Testbank

# Chapter 1: Research and statistics

1. When employing inferential statistics, which tradition within theory of science do we adhere to?

a) Constructivism

b) Positivism

c) Hermeneutics

d) Interpretivism

**Ans:** B

2. What is the positivist assumption?

a) Observations and experience depend on the perspective of the observer

b) The patterns of interest are a product of our own making

c) The world consists of regularities that can be measured and explained

d) You cannot acquire knowledge from studying the world

**Ans:** C

3. In a normal distribution, what percentage of the observations fall within 1.96 standard deviations from the mean?

a) 90%

b) 95%

c) 97.5%

d) 99%

**Ans:** B

4. Within probability theory, what does probability (or *p*-) values tell us?

a) The probability of being wring when we confirm a null hypothesis

b) The probability of being correct when we reject a null hypothesis

c) The probability of being mistaken when we reject a null hypothesis

d) The probability of being right when we confirm a null hypothesis

**Ans:** C & D

5. When you are investigating a full population, you are generalizing within?

a) Stochastic model theory

b) Probability theory

c) Statistical theory

d) The law of large numbers

**Ans:** A

# Chapter 2: Introduction to Stata

1. Which of the following do we use to type in commands in Stata?

a) Command window

b) Review window

c) Variables window

d) Do-file editor

**Ans:** A & D

2. Which of the following is the command to open a dataset?

a) pwd

b) describe

c) use

d) open

**Ans:** C

3. Which of the following is the command that will give us the mean of a variable?

a) describe

b) codebook

c) sum

d) mean

**Ans:** C

4. Which of the following codes are wrong?

a) gen age2==age\*age

b) gen age2=age\*age

c) keep if gender==2

d) keep if gender=2

**Ans:** A & D

5. Which of the following commands is used for combining datasets based on observations?

a) merge

b) list

c) reshape

d) append

**Ans:** D