

SURVEYS AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

1. what is a survey?

There are two main types of survey: A questionnaire, where a list of questions is distributed by mail, online or in person, and respondents fill it out themselves. An interview, where the researcher asks a set of questions by phone or in person and records the responses. in general a questionnaire is conducted with large size of samples, while an interview is for small one.

2. POPULATION, SAMPLE AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUES:

It is the scientific process of selecting a few(s) from most(s).

in order to:

- Make research findings accurate
- Obtain information concerning the population

Note:

It is extremely important that the individuals included in a sample to be representative of the whole population to generalize

3. SAMPLING TECHNIQUES:

there are two ways of sampling:

A. probability sampling (allows generalization)

B. Non-probability sampling (doesn't allow generalization)

A. PROBABILITY SAMPLING

1. simple random
2. systematic random
3. stratified random
4. cluster random

B. NON- PROBABILITY

1. Convenience
2. Purposive - Judgmental
3. Voluntary
4. Snowball

SIMPLE PAST TENSE

most used verbs:

to be	to do	to have
was/were	did	had

Note:

1. to be/to do, and to have are also known as auxiliaries
2. When the verb (to do) is in the past, the next verb is in the infinitive form (stem).

e.g: In our research we **found** that...
In our research we **did find** that...

regular verbs: stem+ed.

e.g: test=tested- conduct=conducted
irregular: usually the verb changes
(check the irregular verbs list)

interpreting data is done
using the past tense