1. A _____ is a _____ that has been measured
    a. experiment, quasi-experiment
    b. concept, variable
    c. variable, concept*
    d. variable, experiment
2. One of the key features of experimental designs is:
    a. equal numbers of participants in all conditions
    b. nominal-level data
    c. intact groups
    d. random allocation of participants to conditions*
3. In an experiment
    a. the independent variable is manipulated by the researcher to see what effect it has on the dependent variable*
    b. the dependent variable is manipulated by the researcher to see what effect it has on the independent variable
    c. the two variables are simply measured to see if they are related
    d. all of the above
4. Which of the following is true of ordinal level scales?
    a. They have equal intervals between adjacent points
    b. They have a fixed zero
    c. They represent the second lowest scale of measurements*
    d. They involve frequency counts
5. Which of the following type of scale represents the highest level of measurement?
    a. Ordinal
    b. Nominal
    c. Interval
    d. Ratio*
6. Which of the following is a problem associated with quasi-experiments?
    a. They are extremely expensive
    b. They do not allow us to use statistical tests
    c. There is an increased risk of confounding variables being introduced to the study*
    d. None of the above
7. Which one of the following is a continuous variable?
    a. Temperature*

b. Social class of a patient
c. Type of ward in a hospital
d. Number of times a surgeon has been ill in the past year

8. If we had measured the time taken to be discharged from hospital after surgery in days then we will have
   a. an ordinal variable measured on a nominal scale
   b. a categorical variable measured on a continuous scale
   c. a ratio variable measured on a nominal scale
   d. a continuous variable measured on a discrete scale*
9. One of the problems with correlational designs is that:
   a. it is not easy to infer causal links between the variables*
   b. they are trying to manipulate too many variables
   c. they involve complicated allocation to conditions
   d. they only involve nominal-level data
10. In which of the following types of design should you use counterbalancing?
   a. Within-groups design
   b. Between-groups design
   c. Repeated measures design
   d. Both a. and c. above*