

**Experimental methods**

Key features  
to identify by

**Lab**

advantage

disadvantage

**Field**

**Quazi**

**Natural**

## Experimental design

### Independent groups design

How are participants allocated to conditions?

Advantage

Disadvantage

**Participant variables**

How do you deal with this disadvantage?

### Repeated measures design

How are participants allocated to conditions?

Advantage

Disadvantage

**Time consuming**

### Matched pairs design

How are participants allocated to conditions?

Advantage

Disadvantage

**Order effects**

How do you deal with this disadvantage?

	<b>Deception</b>	<b>Right to withdrawal</b>	<b>Informed consent</b>	<b>Protection of participants</b>	<b>privacy</b>
What is the potential issue?					
In what ways can this be dealt with?					

# Sampling

## Random

How do you do it?

Advantage

Disadvantage

## Opportunity

How do you do it?

Advantage

Disadvantage

## Volunteer

How do you do it?

Advantage

Disadvantage

## Systematic

How do you do it?

Advantage

Disadvantage

## Stratified

How do you do it?

Advantage

Disadvantage

**What is a directional hypothesis and when do you choose one?**

**What is a non-directional hypothesis and when do you choose one?**

**How do you write a non-directional hypothesis (use example)**

**What is an IV and DV and which is which using the e.g.**

### **Hypothesis writing**

**Aim-Does exercise impact on your happiness?**

**How do you write a non-directional hypothesis (use example)**

**What is operationalisation of variables?**

**Operationalise the example above**

**What is reliability and why is it important?**

**Reliability and validity**

**Internal validity**

**External validity**

**Ecological**

**How do you make sure an experiment is reliable?**

**Population**

**Temporal**



