**Revision Sheet for Methods (mostly Quantitative).**

**Intro to methods:**

* What is Primary and Secondary data?
* Distinguish between quantitative and qualitative data?
* Complete the table below:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| PET | Define / explain the type of issue | Give an example Example |
| Practical Issues |  |  |
| Ethical Issues |  |  |
| Theoretical Issues |  |  |

* Explain what positivists like in methods using the following words (and explaining what they mean):

Objectivity, reliability, representativeness, generalisability

* Do the same for Interpretivists:

Subjective, Validity, Rapport, Verstehen

* Can you explain what the difference between mirco and marco approaches?
* What are methodological pluralism and triangulation?
* Compete the box below:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Operationalisation of** concept | A concept is an abstract idea or theory, like social class, which is difficult to define in only one way. In order to explore concepts in social research it is necessary to clearly define them so that they can be measured, this is what is meant by operationalisation. This is particularly important in quantitative methods where concepts are measured. For example, in terms of class, the concept could be operationalised by defining this issue based on household income. |
| *How would you operationalise educational achievement for example?* | |

**Sampling:**

* Explain what sampling is using words like, population, target populating, sampling frame….
* Briefly outline the following sampling types:

|  |
| --- |
| Snowball sampling |
| Opportunity sampling |
| Random |
| Quasi-random sampling |
| Stratified Random Sampling |
| Self-selected sample |

**Statistics:**

* What is the difference between:

Hard and Soft Statistics?

Official and Non-official Statistics?

* Why would positivist like stats (use key terms when you explain this)?
* Why wouldn’t interpretivists like stats (use key terms when you explain this)?
* What wold a realist say?

**Questionnaires and Surveys**

* What is meant by questionnaire design?
* What is a pilot study and why would you do one?

Fill out the table below:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Type of Question: | Explain the term | Give an example of this kind of question |
| Open |  |  |
| Closed |  |  |

* For each type of questionnaire give an example that we have looked at:

Postal/self-completion questionnaire:

Structured interview:

**Experiments:**

* Complete the summary table:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Type of experiment (add definitions…) | Example | Advantages | Disadvantages |
| Lab |  |  |  |
| Field |  |  |  |

* What is comparative method?