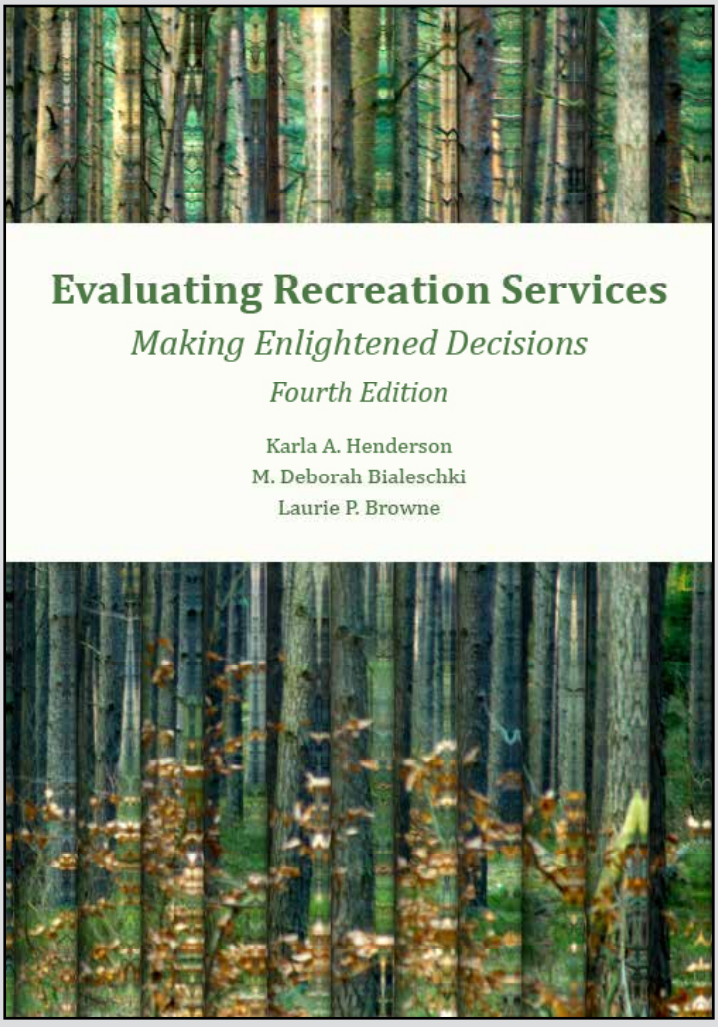
TEST BANK



SAGAMORE VENTURE

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UNIT 1 Criteria: Introduction to Foundations of Evaluation and Research

1. _____A term most often associated with evaluating staff is what?
   a. satisfaction
   b. risk management
   c. performance appraisal
   d. cost-benefit analysis
   e. all of the above
2. _____Accreditation is an example of what type of evaluation?
   a. Descriptive Designs
   b. Experimental Designs
   c. Intuitive Judgment
   d. Professional Judgment
   e. None of the above
3. _____What is an important value of formative evaluations?
   a. Feedback is provided so changes can be made before a program is completed
   b. They provide a basis for developing goals and objectives
   c. They measure outcomes and results
   d. They do not require criteria to be useful
   e. None of the above
4. _____Which of the following is not an ethical issue for evaluators?
   a. privacy
   b. coercion
   c. informed consent
   d. a and b
   e. all are ethical issues
5. _____Which of the following is a disadvantage for internal evaluators?
   a. inexpensive
   b. threat to employees
   c. difficult to criticize
   d. may impose values
   e. all are disadvantages
   f. none are disadvantages

6. _____Which of the following is not an ethical issue for evaluation?
   a. privacy
   b. coercion
   c. written consent
   d. how much do participants have the right to know the results of the project
   e. all are ethical issues
   f. none are ethical issues

7. _____ The three essential concepts in the systematic inquiry trilogy.

8. _____ The highest level (from the stair step diagram) of outcome evaluation that might be done would be to measure what?

9. _____ The best way to avoid political, ethical, or moral problems in evaluation is to do what?

10. _____ Undergraduates in RECR take an "Evaluation" course and graduate students are more likely to take "Research." What do these two classes share in common?

11. _____ The evaluation model that is process-oriented and useful in management.

12. _____ An evaluation model that is relatively easy to use, but its weaknesses are that it is not scientific and it lacks reliability.

