

Quick Sampling Quizzes

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Sources of Questions

- Source 1: <http://mcqsquestion.blogspot.co.uk/2011/01/sampling.html>
- Source 2: http://highered.mheducation.com/sites/0072981369/student_view0/chapter6/multiple_choice_quiz.html
- Source 3: <http://www.open.edu/openlearncreate/mod/oucontent/view.php?id=5810§ion=1.1.2>
- Source 4: <http://itfeature.com/statistical-sources-2/statistics-mcqs/sampling/mcqs-sampling>
- Source 5: <https://tcann.wikispaces.com/file/view/WKST-+Sampling+Multiple+Choice+Questions.pdf>
- Source 6: <https://www.ics.uci.edu/~juttts/8/SampleMT2MCKey.pdf>
- Source 7: <http://www.collinshill.org/Downloads/chap%2012%20multiple%20choice.pdf>
- Source 8: Original creations by N Hopley
- Source 9: <https://quizlet.com/60092555/research-methods-test-2-chapter-Question-11-sampling-procedures-flash-cards/>

Quiz 1 - Question 1

[Source 1]

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

Quiz 1 - Question 2

[Source 8]

Identify all of the following sampling methods that require having a comprehensive list of the entire population before they can be used without bias

- I Systematic Sampling
- II Simple Random Sampling
- III Cluster Sampling
- IV Quota Sampling
- V Stratified Random Sampling

- A I and II only
- B I, II and III only
- C I, II and IV only
- D I, II and V only
- E All of them

Quiz 1 - Question 3

[Source 1]

Which of the following types of sampling involves the researcher determining the appropriate sample sizes for the groups identified as important, and then taking convenience samples from those groups?

- A Proportional stratified sampling
- B Quota sampling
- C One-stage cluster sampling
- D Two-stage cluster sampling

Quiz 1 - Question 4

[Source 7]

What is a sample?

- A A measurable characteristic of a population
- B A set of individuals having a characteristic in common
- C A value calculated from raw data
- D A subset of a population
- E None of the above

Quiz 1 - Question 5

[Source 4]

Any numerical value calculated from sample data is called

- A an Error
- B a Statistic
- C bias
- D the Mean
- E the Standard Deviation

Quiz 1 - Question 6

[Source 1]

In which of the following non-random sampling techniques does the researcher ask the research participants to identify other potential research participants?

- A Snowball
- B Convenience
- C Judgement
- D Quota

Quiz 1 - Question 7

[Source 9]

The distinguishing feature(s) of a simple random sample is (are):

- I. each population element has a known chance of being selected.
- II. each population element has an equal chance of being selected.
- III. every combination of n population elements is a sample possibility.

- A I only
- B II only
- C III only
- D I and II only
- E I, II and III

Quiz 1 - Question 8

[Source 1]

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

Quiz 1 - Question 9

[Source 1]

How often has the UK Census taken place?

- A Every five years
- B Every ten years
- C Every fifteen years
- D Every twenty years

Quiz 1 - Question 10

[Source 1]

Which of the following is a form of random sampling?

- A Snowball sampling
- B Convenience sampling
- C Quota sampling
- D Judgement sampling
- E None of the above

Quiz 2 - Question 1

[Source 1]

The set of elements taken from a larger population according to certain rules is called

- A a sample
- B a population
- C a statistic
- D an element

Quiz 2 - Question 2

[Source 9]

The first step that must be executed in drawing a sample is to

- A determine the sample size.
- B define the population.
- C select a sampling procedure.
- D select the sample elements.
- E identify the sampling frame.

Quiz 2 - Question 3

[Source 1]

The type of sampling in which each member of the population selected for the sample is returned to the population before the next member is selected is called....

- A Sampling without replacement
- B Sampling with replacement
- C Simple random sampling
- D Systematic sampling

Quiz 2 - Question 4

[Source 1]

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.

Quiz 2 - Question 5

[Source 5]

Stratified random sampling is a method of selecting a sample in which

- A the sample is first divided into strata, and then random samples are taken from each stratum
- B various strata are selected from the sample
- C the population is first divided into strata, and then random samples are drawn from each stratum
- D None of these alternatives is correct.

Quiz 2 - Question 6

[Source 3]

Which of the following is an example of random sampling techniques?

