

In the name of Allah, the most compassionate the most merciful

Sampling in Qualitative Research Past Papers

1-All of the following statements are correct in regards to sampling in qualitative research except:

- Selection of participants based on the researchers' judgement about what potential participants will be most informative is widely used in qualitative research.
- Convenience sampling allows the researcher to select participants who are readily accessible or available.
- Usually non-probability sampling.
- Use of theoretical sampling is one of the unique features of Grounded theory research.
- Usually probability sampling.

2-A pharmaceutical company wants to trace the effects of a new drug on patients with specific health problems (muscular dystrophy, sickle cell anaemia, rheumatoid arthritis, etc.). It then contacts such individuals and, with the group of voluntarily consenting patients, investigates the effect of this drug. This type of sampling is:

- Area sampling.
- Stratified Random Sampling.
- Cluster sampling.
- Purposive sampling.
- Convenience sampling.

3-Which of the following statements is CORRECT regarding sampling in qualitative research:

- Convenience sampling is one type of non- probability sampling.
- Convenience sampling facilitates the selection of participants whose qualities or experiences are required for the phenomenon under investigation.
- Probability sampling is often used in qualitative research.
- Purposive sampling allows the researcher to select participants who are readily accessible or available regardless of their experience regarding the topic under investigation.
- Purposive sampling is one type of probability sampling.

4-Which of the following is not a type of purposive sampling?

- Snowball sampling.
- Deviant case sampling.
- Probability sampling.
- Theoretical sampling.

5-The type of sampling used to learn from highly unusual manifestations of the phenomenon of interest is:

- Heterogenous sampling.
- Deviant case sampling.
- Disconfirming sampling.
- Maximum variation sampling.

6-If you wish to have a sample population that is similar to the source population as a whole, which of the following sampling procedures would you use?

- Multistage sampling.
- Cluster sampling.
- snowball sampling.
- Probability sampling.

7-What is the least expensive and least time-consuming of all sampling techniques?

- a. Convenience sampling.
- b. Quota sampling.
- c. Intensity sampling.
- d. Stratified sampling.

8-Saturation point is reached when:

- a. The research supervisor feels that the researcher has done enough.
- b. The research ethics committee feels that the researcher has done enough.
- c. The researcher feels that s/he has done enough.
- d. The researcher, though continuing to explore the phenomenon with participants in the research, no longer gathers any new data.
- e. The participants in the research feel that the researcher has done enough.

9-Snowball sampling is:

- a. A form of purposeful sampling.
- b. Not a random sampling approach.
- c. A method where the researcher makes contact with a small group of people and uses them to make contact with others.
- d. All of the above.

10-Which of the following are purposive sampling approaches?

- a. Critical case sampling.
- b. Opportunistic sampling.
- c. Typical case sampling.
- d. All of the above.

11-Probability sampling is rarely used in qualitative research because:

- a. Qualitative researchers are not trained in statistics.
- b. It is very old-fashioned.
- c. It is often not feasible.
- d. Research questions are more important than sampling.

12-Why are qualitative study designs described as iterative?

- a. Because they separate the researcher's personal interpretation from the analysis.
- b. Because they allow different researchers to have different interpretations of certain texts.
- c. Because they allow for modification of data collection and research questions based on what is learned.
- d. Because they allow for the research process to follow a strictly linear trajectory.
- e. Because they are based on formal, established guidelines.

Answers

1	E	7	A
2	D	8	D
3	A	9	D
4	C	10	D
5	B	11	C
6	D	12	C

13-Convenience sampling:

- selection of accessible participants

14-True about theoretical saturation:

- no new data is appearing

15-Determinant of sample size:

- Saturation

16-Best sample size for all studies:

- Cannot be determined

17-Not purposeful sampling:

- probability sampling

18-Sample size determined by:

- data saturation

19-Meaning of theoretical saturation:

- a concept becomes complete such that no other data can add to it

20-Best sample size:

- hard to tell

21-Not part of qualitative sampling:

- random

22-which sampling technique has a known non-zero chance of selection:

- probability sampling

23-snowballing is sampling of:

- well-known people

24-sampling, researcher chose the best and worst:

- deviant case

25-Purposive sampling is not an example of:

- probability sampling

مذهبي في الشدائد أن أستدل بكرم الله الماضي على كرمه القادم؛ فمن نجاني حين أغلقت أبواب الأسباب
قادر على مد ما ألفته من حبال النجاة، ورجائي يحدوني لأن أقول: لو كان القادر الرحيم يريد حبسك في
ظلمات الهم ما أنزل عليك مفاتيح الفرج في سالف أيامك؛ فاللهم اليقين وحسن الأدب في الكربات.

- بدر الثوعي