Longitudinal Structural Equation Modeling by Todd D. Little
Chapter 14 Reading Questions

1. In multitrait-multimethod models (MTMM), the term “trait” means __.
   A. Personality trait.
   B. Trait-state distinction.
   C. Any construct that is measured by two or more different methods.
   D. Pattern of behavior, emotion, or thought overtime.

2. What term describes the occurrence when part of the variance of an indicator loads on one construct, and another part of the variance loads on a second construct?
   A. Binary
   B. Heterotrait
   C. Bifactor
   D. Dual loadings

3. In SEM, the term that refers to separating the sources of information into a set of constituent parts is typically known as the process of
   A. Disentanglement
   B. Decomposition
   C. Dissociation
   D. Detachment

4. In MTMM, the shared trait variance should be _____ the shared method variance when different methods involve different traits.
   A. Equal to
   B. Higher than
   C. Lower than
   D. Similar to

5. SEM decomposition ____
   A. Can separate the variance due to the trait from the variance due to the method.
   B. Cannot account for method errors.
   C. Focuses on manifest trait variables.
   D. Only focuses on the variance of latent traits.

6. Like bifactor models, a key assumption that allow MTMM models to work is that the two factors that influence a given indicator are_____.
   A. Correlated
   B. Uncorrelated
   C. Fixed to 1
   D. Set to difference scaling methods

7. What models are difficult to model longitudinally because of the estimation demands?
   A. Cross-lagged panel models
   B. Mediation models
   C. Growth mixture models
   D. Higher-order models

8. Different traits being assessed by the same method can be referred to as:
   A. Heterotrait-heteromethod
   B. Monotrait-monomethod
   C. Monotrait-heteromethod
   D. Heterotrait-monomethod

9. The same trait being assessed by difference methods can be referred to as?
   A. Heterotrait-heteromethod
   B. Monotrait-monomethod
   C. Monotrait-heteromethod
   D. Heterotrait-monomethod

10. MTMM framework separates the sources of variance into the _____ and _____.
   A. The unique factor and two orthogonal common factors.
   B. Two correlated factors and one orthogonal factor.
   C. Two unique factors and one orthogonal factor.
   D. Indicator and one orthogonal factor.