- A Taking the name of every person in a telephone book
- B Generating a list of numbers by picking numbers out of a hat and matching these numbers to names in the telephone book
- C Taking every tenth or twentieth name from a list of everybody in the telephone book
- D Asking the first ten people that you see speaking on their mobile phones

Quiz 2 - Question 7

[Source 5]

Which of the following is an example of non-random sampling?

- A simple random sampling
- B stratified simple random sampling
- C cluster sampling
- D judgment sampling

Quiz 2 - Question 8

[Source 9]

Systematic sampling is a form of

- A cluster sampling.
- B stratified sampling.
- C quota sampling.
- D convenience sampling.
- E simple random sampling.

Quiz 2 - Question 9

[Source 1]

Which of the following is a type of random sampling?

- A Cluster sampling
- B Convenience sampling
- C Quota sampling
- D Judgement sampling
- E Snowball Sampling

Quiz 2 - Question 10

[Source 8]

Convenience sampling ...

- I allows for a low- to no-cost research study to be conducted, because it uses the population that is already available.
- II is time-efficient, because it allows the research to be conducted in the course of the researcher's everyday life.
- III is often chosen when other randomized sampling techniques are simply not possible to achieve.

- A I only
- B II only
- C III only
- D I and II only
- E I, II and III

Quiz 3 - Question 1

[Source 5]

A simple random sample from an infinite population is a sample selected such that

- A each element is selected independently and from the same population
- B each element has a 0.5 probability of being selected
- C each element has a probability of at least 0.5 of being selected
- D the probability of being selected changes

Quiz 3 - Question 2

[Source 1]

People who are available, volunteer, or can be easily recruited are used in the sampling method called....

- A Simple random sampling
- B Cluster sampling
- C Systematic sampling
- D Convenience sampling

Quiz 3 - Question 3

[Source 8]

Which sampling method guarantees that every distinct sub-group of a population will be included in the sample

- A Simple Random Sampling
- B Systematic Sampling
- C Cluster Sampling
- D Stratified Random Sampling

Quiz 3 - Question 4

[Source 9]

A market researcher divides the Dallas metropolitan area into blocks having roughly equal populations. He then selects a random sample of blocks and sends interviewers to each block. The interviewers are instructed to interview every eighth dwelling unit. What type of sampling is this?

- A one-stage cluster
- B two-stage cluster
- C quota
- D two-stage systematic
- E stratified

Quiz 3 - Question 5

[Source 8]

Which of the following is the main advantage of Quota Sampling?

- A it yields more precise estimates
- B it can ensure a more representative sample
- C no list of population members is required
- D it can reduce the cost of obtaining data through reducing travel costs for interviewers.

Quiz 3 - Question 6

[Source 2]

Which of the following is an example of a random sampling method?

- A judgement sampling
- B systematic sampling
- C quota sampling
- D convenience sampling

Quiz 3 - Question 7

[Source 1]

A number calculated with complete population data and quantifies a characteristic of the population is called which of the following?

- A A datum
- B A statistic
- C A parameter
- D A population

Quiz 3 - Question 8

[Source 1]

Determining the sample interval (represented by k), randomly selecting a number between 1 and k , and including each k^{th} element in your sample are the steps for which form of sampling?

- A Simple Random Sampling
- B Stratified Random Sampling
- C Systematic Sampling
- D Cluster sampling

Quiz 3 - Question 9

[Source 8]

Which of the following is the main advantage of Stratified Random Sampling?

- A it yields more precise estimates
- B it can ensure a more representative sample
- C no list of population members is required
- D it can reduce the cost of obtaining data through reducing travel costs for interviewers.

Quiz 3 - Question 10

[Source 9]

The following list contains the six-step procedure for drawing a sample. Select the proper order for this procedure.

- P Collect the data from the designated elements.
- Q Identify the sampling frame.
- R Define the population.
- S Determine the sample size.
- T Select a sampling procedure.
- U Select the sample elements.

- A R, Q, S, T, U, P
- B Q, R, S, T, U, P
- C U, S, Q, T, R, P
- D R, Q, T, S, U, P
- E S, R, Q, T, U, P

Quiz 4 - Question 1

[Source 5]

A simple random sample of 28 observations was taken from a large population. The sample mean equalled 50. Fifty is a

- A population parameter
- B biased estimate of the population mean
- C sample parameter
- D point estimate

Quiz 4 - Question 2

[Source 2]

The purpose of stratified random sampling is to make certain that

- A every member of the population has an equal chance of being selected for the sample.
- B the sample proportionately represents individuals from different categories of the population.
- C the participants chosen for the study are the ones most likely to react to the treatment.
- D the sample is more representative of the target population than the accessible population.

