QUIZIZZ Worksheets

ASE.2024.06
Total questions: 17
Worksheet time: 6mins
Instructor name: Firas Jolha

Name
Class
Date

1. Which true experimental design does suffer from the threat "interaction of testing and treatment"?

a) Factorial design
b) Solomon four-group design
c) Pretest-posttest control group design
d) Posttest-Only Control Group design

2. Which of the following is not one of the three experimental design elements?

a) Selection
b) Mainpulation
c) Randomization
d) Control

3. In One-Group Pretest-Posttest design, which threats are highly controlled?

a) selection bias and history threats
b) testing and diffusion threats
c) mortality and selection bias threats
d) maturation and instrumentation threats

4. Which experimental design involves comparing two or more independent variables?

a) Posttest-Only Control Group
b) Factorial Designs
c) Solomon Four-Group
d) One-Group Pretest-Posttest

5. What is the purpose of experimental design?

a) The purpose of experimental design is to ensure that the results are consistent.
b) The purpose of experimental design is to eliminate the need for data analysis.
c) The purpose of experimental design is to obtain reliable and valid results.
d) The purpose of experimental design is to make the experiment less complicated.

6. Which experimental design involves measuring the outcome of interest before and after introducing a treatment or intervention?

   a) Pre-experimental design
   b) Solomon Four-Group
   c) One-Shot Case Study
   d) Static-Group Comparison

7. Which experimental design involves randomly assigning participants to different groups and includes a control group?

   a) Static-Group Comparison
   b) Posttest-Only Control Group
   c) One-Shot Case Study
   d) One-Group Pretest-Posttest

8. Which experimental design involves comparing the outcomes of a treatment group and a control group, but does not include a pretest?

   a) Solomon Four Group Designs
   b) True Experimental Design
   c) One-Group Pretest-Posttest
   d) Posttest-Only Control Group

9. In which experimental design there is no control group?

   a) nonequivalent comparison groups design
   b) One-Shot Case Study
   c) Static group comparison
   d) Solomon Four-Group

10. In which experimental design is a treatment or intervention introduced and the outcome of interest is measured only once?

    a) One-shot case study
    b) Factorial Designs
    c) One-Group Pretest-Posttest
    d) Pretest Posttest Control Group

11. Which experimental design involves randomly assigning participants to different treatment groups?

    a) True Experimental Design
    b) Pre-experimental design
    c) One-Group Pretest-Posttest
    d) One-Shot Case Study

12. In Static-Group Comparison design, which threats are highly controlled?

    a) testing and instrumentation threats
    b) selection bias and history threats
    c) mortality and regression threats
    d) testing and mortality threats

13. Which of the following is a nonexperimental pre-post design?

a) One group design
b) Repeated measures
c) One group pre-post design
d) Time-series design

14. Which experimental design involves comparing the outcomes of a treatment group with a non-randomly assigned control group?

a) Factorial Designs
b) Solomon Four-Group
c) Pre-experimental design
d) Static-Group Comparison

15. Which experimental design involves randomly assigning participants to different treatment groups, measuring the outcome of interest before and after the treatment, and includes control groups?

a) Pretest-Posttest Control Group Design
b) Posttest-Only Control Group design
c) Solomon Four-Group
d) One-Shot Case Study

16. Which type of design involves manipulating variables and controlling extraneous factors?

a) correlational design
b) observational design
c) quasi-experimental design
d) true experimental design

17. Which experimental design involves measuring the outcome of interest for only one group, both before and after introducing a treatment?

a) Posttest-Only Control Group
b) nonequivalent comparison groups design
c) Static-Group Comparison
d) One-Group Pretest-Posttest

Answer Keys

1. c) Pretest-posttest control group design
2. a) Selection
3. c) mortality and selection bias threats
4. b) Factorial Designs
5. c) The purpose of experimental design is to obtain reliable and valid results.
6. b) Solomon Four-Group
7. b) Posttest-Only Control Group
8. d) Posttest-Only Control Group
9. b) One-Shot Case Study
10. a) One-shot case study
11. a) True Experimental Design
12. c) mortality and regression threats
13. c) One group pre-post design
14. d) Static-Group Comparison
15. c) Solomon Four-Group
16. d) true experimental design
17. d) One-Group Pretest-Posttest