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

**Interviews**

* What are the 3 types of interview- briefly explain each type and give an example:

1)

2)

3)

* What is interviewer bias?

Why is it a problem?

How might you overcome it?

* What is a focus group?
* Complete the table below with an example of one P, E & T strength and weakness for each method:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Method | Practical | Ethical | Theoretical |
|  | Strength | Weakness | Strength | Weakness | Strength | Weakness |
| Structured interview |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Semi-structured interview |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Unstructured interview |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Focus group |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Observation**

* What is the difference between participant and non-participant observation?
* Explain what covert and overt observation mean?
* What does verstehen mean and why is it important to observation?
* Outline the issues with Getting in, Staying in and Getting out in participant observation:
1. Getting in
2. Staying in
3. Getting out

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Type of observation: | covert | overt |
| Participant  |  |  |
| Non- participant |  |  |

* Fill out the table below with examples of studies you have looked at:
* What does going native mean? Are there ways to avoid it?
* Write a summary paragraph of some of the PET advantages and disadvantages of the different types of observation:

**Secondary Sources**

* What is content analysis (explain this including the technique of coding schemes in your explanation):
* Fill out the table below on the PET advantages and disadvantages of content analysis (try and identify if it is P, E or T):

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Advantages  | Disadvantages  |
|  |  |

* Give some examples of quantitative secondary sources:
* Give some examples of qualitative secondary sources:
* Explain the following issues of qualitative secondary sources:

Authenticity

Credibility

Representativeness

Meaning

* Using a case study example explain some of the PET advantages and disadvantages of using secondary data: