

- C*. In light of the following goal statement for a proposed study, write a paragraph explaining whether or not there should be measurement validity concerns with either data relevant to the dependent variable (salaries of the study subjects) or the dependent variable (subjects' scores on the *Stanford-Binet Intelligence Test*. (Please post the resulting PDF using the appropriate Canvas Assignment link.):

The proposed study examines the correlation between the salaries of professional economists working for corporations in the in California and their scores on the *Stanford-Binet Intelligence Test*.

Sample explanation:

For the dependent variable, as long as the experimenter practices due diligence in obtaining accurate salary data, I don't think there is a need to conduct a validation study. I hate the wording of the goal which indicates that the dependent variable are the string of scores on a test. With that inane wording, there is no need to run a validation study or even examine the findings of published validation studies on the *Stanford-Binet Intelligence Test*. Those studies clearly indicate that the test is invalid for any assessment of human traits relative to academic or professional success. But the goal statement doesn't indicate an interest in the correlation between the salaries and the any useful psychological construct (e.g., success in the workplace or talent for applying accepted principles of economics). So if one takes this inane goal seriously, there is no need for another validation student of the *Stanford-Binet Intelligence Test*. However, if the experimenter intends interpret the results to make an assessment about the relation between salary and academic success in school, then she/he should be dissuaded from using the *Stanford-Binet Intelligence Test*.

- D*. Examine each of the following multiple choice prompts; for each circle the lower-case letter in front of the one correct choice:

- i. Which one of the following is a sufficient condition for an accurate assessment:
 - ☒ a) Wise value judgments based on valid measurement results.
 - b) Objective data from valid measurements.
 - c) Non-subjective judgments.

- ii. Which one of the following is NOT a measurement?
- a) Hearing a person answer a question.
 - ☒ b) Recognizing that a person does not know the answer to a question.
 - c) Noting that a person hesitates before answering a question.
- iii. Gloria scored 80 and Robert scored 20 on a test designed to be relevant to students' achievement of the goal of unit on systems of linear equations. Their teacher should NOT conclude from these results that Gloria achieved the goal four times better than Robert because of which one of the following reasons?
- a) A difference of 60 is not great enough to warrant such a conclusion.
 - b) Such unit tests do not generate scores from interval scales.
 - c) Such unit tests do not generate scores from ordinal scales.
 - ☒ d) Such unit tests do not generate scores from ratio scales.
 - e) The D_o generated by such unit tests rarely approach the targeted D_r .
- iv. Which one of the following statements is true?
- ☒ a) Results from an interval measurement can tenably be interpreted as if they were nominal.
 - b) Results from an ordinal measurement can tenably be interpreted as if they were interval.
 - c) Results from a nominal measurement can tenably be interpreted as if they were ratio.
 - d) Results from an interval measurement can tenably be interpreted as if they were ratio.