**STUDY QUESTIONS**

1. Saving time and money are reasons to take a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rather than a

census.

2. If the research process is destructive, taking a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ may be the

only option in gathering data.

3. A researcher may opt to take a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to eliminate the possibility

that by chance randomly selected items are not representative of the

population.

4. The directory or map from which a sample is taken is called the

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. If the population list from which the researcher takes the sample contains fewer

units than the target population, then the list has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6. There are two main types of sampling, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sampling and

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sampling.

7. If every unit of the population does not have the same probability of being

selected to the sample, then the researcher is probably conducting

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sampling.

8. Nonrandom sampling is sometimes referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sampling.

9. The most elementary type of random sampling is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ random

sampling.

10. In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ random sampling, the population is divided into

nonoverlapping subpopulations called strata.

11. Whenever the proportions of the strata in the sample are different than the

proportions of the strata in the population, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ random sampling occurs.

12. With \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ random sampling, there is homogeneity within a

subgroup or stratum.

13. If a researcher selects every *k*th item from a population of *N* items, then he/she

is likely conducting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ random sampling.

14. When the population is divided into nonoverlapping areas and then random

samples are drawn from the areas, the researcher is likely conducting

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sampling.

15. A nonrandom sampling technique in which elements are selected for the

sample based on the convenience of the researcher is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

sampling.

16. A nonrandom sampling technique in which elements are selected for the

sample based on the judgment of the researcher is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

sampling.

17. A nonrandom sampling technique which is similar to stratified random

sampling is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sampling.

18. A nonrandom sampling technique in which survey subjects are selected based

on referral from other survey respondents is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

sampling.

19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ error occurs when, by chance, the sample is not

representative of the population.

20. Missing data and recording errors are examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ errors.

21. The central limit theorem states that if *n* is large enough, the sample means are

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ distributed regardless of the shape of the population.

22. According to the central limit theorem, the mean of the sample means for a

given si*z*e of sample is equal to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

23. According to the central limit theorem, the standard deviation of sample means

for a given si*z*e of sample equals \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

24. If samples are being drawn from a known population si*z*e, the *z* formula for

sample means includes a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ factor.

25. Suppose a population has a mean of 90 and a standard deviation of 27. If a

random sample of si*z*e 49 is drawn from the population, the probability of

drawing a sample with a mean of more than 95 is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

26. Suppose a population has a mean of 455 and a variance of 900. If a random

sample of si*z*e 65 is drawn from the population, the probability that the sample

mean is between 448 and 453 is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

27. Suppose .60 of the population posses a given characteristic. If a random

sample of si*z*e 300 is drawn from the population, then the probability that .53

or fewer of the sample possess the characteristic is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

28. Suppose .36 of a population posses a given characteristic. If a random sample   
of si*z*e 1200 is drawn from the population, then the probability that less than 480 posses that characteristic in the sample is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**ANSWERS TO STUDY QUESTIONS**

1. Sample 15. Convenience

2. Sample 16. Judgment

3. Census 17. Quota

4. Frame 18. Snowball

5. Underregistration 19. Sampling

6. Random, Nonrandom 20. Nonsampling

7. Nonrandom 21. Normally

8. Nonprobability 22. Population Mean

9. Simple 23. 

10. Stratified 24. Finite Correction

11. Disproportionate Stratified 25. .0968

12. Stratified 26. .2645

13. Systematic 27. .0068

14. Area, Cluster 28. .9981