

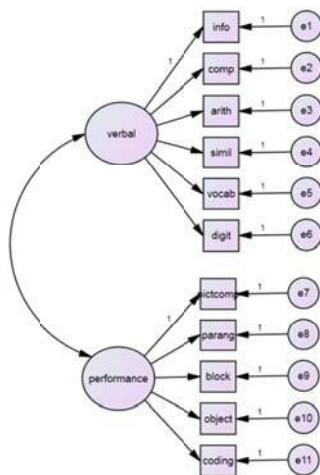
1. Confirmatory factor analysis

- A. Is a measurement model.
- B. Is a structural equation model.
- C. Hypothesises that certain factors loadings may be zero
- D. All of the above.

2. A difference between exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis is:

- A. In EFA you can constrain the factors to be uncorrelated but cannot constrain particular factor loadings to be 0, whereas in CFA you can constrain some factor loadings to be 0.
- B. In CFA you can constrain the factors to be uncorrelated but cannot constrain particular factor loadings to be 0, whereas in EFA you can constrain some factor loadings to be 0.
- C. EFA can restrict the number of factors whereas CFA cannot
- D. CFA can restrict the number of factors whereas EFA cannot

3. The following is a representation of a factor analytic model:



- A. Factor loadings could be estimated by EFA
- B. Factor loadings could be estimated by CFA
- C. The correlation between the two factors should be set at 0.
- D. The model is not identified

4.

- A. Underidentified CFA models should be avoided because they have fewer free parameters than observations, and hence it's not possible to uniquely estimate model parameters.
- B. Overidentified CFA models should be adopted because they have fewer free parameters than observations, and hence permit tests of model fit.
- C. Just-identified CFA models should be avoided because they tend to fit poorly.
- D. Underidentified CFA models should be avoided because they tend to fit poorly.

5. One simple procedure that is often necessary to ensure an identified model is:

- A. For each factor, fix the loading of one variable to 1.
- B. For each factor, fix the loading of one variable to 0.
- C. For each factor, fix the error covariances to 0.
- D. For each factor, fix the factor loading covariances to 1.

6. To assess fit for a CFA, it is best to cite

- A. An absolute fit statistic measuring the discrepancy between model and data
- B. A comparative fit statistic measuring a comparison with no common factor
- C. A fit statistic taking into account parsimony, adjusting the discrepancy for sample size and number of parameters
- D. All of the above.

7. In the drawing conventions for CFA

- A. An observed variable is represented by a rectangle, and an unobserved variable by an ellipse or circle.
- B. A factor is represented by a rectangle, and an unobserved variable by an ellipse or circle.
- C. An unobserved variable is represented by a rectangle, and an observed variable by an ellipse or circle.

D. An error is represented by a rectangle, and a factor by an ellipse or circle.