Nachmiass RMSS 8e Chapter 8

1. The number of registered voters in Dade County, Florida, as of January 1, 2014 would be considered a(n):

\* A) finite population.

B) infinite population.

C) probability sample.

D) parameter.

2. In a study of homicide rates in 400 counties randomly selected from all U.S. counties, the sampling unit consists of:

A) perpetrators of homicides.

B) weapons.

C) homicide victims.

\*D) counties.

3. Using a telephone directory as a sampling frame can lead to a problem because many people choose to keep their names and phone numbers unlisted. This problem is known as:

A) blank foreign elements.

B) clusters of elements.

\* C) an incomplete sampling frame.

D) a nonprobability sample.

4. The key feature of probability sampling is that:

A) smaller samples are required.

B) larger samples are required.

C) sampling error is eliminated.

\*D) each sampling unit's probability of selection is known.

5. If it is not possible to estimate each sampling unit's probability of being selected into a sample, it is a:

A) probability sampling design.

B) disproportionate stratified sample.

\*C) nonprobability sampling design.

D) systematic random sample.

6. If each member of a population is represented by a uniquely numbered Ping-Pong ball, and a portion of the balls are blindly drawn from a large bin after being well mixed, the result is a \_\_\_\_\_ sample.

\*A) simple random

B) quota

C) convenience

D) cluster

7. Someone is conducting research entitled "Attitudes of Black Americans Toward the Economic Policies of the Obama Administration." To carry out this study the researcher administers questionnaires to members of the local chapter of the NAACP. This would be an example of a \_\_\_\_\_ sample.

A) cluster

B) stratified

C) quota

\* D) purposive

8. You wish to take a sample of students at your college or university that is highly representative of the student population in terms of gender, class, rank, and major. The BEST sampling design to use in this situation would be \_\_\_\_ sampling.

A) cluster

\*B) stratified

C) purposive

D) simple random

9. In a systematic sample of 40 from a population of 600, with a randomly selected starting point of 12, the next three selections should be:

A) 42, 92, 137.

\*B) 27, 42, 57.

C) 90, 140, 190.

D) 24, 36, 48.

10. The reason for Reader's Digest's incorrect prediction of the outcome of the 1936 presidential election was that:

A) a significant percentage of voters changed their minds between the time of the poll and Election Day.

B) the sample was too small.

C) Reader's Digest used mailed questionnaires rather than the more accurate personal interview method.

\*D) the sampling frame systematically excluded the poor, thereby producing an unrepresentative sample.

11. Which type of sampling is most dependent on the adequacy of a sampling framefor its effectiveness?

\*A) simple random sampling

B) quota sampling

C) purposive sampling

D) none of these answers are correct

12. Which nonprobability sampling method most closely resembles stratified random sampling?

\*A) quota sampling

B) convenience sampling

C) purposive sampling

D) cluster sampling

13. Suppose you wanted to survey registered voters in Anytown, U.S.A., on the question of U.S. military involvement in Iraq. An important aspect of your research is to see if racial/ethnic background is related to differences in attitudes. A list of the 2,000 registered voters in Anytown shows that 1,650 are white, 300 are black, and 50 are Hispanic. Which sampling method would be the BEST to use in this situation?

A) cluster sampling

B) simple random sampling

C) proportionate stratified sampling

\*D) disproportionate stratified sampling

14. In survey research, the size of a sample should:

A) always be as large as possible, because any increase in sample size improves the accuracy of the results.

B) not be larger than 2,000.

C) be no less than 5 percent of the population.

\*D) be estimated by deciding how much sampling error the researcher is willing to tolerate.

15. Suppose you are doing a study of cheating among seniors at your college in which 38 percent of the seniors in your sample reported having cheated at least once during college. If you calculated a standard error of 4, what would be the 95 percent confidence interval?

A) 34–42

\*B) 30–46

C) 26–50

D) 36–40

**Note:** Correct options are marked with “\*”.