Quiz 4 - Question 3

[Source 1]

Which of the following will give a more 'accurate' representation of the population from which the 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

Quiz 4 - Question 4

[Source 3]

If the people whose views you need are, for example, all under 50 years old, both men and women, and all have children under 11, then the interviewers will be asked to find and interview people of the same type. When they have finished interviewing you will have sample of respondents, all of whom are under 50, half of whom are women, and all of whom have children under 11. It will be a cross-section of all the people you're interested in.

What kind of sampling does this example use?

- A Random sampling
- B Systematic sampling
- C Quota sampling
- D Convenience Sampling

Quiz 4 - Question 5

[Source 4]

In random sampling, the probability of selecting an item from the population is

- A Unknown
- B Known
- C Undecided
- D One
- E Zero

Quiz 4 - Question 6

[Source 6]

A randomly selected sample of 400 students at a university with 15-week semesters was asked whether or not they think the semester should be shortened to 14 weeks (with longer classes). 46% of the 400 students surveyed answered "yes."

Which one of the following statements about the number 46% is correct?

- A It is a sample statistic.
- B It is a population parameter.
- C It is a margin of error.
- D It is a standard error.

Quiz 4 - Question 7

[Source 9]

Which of the following types of sampling does **not** require a complete list of population elements by name in order to draw a sample?

- I stratified sample
- II systematic sample
- III simple random sample
- IV cluster sample
- V quota sample

- A I only
- B I, II and III only
- C II and IV only
- D IV and V only
- E V only

Quiz 4 - Question 8

[Source 6]

Which of the following best describes the relationship between a parameter and a statistic?

- A A parameter has a sampling distribution with the statistic as its mean.
- B A parameter has a sampling distribution that can be used to determine what values the statistic is likely to have in repeated samples.
- C A parameter is used to estimate a statistic.
- D A statistic is used to estimate a parameter.

Quiz 4 - Question 9

[Source 7]

A company has 1000 employees uniformly distributed throughout five assembly plants. A sample of 30 employees is to be chosen as follows. Each of the five managers will be asked to place the 200 time cards of their respective employees in a bag, shake them up and randomly draw out six names. The six names from each plant will be put together to make up the sample. Will this method result in a simple random sample of the 1000 employees?

- A Yes, because every employee has the same chance of being selected.
- B Yes, because every plant is equally represented.
- C Yes, because this is an example of stratified sampling, which is a special case of simple random sampling.
- D No, because the plants are not chosen randomly.
- E No, because not every group of 30 employees has the same chance of being selected.

Quiz 4 - Question 10

[Source 2]

Which of the following is **not** an example of a random sampling method?

- A quota sampling
- B stratified random sampling
- C simple random sampling
- D cluster

Quiz 5 - Question 1

[Source 5]

Cluster sampling is

- A a non-random sampling method
- B the same as convenience sampling
- C a random sampling method
- D None of these alternatives is correct.

Quiz 5 - Question 2

[Source 2]

The best sample is one that is

- A a systematic sample.
- B convenient.
- C representative of the population.
- D purposefully selected.

Quiz 5 - Question 3

[Source 7]

Which of the following is a **false** statement about simple random samples?

- A A sample must be reasonably large to be properly considered a simple random sample.
- B Inspection of a sample will give no indication of whether or not it is a simple random sample.
- C Attributes of a simple random sample may be very different from attributes of the population.
- D Every element of the population has an equal chance of being picked .
- E Every sample of the desired size has an equal chance of being picked.

Quiz 5 - Question 4

[Source 8]

Which of the following are disadvantages of Stratified Random Sampling?

- I more complex to organize and analyse the results compared to simple random sampling
 - II a list of all population members is required.
 - III the sample may not be representative of the population.
 - IV the researcher is unable to control the representativeness of the sample.
-
- A I only
 - B II only
 - C III only
 - D IV only
 - E I and II only

Quiz 5 - Question 5

[Source 2]

Which of the following is an example of a non-random sampling method?

- A convenience sampling
- B stratified random sampling
- C simple random
- D cluster random

Quiz 5 - Question 6

[Source 1]

Which of the following sampling methods is the best way to select a group of people for a study if you are interested in making statements about the larger population?

- A Convenience sampling
- B Quota sampling
- C Judgement sampling
- D Random sampling

Quiz 5 - Question 7

[Source 9]

The weaknesses of a quota sample includes

- I. the sample could be skewed with respect to a noncontrol characteristic that is likely to affect the observed variable.
- II. interviewers are allowed to choose their subjects and interview locations.
- III. it is difficult to verify whether the sample chosen is representative of the population.

- A I only
- B II only
- C III only
- D II and III only
- E I, II and III

Quiz 5 - Question 8

[Source 9]

The feature that distinguishes stratified sampling from other forms of random sampling is that

- A only stratified samples involve partitioning the parent population into mutually exclusive and exhaustive subsets.
- B only stratified samples allow the a priori determination of the probability that any population element will be included in the sample.
- C only stratified samples make the probability of selection of any population element equal.
- D only stratified samples involve partitioning the parent population into mutually exclusive and exhaustive subsets and selecting a simple random sample from each subset.
- E none of the above.

Quiz 5 - Question 9

[Source 5]

Parameters are

- A numerical characteristics of a sample
- B numerical characteristics of a population
- C the averages taken from a sample
- D numerical characteristics of either a sample or a population

Quiz 5 - Question 10

[Source 9]

The sampling distribution of a statistic refers to

- A the distribution of all possible sample values of the statistic that could be drawn from the parent population under the specified sampling plan.
- B the distribution of the variable in the parent population.
- C the distribution of the variable in a particular sample.
- D the spread of the variable in the parent population.
- E the unbiased nature of most sample statistics.

Quiz 6 - Question 1

[Source 5]

A researcher divides the population of product users into three groups based on degree of use. If the researcher then draws a random sample from each user group independently, she has created what type of sample?

- A random sample
- B stratified sample
- C judgment sample
- D quota sample

Quiz 6 - Question 2

[Source 2]

If a researcher selected five schools at random and then interviewed each of the teachers in those five schools, the researcher used

- A simple random sampling.
- B stratified random sampling.
- C cluster random sampling.
- D two-stage random sampling.

Quiz 6 - Question 3

[Source 6]

Which of the following examples involves paired data?

- A A study compared the average number of courses taken by a random sample of 100 freshmen at a university with the average number of courses taken by a separate random sample of 100 freshmen at a community college.
- B A group of 100 students were randomly assigned to receive vitamin C (50 students) or a placebo (50 students). The groups were followed for 2 weeks and the proportions with colds were compared.
- C A group of 50 students had their blood pressures measured before and after watching a movie containing violence. The mean blood pressure before the movie was compared with the mean pressure after the movie.
- D None of the above.

Quiz 6 - Question 4

[Source 7]

To conduct a survey of which long distance carriers are used in a particular locality, a researcher opens a telephone book to a random page, closes her eyes, puts her finger down on the page, and then calls the next 75 names. Which of the following are true statements?

- I. The survey design incorporates chance.
 - II. The procedure results in a simple random sample.
 - III. The procedure could easily result in selection bias.
-
- A I and II only
 - B I and III only
 - C II and III only
 - D All are true.
 - E None are true.

Quiz 6 - Question 5

[Source 7]

A researcher planning a survey of school Principals in a particular state has lists of the school Principals employed in each of the 125 school districts. The procedure is to obtain a random sample of principals from each of the districts rather than grouping all the lists together and obtaining a sample from the entire group. Which of the following statements about the resulting stratified sample are true?

- I. It is not a simple random sample.
- II. It is easier and less costly to obtain than a simple random sample.
- III. It gives comparative information that a simple random sample wouldn't give.

- A. I only
- B. I and II only
- C. I and III only
- D. II and III only
- E. I, II, and III

Quiz 6 - Question 6

[Source 5]

A population characteristic, such as a population mean, is called

- A. a statistic
- B. a parameter
- C. a sample
- D. the mean deviation

Quiz 6 - Question 7

[Source 1]

When each member of a population has an equally likely chance of being selected, this is called

- A. a non-random sampling method
- B. a quota sample
- C. a snowball sample
- D. simple random sampling

Quiz 6 - Question 8

[Source 7]

A talk show host recently reported that in response to his on-air question, 82% of the more than 2500 e-mail messages received through his publicized address supported the death penalty for anyone convicted of selling drugs to children. What does this show?

