

## Chapter 7 Selected Homework Answers

1. Generally, if a valid health criterion is available, it is better to use criterion-referenced standards. This way, students are not competing against each other but are trying to achieve the level of fitness necessary for a health benefit.
3. The chi-square value is 4.91, which is significant at  $p < .027$ . This indicates that there is a relationship between passing and failing on the two days. The Kappa coefficient is quite low (.350). You can also confirm that the percent agreement is  $(14 + 13)/40 = .675$ .
5. Individual comparisons are made with norm-referenced reliability and validity. Whether or not the individual meets the criterion (or standard) is the comparison made with criterion-referenced reliability and validity.
7. 23 people passed on Tuesday; 30 people failed on Tuesday; 30 people passed on Monday; 23 people failed on Monday. A total of 53 people completed both days of testing. The agreements are  $15 + 15$  (pass or fail on *both* days). Percent agreement on Monday and Tuesday is  $(15 + 15)/53 = 30/53 = 56.6\%$ .
9. Yes, the odds are that one will have CHD go up 7.857 times for those who are inactive compared to active individuals