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VIDEO GUIDE · UNIT 0 · TOPIC 0.2

Research Design Types

Watch the lesson

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

NOTES: FILL IN THE BLANKS WHILE YOU WATCH

Experimental vs. non-experimental

1. Only an _____, which randomly assigns participants to groups and manipulates a variable, can establish cause and effect.
2. Without _____, groups may differ in many ways, so researchers can't tell which factor caused the differences.
3. _____ designs are used when an experiment would be impossible, impractical, or unethical.

Four non-experimental methods

4. A _____ measures two variables to see whether they are related; a correlation does not prove one caused the other.
5. In _____, researchers watch and record behavior in its natural setting without interacting with the people observed.
6. A _____ is an in-depth investigation of one person, group, or event; its results may not apply to other people.
7. A _____ is a study about studies: it analyzes the results of many studies instead of collecting new data.

CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

1. A psychologist writes a detailed report on one man with a rare memory disorder, based on years of interviews and tests. What is the main limitation of this method?

(A) It cannot provide detailed information
(B) It uses random assignment
(C) Its results may not apply to other people
(D) It combines too many published studies

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2. Researcher A measures how much violent video gaming teens already do and their aggression. Researcher B randomly assigns teens to play a violent or a nonviolent game, then measures aggression. Why can only Researcher B draw a cause-and-effect conclusion?

(A) Researcher B studied more participants

(B) Researcher B used random assignment and manipulated the variable, so game type was the only systematic difference between the groups

(C) Researcher A did not measure aggression

(D) Researcher A combined the results of many published studies

3. Why might a researcher conduct a meta-analysis instead of running one more new study?

(A) It lets her manipulate variables in many labs at once

(B) It produces new data from a larger sample

(C) It establishes cause and effect without random assignment

(D) Combining many studies can reveal patterns not visible in any single study

NOTES

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