- A. The survey is meaningless because of voluntary response bias.
- B. No meaningful conclusion is possible without knowing something more about the characteristics of his listeners.
- C. The survey would have been more meaningful if he had picked a random sample of the 2500 listeners who responded.
- D. The survey would have been more meaningful if he had used a control group.
- E. This was a legitimate sample, randomly drawn from his listeners, and of sufficient size to be able to conclude that most of his listeners support the death penalty for such a crime.

Quiz 6 - Question 9

[Source 9]

A sampling frame

- A. is a list of population elements from which the sample will be drawn.
- B. is the list of population elements actually included in the sample.
- C. usually provides biased statistics.
- D. is a form of random sampling.
- E. is a form of non-random sampling.

Quiz 6 - Question 10

[Source 7]

A telephone executive instructs an associate to contact 104 customers using their service to obtain their opinions in regard to an idea for a new pricing package. The associate notes the number of customers whose names begin with A and uses a random number table to pick four of these names.

She then proceeds to use the same procedure for each letter of the alphabet and combines the $4 \times 26 = 104$ results into a group to be contacted. Which of the following are true statements?

- I. Her procedure makes use of chance.
- II. Her procedure results in a simple random sample.
- III. Each customer has an equal probability of being included in the survey.

- A I only
- B I and II only
- C I and III only
- D II and II only
- E I, II, and III

Quiz 7 - Question 1

[Source 1]

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

Quiz 7 - Question 2

[Source 6]

A sampling distribution is the probability distribution for which one of the following:

- A A sample
- B A sample statistic
- C A population
- D A population parameter

Quiz 7 - Question 3

[Source 8]

Which of the following is the main advantage of Simple Random Sampling?

- A it yields more precise estimates
- B it can ensure a more representative sample
- C no list of population members is required
- D it can reduce the cost of obtaining data through reducing travel costs for interviewers.

Quiz 7 - Question 4

[Source 7]

To survey the opinions of the students at your high school, a researcher plans to select every twenty-fifth student entering the school in the morning. Assuming there are no absences, will this result in a simple random sample of students attending your school?

- A Yes, because every student has the same chance of being selected.
- B Yes, but only if there is a single entrance to the school.
- C Yes, because the 24 out of every 25 students who are not selected will form a control group.
- D Yes, because this is an example of systematic sampling, which is a special case of simple random sampling .
- E No, because not every sample of the intended size has an equal chance of being selected.

Quiz 7 - Question 5

[Source 2]

A researcher who wanted to determine the benefits of using a new beginning algebra study technique obtained permission from a school district to select 50 high school students. The researcher selected 50 beginning algebra students at random. The researcher selected 25 of these 50 students to participate in the new study program. The researcher gave a training session on traditional study techniques to the other 25 students and asked them to use these methods.

The most likely target population in this study is

- A algebra students in the district.
- B all students in the district.
- C all algebra students.
- D the 25 students who learned the new study techniques.

Quiz 7 - Question 6

The method of sampling used in the study is

- A simple random sampling.
- B stratified random sampling.
- C cluster sampling.
- D convenience sampling.

Quiz 7 - Question 7

The greatest threat to external validity in this study is

- A the division of the sample into two groups of 25.
- B the use of only 50 students in the sample.
- C the use of students from only one district.
- D the use of only two different study techniques.

Quiz 7 - Question 8

[Source 5]

Convenience sampling is an example of

- A random sampling
- B stratified sampling
- C non-random sampling
- D cluster sampling

Quiz 7 - Question 9

[Source 5]

If a researcher wishing to draw a sample from sequentially numbered invoices uses a random starting point, then draws every 50th invoice, she has drawn what type of sample?

- A simple random
- B sequential
- C stratified
- D systematic
- E none of the above

Quiz 7 - Question 10

[Source 7]

Sampling error occurs

- A when interviewers make mistakes resulting in bias.
- B because a sample statistic is used to estimate a population parameter.
- C when interviewers use judgment instead of random choice in picking the sample.
- D when samples are too small.
- E in all of the above cases.

