

# Qualitative Key Terms Quiz

Match each key term in List A to the correct definition in List B.

- Write the correct letter next to each number.
- Some definitions are very similar - read carefully.

| List A                  | Correct Response | List B   |
|-------------------------|------------------|--|
| <b>Social action</b>    |                  | A. A researcher's attempt to understand social behaviour from the actor's point of view.                                     |
| <b>Verstehen</b>        |                  | B. A trusting relationship between researcher and participant that helps produce more honest and detailed responses.         |
| <b>Validity</b>         |                  | C. Behaviour that has meaning for the person doing it and is directed towards others.  |
| <b>Subjectivity</b>     |                  | D. The extent to which research captures what is really happening from the participant's perspective.                        |
| <b>Objectivity</b>      |                  | E. Personal viewpoints, values and experiences shaping how someone interprets events.  |
| <b>Researcher bias</b>  |                  | F. Being neutral and detached, aiming to avoid personal values influencing the research.                                     |
| <b>Reflexivity</b>      |                  | G. When a researcher's own assumptions or expectations influence how data is collected or interpreted.                       |
| <b>Rapport</b>          |                  | H. The researcher reflecting on how their own identity, values and role may affect the research process.                     |
| <b>Empathy</b>          |                  | I. The ability to understand and connect with another person's feelings and experiences.                                     |
| <b>Qualitative data</b> |                  | J. Non-numerical, detailed data focused on meanings, experiences and descriptions (e.g. interview transcripts, field notes). |



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|-------------------------|------------------|--|
| <b>Social action</b>    | <b>C</b>         | A. A researcher's attempt to understand social behaviour from the actor's point of view.                                     |
| <b>Verstehen</b>        | <b>A</b>         | B. A trusting relationship between researcher and participant that helps produce more honest and detailed responses.         |
| <b>Validity</b>         | <b>D</b>         | C. Behaviour that has meaning for the person doing it and is directed towards others.  |
| <b>Subjectivity</b>     | <b>E</b>         | D. The extent to which research captures what is really happening from the participant's perspective.                        |
| <b>Objectivity</b>      | <b>F</b>         | E. Personal viewpoints, values and experiences shaping how someone interprets events.  |
| <b>Researcher bias</b>  | <b>G</b>         | F. Being neutral and detached, aiming to avoid personal values influencing the research.                                     |
| <b>Reflexivity</b>      | <b>H</b>         | G. When a researcher's own assumptions or expectations influence how data is collected or interpreted.                       |
| <b>Rapport</b>          | <b>B</b>         | H. The researcher reflecting on how their own identity, values and role may affect the research process.                     |
| <b>Empathy</b>          | <b>I</b>         | I. The ability to understand and connect with another person's feelings and experiences.                                     |
| <b>Qualitative data</b> | <b>J</b>         | J. Non-numerical, detailed data focused on meanings, experiences and descriptions (e.g. interview transcripts, field notes). |

