- $\mu$
- $\Sigma$
- $\sigma$

Unanswered

Question 58

0 / 1 pts

$X = 5, 3, 4, 17, 8$ . Solve for  $\Sigma X$ .

Correct Answer

- 34
- 1772
- 37

40

Unanswered

**Question 59**

0 / 1 pts

$X = 5, 3, 4, 17, 8$ . Solve for  $\sum X^2$ .

34

1772

37

Correct Answer

403

Unanswered

**Question 60**

0 / 1 pts

$X = 5, 3, 2, 4$ . Solve for  $(\sum X)^2$ .

14

54

Correct Answer

196

190

Unanswered

**Question 61**

0 / 1 pts

$X = 2, 1, 4$  and  $Y = 3, 5, 1$ . Solve for  $\sum XY$ .

Correct Answer

15

1335

16

14

Unanswered

**Question 62**

0 / 1 pts

$X = 4, 5, 6, 10$ . Solve for  $\sum X^2 - 2$ .

166

169

Correct Answer

175

170

Unanswered

**Question 63**

0 / 1 pts

The difference between  $(\sum X)^2$  and  $\sum X^2$  is that \_\_\_\_\_.

$(\sum X)^2$  sums the squares of X and  $\sum X^2$  squares the sum of X

Correct Answer

$(\sum X)^2$  squares the sum of X and  $\sum X^2$  sums the squares of X

there is no difference

summation only applies to  $(\sum X)^2$

Unanswered

**Question 64**

0 / 1 pts

X = 1, 10, 9, 7, 6, 4, 3, 5, 2. Solve for  $\sum X$ .

46

48

Correct Answer

47

42

Unanswered

**Question 65**

0 / 1 pts

X = 4, 6, 2. Y = 8, 5, 3. Solve for  $\sum X^2 Y^2$ .

28

Correct Answer

1960

2080

154

Unanswered

**Question 66**

0 / 1 pts

A random sample is defined as every member of the population has an equal chance of being selected.

Correct Answer

True

False

Unanswered

**Question 67**

0 / 1 pts

In simple random sampling each randomly created subset has an equal chance of being selected.

Correct Answer

True

False

Unanswered

**Question 68**

0 / 1 pts

Stratified sampling is the process that selects the sample to have the same distribution on a key variable (i.e., respondents' gender) as the population.

Correct Answer

True

False

Unanswered

**Question 69**

0 / 1 pts

Each scale of measurement holds information of a *completely* different nature.

True

Correct Answer

False

Unanswered

**Question 70**

0 / 1 pts

Higher level scales of measurement hold the same information as the lower level one with additional attributes.

True

Correct Answer

False

Unanswered

**Question 71**

0 / 1 pts

In nonexperimental research, there is a clear distinction between independent and dependent variables.

True

Correct Answer

False

Unanswered

Question 72

0 / 1 pts

There are an infinite amount of wrong answers to a given mathematical equation but only one correct answer.

Correct Answer

True

False

Unanswered

Question 73

0 / 1 pts

Research conducted in order to ascertain the satisfaction of customers with a new product is considered experimental research.

True

Correct Answer

False

Unanswered

Question 74

0 / 1 pts

Extraneous variables are not included in a study but might have an impact on the relationship between variables included in the study.

Correct Answer

True

False

Unanswered

Question 75

0 / 1 pts

$\sum X$ ,  $(\sum X)^2$ , and  $\sum X^2$  are the same summarization operations.

True

Correct Answer

False

Unanswered

Question 76

Not yet graded / 1 pts

What is it about discrete variables that separates them from continuous variables?

Your Answer:

Unanswered

**Question 77**

Not yet graded / 1 pts

Name the three forms of empirical research.

Your Answer:

Unanswered

**Question 78**

Not yet graded / 1 pts

Experimental research differs from the other forms of empirical research in what way?

Your Answer:

Unanswered

**Question 79**

Not yet graded / 1 pts

A researcher is conducting study on the effects of different dosages of a new drug on the symptoms of patients with PTSD. In regards to experimental research, what kind of variable is the new drugs dosage?

Your Answer:

Unanswered

**Question 80**

Not yet graded / 1 pts

After parentheses, what comes next in the order of operations?

Your Answer:

Unanswered

**Question 81**

Not yet graded / 1 pts

Please solve using the correct order of operations:  $8(3 - 1)^2 + 14/2 =$

Your Answer:

Unanswered

**Question 82**

Not yet graded / 1 pts

Quasi-experimental and nonexperimental research differ from experimental research in that they lack tight controls over the environment. Explain how this lack of tight controls can influence the results of such studies.

Your Answer:

Unanswered

**Question 83**

Not yet graded / 1 pts

X = 4, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 20. Y = 5, 3, 20, 21, 2, 3, 9. Solve for  $\sum X^2Y^2$ . Please show your work.

Your Answer:

Quiz Score: 0 out of 83