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1. When each member of a population has an equally likely chance of being selected, this is called:
  - a. A nonrandom sampling method
  - b. A quota sample
  - c. A snowball sample
  - d. An Equal probability selection method**
  
2. Which of the following techniques yields a simple random sample?
  - a. Choosing volunteers from an introductory psychology class to participate
  - b. Listing the individuals by ethnic group and choosing a proportion from within each ethnic group at random.
  - c. Numbering all the elements of a sampling frame and then using a random number table to pick cases from the table.**
  - d. Randomly selecting schools, and then sampling everyone within the school.
  
3. Which of the following is not true about stratified random sampling?
  - a. It involves a random selection process from identified subgroups
  - b. Proportions of groups in the sample must always match their population proportions**
  - c. Disproportional stratified random sampling is especially helpful for getting large enough subgroup samples when subgroup comparisons are to be done
  - d. Proportional stratified random sampling yields a representative sample
  
4. Which of the following statements are true?
  - a. The larger the sample size, the greater the sampling error
  - b. The more categories or breakdowns you want to make in your data analysis, the larger the sample needed**
  - c. The fewer categories or breakdowns you want to make in your data analysis, the larger the sample needed
  - d. As sample size decreases, so does the size of the confidence interval
  
5. Which of the following formulae is used to determine how many people to include in the original sampling?
  - a.  $\text{Desired sample size} / \text{Desired sample size} + 1$
  - b.  $\text{Proportion likely to respond} / \text{desired sample size}$
  - c.  $\text{Proportion likely to respond} / \text{population size}$
  - d.  $\text{Desired sample size} / \text{Proportion likely to respond}$**
  
6. Which of the following sampling techniques is an equal probability selection method (i.e., EPSEM) in which every individual in the population has an equal chance of being selected?
  - a. Simple random sampling
  - b. Systematic sampling
  - c. Proportional stratified sampling
  - d. Cluster sampling using the PPS technique
  - e. All of the above are EPSEM**
  
7. Which of the following is not a form of nonrandom sampling?
  - a. Snowball sampling

- b. Convenience sampling
- c. Quota sampling
- d. Purposive sampling
- e. They are all forms of nonrandom sampling**

8. Which of the following will give a more “accurate” representation of the population from which a sample has been taken?

- a. A large sample based on the convenience sampling technique
- b. A small sample based on simple random sampling
- c. A large sample based on simple random sampling**
- d. A small cluster sample

9. Sampling in qualitative research is similar to which type of sampling in quantitative research?

- a. Simple random sampling
- b. Systematic sampling
- c. Quota sampling
- d. Purposive sampling**

10. Which of the following would generally require the largest sample size?

- a. Cluster sampling**
- b. Simple random sampling
- c. Systematic sampling
- d. Proportional stratified sampling