

Name: _____

Student ID: _____

Signature: _____

1. (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐

2.

3. (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐ (f) ☐ (g) ☐ (h) ☐

4.

5. (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐ (f) ☐ (g) ☐ (h) ☐

6.

7. (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐ (f) ☐ (g) ☐ (h) ☐

8.

9. (a) ☐ (b) ☐ (c) ☐ (d) ☐ (e) ☐ (f) ☐ (g) ☐ (h) ☐

1. What is the level of measurement for a variable called eye_color with observations like blue, green, brown, ... ?
 - (a) nominal
 - (b) ordinal
 - (c) interval
 - (d) ratio
2. What is the level of measurement for variable = religion with responses = (Catholic, Protestant, Jewish, Buddhist, other)?
3. Which of the following statements about nominal level of measurement is correct?
 - (a) If the categories are numbered, the numbers have no meaning.
 - (b) It is continuous.
 - (c) There is order to the categories.
 - (d) Meaningful ratios can be created with this level of measurement.
 - (e) This level of measurement is often used for numerical measurements of tangible phenomena (e.g. time, height, weight, etc.)
 - (f) This level of measurement is often used for summary scores of psychometric constructs.
 - (g) This level of measurement divides observations into groups with order.
 - (h) This level of measurement is often used for individual questions on psychometric instruments (e.g. Likert-type scales).
4. What is the level of measurement for variable = birth order with responses = (first, second, third, fourth, greater than fourth)?
5. Which of the following statements about interval level of measurement is correct?
 - (a) There is order to the categories.
 - (b) It is the next to highest level of measurement.
 - (c) It is continuous.
 - (d) This level of measurement is often used for numerical measurements of tangible phenomena (e.g. time, height, weight, etc.)
 - (e) It is categorical.
 - (f) This level of measurement is often used for individual questions on psychometric instruments (e.g. Likert-type scales).
 - (g) Meaningful ratios can be created with this level of measurement.
 - (h) It is the highest level of measurement.
6. What is the level of measurement for variable = sex with responses = (male, female, other)?
7. Which of the following statements about ratio level of measurement is correct?
 - (a) The distance between the units of measurement is unknown.
 - (b) This level of measurement is often used for numerical measurements of tangible phenomena (e.g. time, height, weight, etc.)
 - (c) It is the highest level of measurement.
 - (d) If the categories are numbered, the numbers have no meaning.

- (e) This level of measurement is often used for summary scores of psychometric constructs.
 - (f) It is the next to highest level of measurement.
 - (g) It is the lowest level of measurement.
 - (h) It is categorical.
8. What is the level of measurement for variable = time in seconds with responses = numerical responses (e.g. 60, 72, 65, etc.)?
9. Which of the following statements about ordinal level of measurement is correct?
- (a) It is the next to highest level of measurement.
 - (b) Meaningful ratios can be created with this level of measurement.
 - (c) This level of measurement is often used for summary scores of psychometric constructs.
 - (d) If the categories are numbered, the numbers have no meaning.
 - (e) There is a known distance between units of measurement.
 - (f) This level of measurement is often used for individual questions on psychometric instruments (e.g. Likert-type scales).
 - (g) This level of measurement is often used for summary scores on psychometric instruments.
 - (h) It is the next to lowest level of measurement.