

LDG660 - Research Methods - Quiz 3

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Directions: Please put your answer to the left of the question. This exam is worth 50 points, or 5% of your final course grade. Thus, each question is worth 5 points.

Answer	Question
A	<p>1. Both case studies and field studies are considered non-experimental designs</p> <p>A) True B) False</p>
D	<p>2. Which of the following choices is true?</p> <p>A) An archival study is a descriptive method in which already existing records are reexamined for a new purpose B) A case study is the descriptive record of an individual's experiences, behaviors, or both, kept by an outside observer C) A field study is a non-experimental research method used in the field (or in a real-life setting) D) All of the above are true</p>
B	<p>3. If we are concerned with how well the findings of an experiment generalize or apply to people and settings that were not tested directly, then we are concerned with</p> <p>A) Internal validity B) External validity C) Both A and B D) Neither A nor B</p>
B	<p>4. If I ask the following question on a survey, would it be considered an open-ended question or a closed-ended question?</p> <p>Question: On a scale of 1 thru 5, with a 5 indicating high likability, how much do you like LDG660 at Nyack College?</p> <p>A) Open-ended question B) Closed-ended question</p>
C	<p>5. Is the following a good survey question? Why or why not?</p> <p>Question: On a scale of 1 thru 5, with a 5 indicating high likability, how much do you like baseball and football?</p> <p>A) Yes, because it is a structured question B) Yes, because it is a closed-ended question C) No, because it is a double-barreled question D) No, because it should contain a Likert scale that is larger (i.e., 1 thru 7, vs 1 thru 5).</p>

Consider the following information for questions 6, 7, 8, and 9. The table below shows a hypothetical scenario where $n = 5$ employees at ABC Welding were sampled and scored (by the primary Industrial Psychologist at the company) on (1) their degree of self-efficacy and (2) their willingness to use new technology in the workplace.

- The company has 25 employees ($N = 25$), and every 5th employee was part of the sample.
- Self-Efficacy refers to one's confidence in themselves and their abilities. Scores ranged from 0 to 100 where 0 equals no self-efficacy present (no confidence in oneself), and 100 equals a high-degree of self-efficacy (high confidence in oneself). Thus, the higher your score, the more confident you are in yourself and your abilities.
- Scores for one's willingness to use new technology in the workplace scores could also range from 0 to 100. A person who scores low on the scale (near 0) is not very willing to use new technology in the workplace. A person who scores high on the scale (near 100) is very willing to use new technology in the workplace.
- The data is below for the sample of $n = 5$. Each employees had two scores – one for self-efficacy and one for willingness.

Employee ID	Self-Efficacy Score	Willingness Score
1	89	67
2	95	98
3	62	78
4	27	31
5	44	35

C	<p>6. What type of sampling technique was used?</p> <p>A) Stratified sampling</p> <p>B) Non-probability sampling</p> <p>C) Systematic random sampling</p> <p>D) Snowball sampling</p>
D	<p>7. Based on the context above, what seems like a plausible research question to test, and what statistical technique could be used?</p> <p>A) Does one's degree of self-efficacy predict their willingness to use new technology in the workplace? Correlation and/or regression</p> <p>B) Does one's willingness to use new technology in the workplace predict their degree of self-efficacy? Correlation and/or regression</p> <p>C) Can an Industrial Psychologist accurately predict ABC Welding's Corporate self-efficacy levels? Two-sample t-test</p> <p>D) Any of these could be acceptable research questions and corresponding statistical tests</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">B</p>	<p>8. Below is the scatterplot with the corresponding R-squared value (the coefficient of variation). What can we infer from this scatterplot? Select one.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p style="text-align: right;">$R^2 = 0.7644$</p> </div> <p>A) Self-efficacy is negatively correlated with willingness. B) The r-value, or correlation coefficient, is 0.8743 C) The x-axis represents willingness, while the y-axis represents self-efficacy D) All of the above are correct</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">D</p>	<p>9. Let's assume the regression equation is $y = 0.8624(x) + 7.121$. If someone had a self-efficacy score of 80, what would be their predicted willingness score?</p> <p>A) 84.507 B) 82.412 C) 72.873 D) 76.113</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">A!!! (Sorry)</p>	<p>10. I now know more than ever that I hate statistics.</p> <p>A) True B) False</p>