Chapter 8: Phenomenological methods

<u>Multiple Choice Questions</u>

1. The phenomenological method of gaining understanding involves three distinct phases of contemplation. Which one of the following is NOT one of those three?

    A. Symbolic interactionism
    B. Phenomenological reduction
    C. Imaginative variation
    D. Epoché

2. A descriptive phenomenological approach aims to research the....?

    A. Underlying structures that give phenomena meaning
    B. Phenomena as it is experienced
    C. Phenomena as a material reality
    D. Role of language in constructing experience

3. 'IPA' stands for...?

    A. Integrative phenomenological analysis
    B. Interpretative phenomenological analysis
    C. Interpreting phenomenological assumptions
    D. Integrating perspectives analysis

4. The most preferred form of data for an IPA study is:

    A. Focus group discussions
    B. Media accounts
    C. Published documents
    D. Semi-structured interviews

5. Which one of the following is NOT typically a stage in IPA?

    A. Statistically validating themes
    B. Clustering of themes
    C. Producing a summary table of themes
    D. Identifying themes

6. The main aim of a summary table in IPA is to…?

A. Help list labels
B. Help count occurrences of key themes
C. Provide a clear and systematic overview
D. Illustrate interpretative comments

7. When a group of participants are said to be homogeneous it means:

A. The participants do not share a particular experience
B. The participants do share a particular experience
C. The participants are the same age
D. None of the above

8. IPA is not complete until…?

A. A summary table has be completed showing all identified themes
B. 10 participants have been interviewed
C. A theory has been generated to explain the participants' experiences
D. That which is shared between participants has been identified and captured in superordinate themes

9. IPA recognises the role of the researcher in the sense that is made of participants' accounts. IPA views the researchers' assumptions and conceptions as:

A. Biases to be eliminated
B. Useful clues to hidden or subconscious motives
C. Necessary for making sense of another person's experience
D. Aspects to be judged as true or false

10. IPA is most typically aligned with…?

A. Positivism
B. A relativist ontology
C. Hypothetico-deductivism
D. Social constructionism