

## **Chapter 8: Phenomenological methods**

Multiple Choice Answers (correct answers in bold):

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 been 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