Lecturer Testbank

Chapter 16

Answers are indicated with a \*

1. Qualitative data are data in the form of words.

\*a. T

b. F

2. Qualitative research may involve repeated sampling, collection of data, and analysis of data.

\*a. T

b. F

3. Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, coding, and categorizing the data.

\*a. T

b. F

4. Data reduction refers to ways of presenting the data.

a. T

\*b. F

5. Conclusion drawing and verification is the analytic process through which the qualitative data that you have gathered are reduced, rearranged, and integrated to form theory.

a. T

\*b. F

6. The purpose of coding is to help you to draw meaningful conclusions about the data.

\*a. T

b. F

7. Codes are labels given to units of text which are later grouped and turned into categories.

\*a. T

b. F

8. Examples of coding units include words, sentences, paragraphs, and themes.

\*a. T

b. F

9. Coding is the process of organizing, arranging, and classifying coding units.

a. T

\*b. F

10. Codes and categories can only be developed deductively.

a. T

\*b. F

11. Interjudge reliability depends on the analyst's ability to formulate categories and present to competent judges definitions of the categories so they will agree on which items of a certain population belong in a category and which do not.

\*a. T

b. F

12. Conceptual analysis is an observational research method that is used to systematically evaluate the symbolic contents of all forms of recorded communications.

a. T

\*b. F

13. Relational analysis is an approach that aims to elicit and scrutinize the stories we tell about ourselves and their implications for our lives.

a. T

\*b. F

14. Analytic induction is an approach to qualitative data analysis in which universal explanations of phenomena are sought by the collection of (qualitative) data until no cases that are inconsistent with a hypothetical explanation of a phenomenon are found.

\*a. T

b. F

15. Conceptual analysis establishes the existence and frequency of concepts (such as words, themes, or characters) in a text.

\*a. T

b. F