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

8 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

9 Interval variables give more or less information than categorical variables?

A More
B Less

10 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

11 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

12 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

13 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

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

A True
B False

15 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

23 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

Question:	Answer
1	C
2	B
3	E
4	D
5	C
6	C
7	A
8	B
9	A
10	A
11	A
12	A
13	B
14	A
15	B
16	B
17	B
18	C
19	A
20	A
21	B
22	B
23	C