

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