

## Correlation Quiz

For each statement, write "T" for true or "F" for false.

- T 1. When we interpret correlations, we are concerned with directionality, magnitude and statistical significance.
- T 2. A correlation of -0.60 is just as strong as a correlation of 0.60.
- T 3. If a correlation is negative it means that as scores on one variable increase, scores on the other variable decrease.
- T 4. Pearson's correlation coefficient is often used in the process of determining test validity.
- T 5. The magnitude of Pearson's correlation coefficient can never be greater than 1.00.
- T 6. The point biserial correlation coefficient ( $r_{pbi}$ ) is particularly useful in determining item discriminability.
- ~~F~~T 7. Computing  $r_{pbi}$  involves using data from one interval scale and one dichotomous nominal scale.
- T 8. Pearson's correlation coefficient can be used to determine the relationships among subtests of a test if the subtests produce interval data.
- T 9. To compute Pearson's correlation, the same group of students must be assessed on two or more variables.
- T 10. To compute Pearson's  $r$ , the variables must be measured on an interval scale.