13. _____ A worldview that describes how one thinks about evaluation.

MATCH THE EXAMPLE TO AN APPROPRIATE EVALUATION MODEL (YOU MAY USE A RESPONSE MORE THAN ONCE):

14. _____ Accreditation process
15. _____ Gut-level judgments
16. _____ Performance objectives exist
17. _____ Detective skills are most often used
18. _____ Main focus is process-oriented
19. _____ Based on uncovering processes of inputs and outcomes
20. _____ The least "scientific"

a. Intuitive
b. Systems Approach
c. Goal-Free (black box)
d. Professional Judgment
e. Goal-Attainment
f. Logic Model

MORE MATCHING:

21. _____ Criteria	a. evidenced in conclusion and recommendations
22. _____ Evidence	b. data collected using some standard descriptive or experimental design and methods
23. _____ Judgment	d. the systematic examination of the steps in the development and implementation of some aspects of the five Ps
24. _____ Accountability	e. the capability of recreation delivery systems to justify or explain the activities and services provided
25. _____ Summative evaluation	f. where specific criteria are set, data are collected, and judgments made
26. _____ Systematic Inquiry	g. the systematic terminal examination of the impact and effectiveness of a program, which usually occur at the end of something

TRUE/FALSE

27. _____ Evaluation is concerned with knowledge generation and has a strong focus on theory.

28. _____ A positive use of evaluations is to evaluate solely because of grant or funding requirements.

29. _____ KASA stands for Knowledge, Awareness, Skills, and Aspiration.

30. Name and give one example each of what might be evaluated related to the five Ps.

P Name	**Example**
P_____	_____
P_____	_____
P_____	_____
P_____	_____
P_____	_____

31. Explain or draw the way that the three forms of "timing" for evaluation fit into the recreation/leisure programming cycle.

32. You believe that the youth baseball program in your organization should be evaluated. What rationale (at least three reasons) would you give your boss for spending the time and energy to do an evaluation?

UNIT 1
ANSWER KEY

1. c
2. d
3. a
4. e
5. e
6. e
7. Criteria, Evidence, Judgment
8. End results/change
9. Be honest
10. Methods
11. Systems
12. Intuitive
13. Paradigm
14. d
15. a
16. e
17. c
18. b
19. f
20. a
21. c
22. b
23. a
24. d
25. g
26. f
27. f
28. f
29. f
30. Place, Personnel, Policy, Program, Participants and examples
31. Circle from text
32. See Chapter 1.4

UNIT 2 Data Collection

1. _____The best example of how to make a survey more usable would be what?
   a. use only standardized measurements
   b. make use of thick description
   c. make it easy to administer
   d. make the survey lengthier
   e. none of the above
2. _____When each interviewee gets the same questions in the same order, this is referred to as:
   a. standardized open-ended interview
   b. conversational interview
   c. synchronized interview
   d. focus group interview
   e. interview guide
3. _____If we are interested in determining how members of a committee get along and interact with one another, a technique you might use is:
   a. sociometrics
   b. single-subject designs
   c. consensus techniques
   d. content analysis
   e. 9-cell program planning screen
4. _____What is the particular kind of closed-ended question that uses a scaling system that usually goes along a continuum with two opposite anchors on each end?
   a. semantic differentials
   b. ranking
   c. self-assessment
   d. Likert Scale
   e. none of the above
5. _____Which of the following is an example of a quantitative observational technique?
   a. interval sampling
   b. time sampling
   c. frequency counts
   d. duration sampling
   e. all of the above

6. _____Which of the following is an example of a true experiment?
   a. one group pretest/posttest
   b. nonequivalent control group
   c. Solomon four-group design
   d. single-subject design
   e. all of the above
7. _____Econometrics would most likely be used for which of the Ps of evaluation?
   a. personnel
   b. places and facilities
   c. program
   d. policies and administration
   e. all of the above
8. _____The conversational interview takes what kind of approach?
   a. structured
   b. unstructured
   c. semi-structured
   d. none of the above
9. _____What is a particular kind of closed-ended question that uses a scaling system that usually goes from "strongly disagree" to "strongly agree"?
   a. semantic differentials
   b. ranking
   c. self-assessment
   d. Likert scale
   e. none of the above
10. _____Which of the following is not an example of descriptive/evocative design?
   a. true experiment
   b. surveys
   c. observation
   d. unobtrusive
   e. both a and d
   f. none of the above
11. _____Which of the following is not an example of quantitative observational material?
   a. interval sampling
   b. time sampling
   c. frequency counts
   d. spot-checking
   e. all of the above are examples
12. _____Which is not an example of non-probability sampling?
   a. convenience sampling
   b. purposive sampling
   c. expert sampling
   d. cluster sampling
   e. all of the above are examples

