

1. According to scaling principles:
 - a. Body mass has a larger effect on 1RM BP than it does on push-up performance (TRUE, BECAUSE THE EXPONENT HAS A LARGER MAGNITUDE: 2/3 VS. 1/3)
 - b. For two men with identical distance run times, the heavier must have a better scaled score (TRUE, BECAUSE SAME TIME DIVIDED BY LARGER BODY MASS WILL YIELD A SMALLER (BETTER) SCORE)
 - c. For two women of identical weight but different run times, their scaled scores % difference would be less than their raw score % difference (FALSE, THEY WOULD HAVE TO BE THE SAME SINCE THE RAW SCORES ARE BEING DIVIDED BY THE SAME NUMBERS)
 - d. Scaled scores for distance run time and 1RM bench press may be added to develop one fitness score (FALSE, DIFFERENT UNITS AND LO-SCORE WINS FOR ONE WHILE HIGH SCORE WINS FOR THE OTHER)

2. A woman, compared to a 20% lighter exact scale replica of herself:
 - a. Would do less push-ups but by a percentage less than 20% (TRUE, IT WOULD BE 0.80^{33} OR 0.929 OF THE ORIGINAL REPS, OR 7.1% LESS)
 - b. Would have a lower 1RM bench press scaled score (FALSE, SCALED SCORES ARE THE SAME FOR SCALE MODELS)
 - c. Would have the same ratio 1RM bench press score (FALSE, BECAUSE SHE IS HEAVIER AND RATIO PENALIZES HEAVIER – SHE WOULD HAVE A LOWER RATIO SCORE)
 - d. Would have a higher absolute bench press score (TRUE, BECAUSE LIGHTER WEIGHT LEADS TO LOWER ABSOLUTE BENCH PRESS SCORE)

3. Advantages of using correction factors vs. scaled scores include:
 - a. Accuracy (BOTH ARE VERY ACCURATE)
 - b. Units of raw scores can be preserved (YES, SINCE CORRECTION FACTORS ARE DIMENSIONLESS)
 - c. Scores between different tests (e.g., push-ups, two-mile run time) can be added together (THIS IS NOT AN ADVANTAGE OF EITHER)
 - d. Calculations are more easily done by hand (YES, MULTIPLICATION OF RAW SCORE BY CORRECTION FACTOR IS EASIER THAN USING EXPONENTS)