1. A variable is a characteristic that can vary across:
   A. Time
   B. Individuals
   C. Both
   D. Neither

2. Variables that have continuous values (that is, each value is one increment larger than the previous value and one increment smaller than the next value) are called:
   A. Categorical variables
   B. Interval variables
   C. Both
   D. Neither

3. An example of a continuous or interval variable is:
   A. Region
   B. Religious denomination
   C. Occupational prestige
   D. All of the above
   E. None of the above

4. An example of a categorical variable is:
   A. Age, measured in years
   B. Income, measured in dollars
   C. Both
   D. Neither

5. In our SETUPS dataset, how many of the interval or continuous variables have already been recoded into categorical variables.
   A. None
   B. Some
   C. All

6. Categorical variables can be measured on which type of scale:
   A. Nominal categories or values
   B. Ordinal categories or values
   C. Both
   D. Neither

7. Gender is an example of which type of categorical variable:
   A. Nominal
   B. Ordinal
   C. Both
   D. Neither
Which type of variable has an underlying order to its values (i.e., some values are greater than other values):

A  Nominal variables
B  Ordinal variables
C  Both
D  Neither

Interval variables give more or less information than categorical variables?

A  More
B  Less

A common research procedure is to start with some dependent variable and then to identify how strongly related some independent variable is to that dependent variable.

A  True
B  False

Two variables are related to each other when certain values of one variable are likely to be associated with certain values of the other.

A  True
B  False

A statistical association between two variables means that the values of one variable vary in a consistent way with changes in the values of another variable.

A  True
B  False

The presence of a statistical association between two variables means that there is also a causal relationship between the two variables.

A  True
B  False

A common procedure to examine the statistical association between two variables is to use a contingency (or cross-tabulation) table.

A  True
B  False

In a causal relationship, which variable is said to be the causal variable?

A  Dependent variable
B  Independent variable
C  Either one
D  Neither
16 To test for a causal relationship in a contingency or cross-tabulation table, you should percentage by which variable?

A Dependent variable
B Independent variable
C Either one
D Neither

17 In looking at the relationship between gender and presidential-vote choice, which could be the dependent variable?

A Gender
B Presidential-vote choice
C Either one

18 In looking at the relationship between party identification and presidential-vote choice, which could be the dependent variable?

A Party identification
B Presidential-vote choice
C Either one

19 To interpret a contingency or cross-tabulation table, you should compare the distribution of the values of which:

A The dependent variable across the categories of the independent variable.
B The independent variable across the categories of the dependent variable.
C Both
D Neither

20 In constructing a contingency or cross-tabulation table, which variable typically should be the row variable of the table?

A Dependent variable
B Independent variable
C Either one

21 In constructing a contingency or cross-tabulation table, which variable's relative frequencies should sum to 100% at the bottom of the table?

A Dependent variable
B Independent variable
C Either one

22 To test for a causal relationship in a contingency or cross-tabulation table, you should make which variable the column variable?

A Dependent
B Independent
C Either one
When interpreting contingency or cross-tabulation tables, be cautious in interpreting cell percentages in columns with a total number of respondents less than:

A  5000
B  500
C  50
D  5
**Answer Key : Data analysis**

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