Unit 11: Sampling Theory

1. _____uses randomization to select sample members.

Non-probability sampling	Probability sampling	Both of these	None of these

2. _____uses non-random techniques.

Non-probability sampling	Probability sampling	Both of these	None of these.

3. In this case each individual is chosen entirely by chance and each member of the population has an equal chance, or probability, of being selected.

Systematic sampling	Stratified sampling	Simple Random sampling	None of these.

4. Individuals are selected at regular intervals from the sampling frame. The intervals are chosen to ensure an adequate sample size. If you need a sample size *n* from a population of size *x*, you should select every x/n^{th} individual for the sample

Non Systematic sampling	Stratified sampling	Simple Random sampling	Systematic Sampling

5. In this method, the population is first divided into subgroups who all share a similar characteristic.

Non Systematic sampling	Quota Sampling	Simple Random sampling	Stratified Sampling

6. _____is perhaps the easiest method of sampling, because participants are selected based on availability and willingness to take part.

Convenience sampling	Quota Sampling	Simple Random sampling	Stratified Sampling

7. This method is commonly used in social sciences when investigating hard-to-reach groups.

Snowball Sampling	Quota Sampling	Simple Random sampling	Stratified Sampling

8. Existing subjects are asked to nominate further subjects known to them, so the sample increases in size

Snowball Sampling	Quota Sampling	Simple Random sampling	Stratified Sampling

9. _____is the number of completed responses your survey receives.

Sample Size | Population | Random population | All of these

10. _____means once we draw an item, then we do not replace it back to the sample space before drawing a second item.

Probability without replacement | Probability with replacement | None of these | Both of these

11. When we _____, the two sample values are independent.

Probability without replacement | Probability with replacement | None of these | Both of these

12. In_____, the two sample values aren't independent.

Probability without replacement | Probability with replacement | None of these | Both of these

13. A _____is a probability distribution of a statistic obtained from a larger number of samples drawn from a specific population.

Sampling Distribution | Normal Distribution | Poison Distribution | None of these

14. Of the following sampling methods, which is a probability method?

Judgment | Quota | Simple random | Convenience

15. Of the following sampling methods, which is a Non probability method?

Systematic Sampling | Quota sampling | Simple random | None of these

16. Sample is regarded as a subset of?

Data | Set | Distribution | Population