13. _____Which of the following is an example of a true experiment?
    a. times series
    b. posttest-only control group
    c. equivalent time samples
    d. one-shot case study

14. _____ If you have a "self-administered" quantitative questionnaire that you want to give to a certain group of people, what is one of several possible ways that you might distribute the questionnaire?

15. _____ If you are an observer and the role you have is known by the participants, what kind of observation are you doing?

16. _____ The two elements that must be in place for any true experimental design are?

17. _____ What term is used to describe whether or not an instrument measures the intended information or what it is "supposed to measure"?

18. _____ The determination of whether a measure consistently conveys the same meaning.

19. _____ A sampling strategy used to collect qualitative data people are interviewed/observed based on the data gathered until a saturation point is reached, when no further new data are being uncovered.

20. _____ A "practice" run for an instrument or a project that gives the evaluator preliminary information about measurement instruments sampling procedures, or method administration issues.

21. _____ Observing, recording, and analyzing human behavior in a situation where interaction with people generally does not occur and where people are unaware that their behavior is being observed or recorded.

22. _____ Collecting data for an evaluation project by using more than one method, source of data, or evaluator.

23. _____ Those methods that do not meet the strict requirements of an experiment—requirements such as random samples, control groups, and pre-testing.

MATCH THE EXAMPLE TO BEST SAMPLING PROCEDURE:

24. _____Convenience sampling	a. organize population into subsets and then select elements from each subset
25. _____Stratified random sampling	b. sample number based on data saturation
26. _____Table of random numbers	c. choose every nth element
27. _____Theoretical sampling	d. based on prior knowledge about the sample
28. _____Systematic sampling	e. used to obtain the most unbiased random sample
	f. presents problems in drawing conclusions about an entire population

29. What is the value of a pilot test?

30. You are the supervisor in a recreation program for special populations. One of your staff comes to you who believes that you ought to evaluate what parents think of the program. S/he asks you whether qualitative or quantitative data are best. What will you tell this staff member? Give two advantages of each type of data.

31. Assume that you wanted to determine if the construction of a new walking trail increased the visitation to an historic part of a park. Describe and illustrate an example of a possible quasi-experimental design that you could use.

32. Describe and give one example of the use of triangulation.

33. If you mailed 300 questionnaires and got 122 usable questionnaires back, what would be your response rate? (Show your work.)

34. What are the advantages of doing a focus group compared to doing individual personal interviews? Name two.

35. What types (topical areas) of close-ended quantitative questions (based on the five types discussed in the text and in class) do each of the following questions represent:

    a. How did you like best about the group leaders?_____

    b. How many times did you participate?_____

    c. How old are you?_____

TRUE AND FALSE

36. _____Two major aims of research are either to fit data to a theory or to generate a theory to data.
37. _____ Quantitative data forms of analysis are called variables.
38. _____Quantitative data has the possibility for value conflicts.
39. _____Qualitative data use analytical units as patterns.
40. _____Reliability is the determination of whether a measure does what it says it does.

UNIT 2 ANSWER KEY

1. c
2. a
3. a
4. a
5. e
6. c
7. d
8. b
9. d
10. a
11. e
12. e
13. b
14. drop-off, contact/send, group, etc.
15. overt
16. random, treatment, control
17. validity
18. reliability
19. theoretical sampling
20. pilot-test
21. unobtrusive
22. triangulation
23. quasi-experimental
24. f
25. a
26. e
27. b
28. c
29. see if instrument is reliable and valid
30. see chapter 2.1
31. Time series
32. see Chapter 2.15
33. 40%
34. See chapter 2.9
35. attitudes, behavior, demographic
36. T
37. T
38. F
39. T
40. F