Quiz 8 - Question 1

[Source 4]

The list of all units in a population is called

- A random sampling
- B the sampling frame
- C bias
- D a parameter
- E a statistic

Quiz 8 - Question 2

[Source 8]

Which of the following is the main advantage of Cluster Sampling?

- A it yields more precise estimates
- B it can ensure a more representative sample
- C no list of population members is required
- D it can reduce the cost of obtaining data through reducing travel costs for interviewers.

Quiz 8 - Question 3

[Source 2]

When every member of the accessible population has an equal chance of being selected to participate in the study, the researcher is using

- A simple random sampling.
- B stratified random sampling.
- C convenience sampling.
- D Judgement sampling.

Quiz 8 - Question 4

[Source 4]

Any numerical value computed from population is called

- A a statistic
- B bias
- C the sampling Error
- D an error
- E a parameter

Quiz 8 - Question 5

[Source 1]

Which of the following is the most efficient random sampling technique, in terms of minimising the sample size typically required to obtain a reliable result?

- A Simple random sampling
- B Stratified sampling
- C Cluster random sampling
- D Systematic sampling

Quiz 8 - Question 6

[Source 7]

Two possible wordings for a questionnaire on a proposed school budget increase are as follows:

- I. This school district has one of the highest per student expenditure rates in the state. This has resulted in low failure rates, high standardized test scores, and most students going on to good colleges and universities. Do you support the proposed school budget increase?
- II. This school district has one of the highest per student expenditure rates in the state. This has resulted in high property taxes, with many people on fixed incomes having to give up their homes because they cannot pay the school tax. Do you support the proposed school budget increase?

One of these questions showed that 58% of the population favour the proposed school budget increase, while the other question showed that only 13% of the population support, the proposed increase. Which produced which result, and why?

- A The first showed 58% ,and the second 13% because of the lack of randomization as evidenced by the wording of the questions.
- B The first showed 13% and the second 58% because of a placebo effect due to the wording of the questions.
- C The first showed 58% and the second 13% because of the lack of a control group.
- D The first showed 13% and the second 58% because of response bias due to the wording of the questions.
- E The first showed 58% and the second 13% because of response bias due to the wording of the questions.

Quiz 8 - Question 7

[Source 7]

A researcher plans a study to examine long term confidence in the USA economy among the adult population. She obtains a simple random sample of 30 adults as they leave a Wall Street office building one weekday afternoon. All but two of the adults agree to participate in the survey.

Which of the following are true statements?

- I. Proper use of chance as evidenced by the simple random sample makes this a well-designed survey.
- II. The high response rate makes this a well-designed survey.
- III. This is a poorly designed survey as the sample is not representative of the target population.

- A I only
- B II only
- C III only
- D I and II
- E None of the statements are true

Quiz 8 - Question 8

[Source 5]

Random sampling error...

- A is the difference between a survey that includes only those who responded and a survey that also includes those who failed to respond.
- B does not occur in non random samples.
- C results from the nature of a study's design and the inappropriate or random administration of the sampling process.
- D is a technical term that applies only to simple random sampling.
- E is a function of sample size.

Quiz 8 - Question 9

[Source 6]

Which of the following statements is correct about a parameter and a statistic associated with repeated random samples of the same size from the same population?

- A Values of a parameter will vary from sample to sample but values of a statistic will not.
- B Values of both a parameter and a statistic may vary from sample to sample.
- C Values of a parameter will vary according to the sampling distribution for that parameter.
- D Values of a statistic will vary according to the sampling distribution for that statistic.

Quiz 8 - Question 10

[Source 7]

To determine the average number of children living in single family homes, a researcher picks a simple random sample of 50 such homes. However, even after one follow-up visit the interviewer is unable to make contact with anyone in 8 of these homes. Concerned about non-response bias, the researcher picks another simple random sample and instructs the interviewer to keep trying until contact is made with someone in a total of 50 homes. The sample mean number of children is determined to be 1.73

Is this estimate probably too low, or too high?

- A Too low, because of the families not included in the sample.
- B Too low, because convenience samples overestimate average results.
- C Too high, because of the families not included in the sample.
- D Too high, because convenience samples, overestimate average results. .
- E Too high, because voluntary response samples overestimate average results.