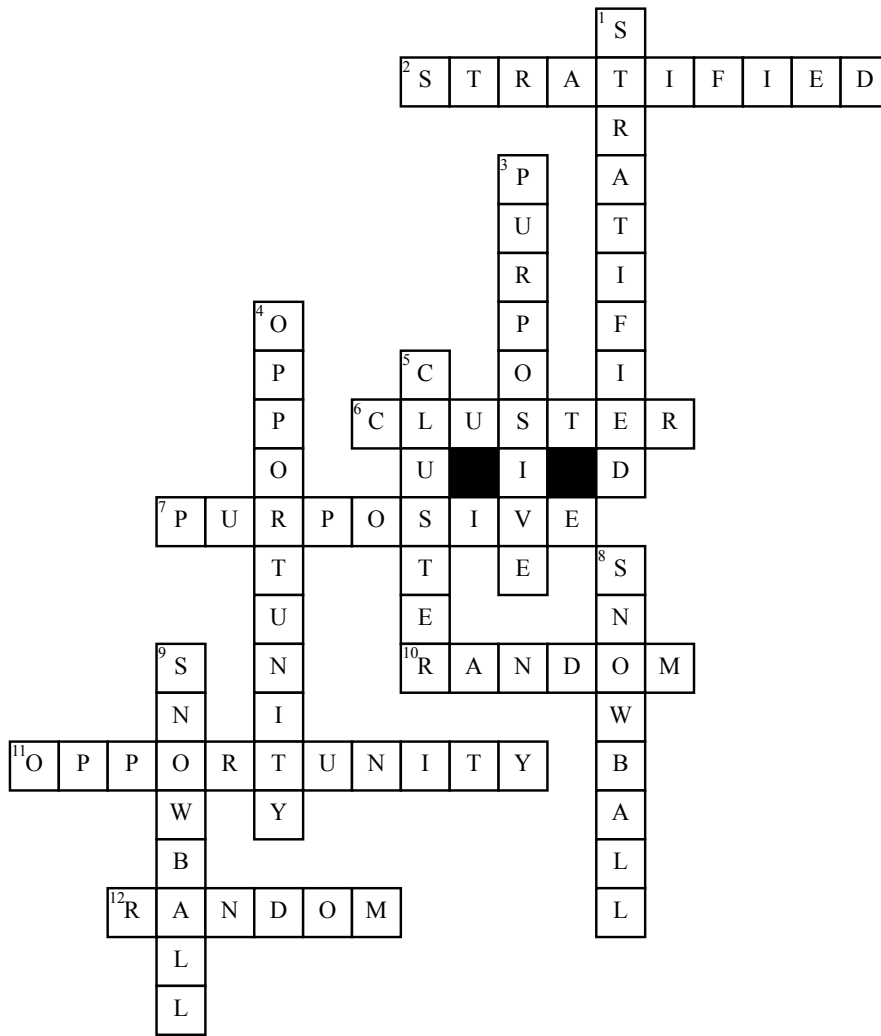


# Sampling Techniques



## Across

2. Equal amount from each category for target population ( 10 junior girls and 10 junior guys)
6. Choosing one section of a target population to participate in the experiment.
7. This technique could be criticized for being too selective but is often the most effective (especially in qualitative research).
10. Example is: using a random number or flipping a coin

11. Using easy subjects as participants (ex. psychology students)
12. Every member of targeted population has the same chance of being able to participate.

## Down

1. The targeted population can be categorized
3. Only choosing one section of the targeted population to participate in the experiment

4. People are invited to participate in experiment because they can be contacted easily
5. Choosing one section of a target population to participate in an experiment
8. Participant invites other people they know to join the experiment
9. gives the researchers a large population to study, though it can be easily viewed as biased

## Word Bank

Cluster	Opportunity	Purposive	Stratified
Opportunity	Random	Purposive	Stratified
Cluster	Snowball	Snowball	Random