

## Quiz

1. To what does *practical significance* refer?
  - a. The same thing as *statistical significance*—it is just another name for it
  - b. Whether the results of a statistical study are noteworthy from a practical (or clinical) viewpoint
  - c. Whether the data could easily be explained by chance
  - d. The relevance of the sample selection procedures to the issue of chance
2. What is true of descriptive research?
  - a. It explains one variable by examining its relationship to another variable.
  - b. It characterizes a single variable.
  - c. It always has two or more variables in the analysis.
  - d. It explores unknown theoretical territory.
3. What is true of explanatory research?
  - a. It explains one variable by examining its relationship to another variable.
  - b. It describes a single variable.
  - c. It always examines whether an intervention is effective.
  - d. It explores unknown theoretical territory.
4. What is true of evaluative research?
  - a. It examines the outcomes of an intervention in regard to a research question.
  - b. It describes a single variable.
  - c. It explores unknown theoretical territory.
  - d. It examines what causes target behaviors to be as they are.
5. Statistical software, such as Excel or SPSS, displays a data file in which of the following formats?
  - a. Paragraphs of narrative about the nature of the intervention and the target behavior
  - b. A chart (or table) with variables in the rows and cases in the columns
  - c. A chart (or table) with cases in the rows and variables in the columns
  - d. A graph showing the relationship between two variables
6. This book will help you to undertake statistical analysis of data for what kind of research?
  - a. Descriptive research
  - b. Evaluative research
  - c. Explanatory research
  - d. All of the above
7. The concept of statistical significance refers to what issue?
  - a. Causation
  - b. Generalization
  - c. Chance
  - d. The connection between analysis and attribution

8. What does a  $p$  value of .34 mean?
  - a. The data would be expected to occur by chance 34 times in 100.
  - b. The data would be expected to occur by chance 0.34 times in 100.
  - c. You have achieved statistical significance according to the normal standard in the social sciences.
  - d. None of the above
9. Which of the following statements about descriptive and inferential statistics is/are true?
  - a. Inferential statistics are used to test an explanatory or evaluative hypothesis.
  - b. An example of a descriptive statistic is a mean.
  - c. Both of the above are true.
  - d. Neither of the above is true.
10. When you report your findings from the test of your hypothesis, you should present data for what purpose?
  - a. To show whether statistical significance has been achieved
  - b. To give the reader information on which to draw conclusions about practical significance
  - c. Both of the above
  - d. Neither of the above
11. Which of the following would be more difficult to defend in a debate?
  - a. The achievement of statistical significance in a situation where practical significance was not apparent
  - b. The achievement of practical significance where statistical significance was clearly not achieved
  - c. Both (a) nor (b) are equally difficult to defend.
  - d. Neither (a) nor (b) could be defended at all.
12. What do you need to know in order to use a guide to find a statistic for your data?
  - a. The variables you have measured
  - b. What your data look like in regard to structure, such as level of measurement and whether the data are related or independent
  - c. Both of the above
  - d. Neither of the above