Quiz Questions

# Chapter 15: Sampling

Match the correct term and definition:

## Terms

* Total population
* Sample
* Representativeness
* Generalizability
* Transferability
* Data saturation
* Homogeneous sample
* Heterogeneous sample
* Probability sampling
* Non-probability sampling
* Simple random sampling
* Stratified random sampling
* Cluster sampling
* Convenience sampling
* Purposive sampling
* Quota sampling
* Snowball sampling
* Theoretical sampling
* Systematic sampling
* Power calculation

## Definitions

* The study participants correspond to the wider population.
* Participants are recruited because they have ongoing or prior experience of the phenomena the researcher is exploring.
* The researcher pre-specifies the required characteristics of the sample to ensure the final sample includes a certain number with each characteristic.
* When data collection and analysis does not reveal any new findings and therefore recruitment of further participants is unnecessary.
* The researcher recruits the most readily available participants who meet the study’s inclusion criteria.
* Potential participants have an equal or random chance of being invited to take part or being allocated to groups (experimental or control group).
* The total population is divided into sub-groups from each of which the sample is selected randomly.
* A sample with a wide range of characteristics.
* The researcher judges which potential participants to invite to take part in a study.
* The entire population from which the sample is drawn.
* The study findings can be applied to the wider population.
* The researcher specifically recruits participants who will help them to refine or challenge the theory they are developing.
* The most basic type of probability sampling. Each potential participant has an equal chance of being included in the sample.
* A sample with a single or narrow range of characteristics.
* Sampling involving the identification of potential participants through referrals from earlier participants.
* The study total population is divided into sub-groups which are then selected randomly. Either the whole sub-group participates in the study or participants may be randomly selected from the sub-group.
* Combines probability and non-probability sampling whereby a list is made of all participants in the population. The first participant is selected randomly and from then on, every nth participant is selected.
* A method for identifying the minimum number of participants required to measure the impact of the independent variable.
* The extent to which the findings can be applied to other similar populations in other similar settings.
* A selection from, a sub-group or a sub-set of the total population.

## Answers

* Total population – The entire population from which the sample is drawn.
* Sample – A selection from, a sub-group or a sub-set of the total population.
* Representativeness – The study participants correspond to the wider population.
* Generalizability – The study findings can be applied to the wider population.
* Data saturation – When data collection and analysis does not reveal any new findings and therefore recruitment of further participants is unnecessary.
* Transferability – The extent to which the findings can be applied to other similar populations in other similar settings.
* Homogeneous sample – A sample with a single or narrow range of characteristics.
* Heterogeneous sample – A sample with a wide range of characteristics.
* Probability sampling – Potential participants have an equal or random chance of being invited to take part or being allocated to groups (experimental or control group).
* Non-probability sampling – Participants are recruited because they have ongoing or prior experience of the phenomena the researcher is exploring.
* Simple random sampling – The most basic type of probability sampling. Each potential participant has an equal chance of being included in the sample.
* Stratified random sampling – The total population is divided into sub-groups from which the sample is selected randomly.
* Cluster sampling – The study total population is divided into sub-groups which are then selected randomly. Either the whole sub-group participates in the study or participants may be randomly selected from the sub-group.
* Convenience sampling – The researcher recruits the most readily available participants who meet the study’s inclusion criteria.
* Purposive sampling – The researcher judges which potential participants to invite to take part in a study.
* Quota sampling – The researcher pre-specifies the required characteristics of the sample to ensure the final sample includes a certain number with each characteristic.
* Snowball sampling – Sampling involving the identification of potential participants through referrals from earlier participants.
* Theoretical sampling – The researcher specifically recruits participants who will help them to refine or challenge the theory they are developing.
* Systematic sampling – Combines probability and non-probability sampling whereby a list is made of all participants in the population. The first participant is selected randomly and from then on, every nth participant is selected.
* Power calculation – A method for identifying the minimum number of participants required to measure the impact of the independent variable.