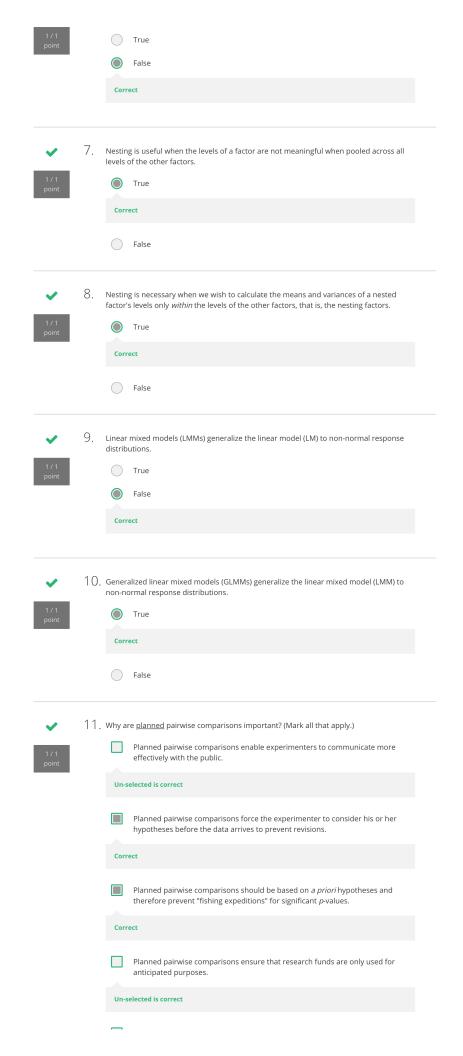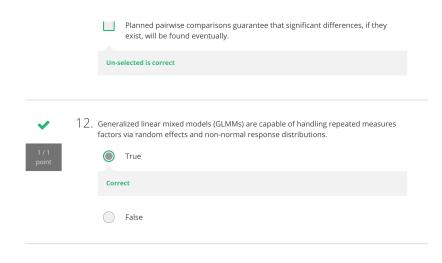✓ **Congratulations! You passed!**   [Next Item]

✓ 1.   A mixed model is "mixed" because it contains both between-subjects and within-subjects
1 / 1   factors.
point
   ○ True

   ◉ False

   Correct

✓ 2.   Which of the following best describes fixed effects?
1 / 1   ◉ Fixed effects are manipulated factors whose chosen levels are of explicit
point   interest.

   Correct

   ○ Fixed effects are manipulated factors whose levels are sampled randomly from
      a larger population of interest.

   ○ Fixed effects are random factors whose chosen levels are of explicit interest.

   ○ Fixed effects are random factors whose levels are sampled randomly from a
      larger population of interest.

   ○ None of the above.

✓ 3.   Random effects are called "random" in part because their levels are randomly sampled
1 / 1   from a larger population about which we wish to generalize.
point
   ◉ True

   Correct

   ○ False

✓ 4.   Linear mixed models (LMMs) can handle Poisson response distributions.
1 / 1   ○ True
point
   ◉ False

   Correct

✓ 5.   Which is <u>not</u> an advantage of a linear mixed model (LMM)?
1 / 1   ○ The ability to handle within-subjects factors.
point
   ○ The ability to handle unbalanced designs.

   ○ The ability to handle missing data.

   ◉ The ability to handle non-normal response distributions.

   Correct

   ○ The ability to handle violations of sphericity.

✓ 6.   Analyses of variance using linear mixed models (LMMs) tend to produce smaller residual
      degrees of freedom than traditional fixed-effects ANOVAs.

1 / 1
point

○ True

● False

Correct

✔ 7. Nesting is useful when the levels of a factor are not meaningful when pooled across all levels of the other factors.

1 / 1
point

● True

Correct

○ False

✔ 8. Nesting is necessary when we wish to calculate the means and variances of a nested factor's levels only *within* the levels of the other factors, that is, the nesting factors.

1 / 1
point

● True

Correct

○ False

✔ 9. Linear mixed models (LMMs) generalize the linear model (LM) to non-normal response distributions.

1 / 1
point

○ True

● False

Correct

✔ 10. Generalized linear mixed models (GLMMs) generalize the linear mixed model (LMM) to non-normal response distributions.

1 / 1
point

● True

Correct

○ False

✔ 11. Why are <u>planned</u> pairwise comparisons important? (Mark all that apply.)

1 / 1
point

☐ Planned pairwise comparisons enable experimenters to communicate more effectively with the public.

Un-selected is correct

☑ Planned pairwise comparisons force the experimenter to consider his or her hypotheses before the data arrives to prevent revisions.

Correct

☑ Planned pairwise comparisons should be based on *a priori* hypotheses and therefore prevent "fishing expeditions" for significant *p*-values.

Correct

☐ Planned pairwise comparisons ensure that research funds are only used for anticipated purposes.

Un-selected is correct

☐

☐ Planned pairwise comparisons guarantee that significant differences, if they exist, will be found eventually.

Un-selected is correct

✔ 12. Generalized linear mixed models (GLMMs) are capable of handling repeated measures factors via random effects and non-normal response distributions.

1 / 1 point

⦿ True

Correct

◯ False