1.

A. Recursive models have unidirectional paths and independent residuals

B. Non recursive models have bidirectional paths and correlated errors.

C. Recursive models can be fitted with standard multiple regression but non-recursive models require structural equation software.

D. All of the above.

2.

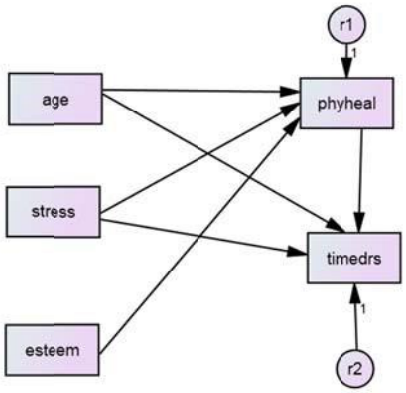
A. Standard multiple regression procedures implicitly model correlations among predictors

B. Structural equation models require that there be correlations among predictors.

C. SEM requires that standardized regression weights differ with a lower squared multiple correlation

D. All of the above.

3. The following is a proposed theoretical model:



To model this with standard regression requires

A. One regression, regressing *timedrs* on *age, stress, phyheal*

B. Two regressions, regressing *timedrs* on *age, stress, phyheal* and *phyheal* on *age, stress, esteem*

C. Two regressions, regressing *phyheal* on *timedrs, age, stress,* and *timedrs* on *age, stress, esteem*

D. None of the above

4.

A. The Chi-Square test is an important model test statistic, and its rejection suggests that your model's discrepancy with the data cannot plausibly be explained by sampling error.

B. SRMR is an absolute fit index, and therefore tells you whether your model is theoretically meaningful.

C. CFI is a comparative fit index which is flawed because it doesn't stay normed to range 0 to 1, and furthermore it is seriously affected by sample size.

D. RMSEA is a parsimony-adjusted index that 'rewards' models analysed with larger samples, and with fewer degrees of freedom.

5. Modification indices are used

A. To determine whether a model is identified.

B. To suggest paths that might be included in the model.

C. To determine whether there is good model fit.

D. All of the above.

6.

A. The Bollen-Stine test is a bootstrap method to test overall fit.

B. The ML ('naïve') bootstrap is used to estimate confidence intervals for model parameters.

C. Bootstrap methods are helpful when assumptions are not met.

D. All of the above.

7. An important statistic for the normality assumption in SEM is

A. Multivariate mode

B. Multivariate centroid.

C. Multivariate kurtosis

D. Univariate Mahalanobis distance.