UNIT 3 Data Analysis

1. _____When no relationship exists among the values of a given variable, the data are:
   a. Ratio
   b. Nominal
   c. Ordinal
   d. Interval
   e. None of the above
2. _____Parametric statistics usually assume:
   a. Categorical data
   b. Normal distribution
   c. Kurtosis
   d. Small sample size
   e. Statistical significance
3. _____Coding is used for what type of statistical analysis?
   a. Non-parametric
   b. Parametric
   c. Qualitative
   d. Quantitative
   e. All of the above
4. _____When doing qualitative analysis, which data analysis strategy is usually the easiest?
   a. Content analysis
   b. Correlation
   c. Enumeration
   d. Constant comment
   e. Constant comparison
5. _____The statistics used to measure the relationships among several variables are called:
   a. Multivariate
   b. Chi-squares
   c. Standard Error of the Means
   d. Kruskal Wallis non-parametrics
   e. None of the above

6. _____This symmetry occurs when the three measures of
7. central tendency theoretically coincide at the center with gradually diminishing numbers toward the extremes.
8. _____Give an example of nominal data.
9. _____Having three people serve as an evaluation team is an example of what?

10. _____Demographic information such as age, sex, and ethnicity are usually considered what types of variables?
11. _____What is one heading that you would see in almost any codebook?
12. _____What is the conventional statistical significance level that is set in most recreation evaluation studies?
13. _____A statistical package that is often used to analyze data related to social sciences is known as what?

14. Here is a set of data that reflect the number of free throws made out of 25 attempts.
    15, 10, 6, 8, 19, 6, 5, 1, 13, 6, 9, 24, 16, 12
    a. Which of these scores would be considered "outliers"?_____
    b. What is the mean?_____
    c. What is the median?_____
    d. What is the mode?_____
    e. The standard deviation of this data set is 6.3. What does that mean?

A data file exists called "KITA." It is a new game that has been developed just for recreation majors. The data are stored according to the following codebook:

VARIABLE	ITEM DESCRIPTION	VALUE LABEL
A. Knowledge	Score on test for knowledge	20 points
B. Attitude	Rating of attitude toward KITA	1 = It stinks 2 = Pretty poor 3 = Fair 4 = Good 5 = Awesome
C. Skill	Rating of skill level	1 = Terrible 2 = Fair 3 = Good 4 = Excellent
D. Grade	Grade in RECR	1 = C, D, or F 2 = A, B
E. Sex	Biological sex of student	1 = Female 2 = Male
F. Age	Chronological age in years	18–30

7. The statistical significance (p value) between attitudes toward the game and the sex of the student is .65. What test should have been used to get that statistic?

8. How would you explain what the statistical significance means in Q14?

9. The correlation between the skill level that the student attained and the attitude toward the game of KITA is 0.67. What does this correlation mean in this particular situation?

10. If the evaluation of KITA had been done based on qualitative rather than quantitative data, what different information would you have learned?

11. If we wanted to know what the association was between grade in RECR and sex, what statistic would be the best to use?

12. If we wanted to know the relationship between age and knowledge level, what statistical technique would be used?

13. If we found that individuals who got an 'A' or 'B' had a skill score of 3.5 and those who got a 'C' or lower had a skill score of 2.9 with a statistical significance value of .032, what would we conclude from these data?

14. If the attitude toward KITA had a mean of 4.0 but the standard deviation was 3.5, what would you conclude about how students liked the game of KITA?

15. Assume that you wanted to determine the relationship between level of spring fever and level of anxiety (both measured with a Likert scale). What type of statistical test would you perform and why?

UNIT 3 ANSWER KEY

1. B
2. B
3. E
4. C
5. A
6. normal curve
7. gender plus others
8. triangulation
9. nominal
10. variable name, value name, value label
11. .05
12. SPSS
13. (a) 1 or 22, (b) 10.57, (c) 9.5, (d) 6, (e) the data are widely dispersed
14. *t*-test
15. no gender differences exist
16. moderately strong positive correlation—as skill level went up the attitude went up
17. patterns and possible explanations
18. chi-square
19. correlation
20. people with higher skill level got higher grades
21. the attitudes were widely dispersed
22. correlation

UNIT 4 Judgement

No exam questions—actually doing an evaluation project or short research project is the best way to evaluate whether or not students have learned the objectives of this unit.