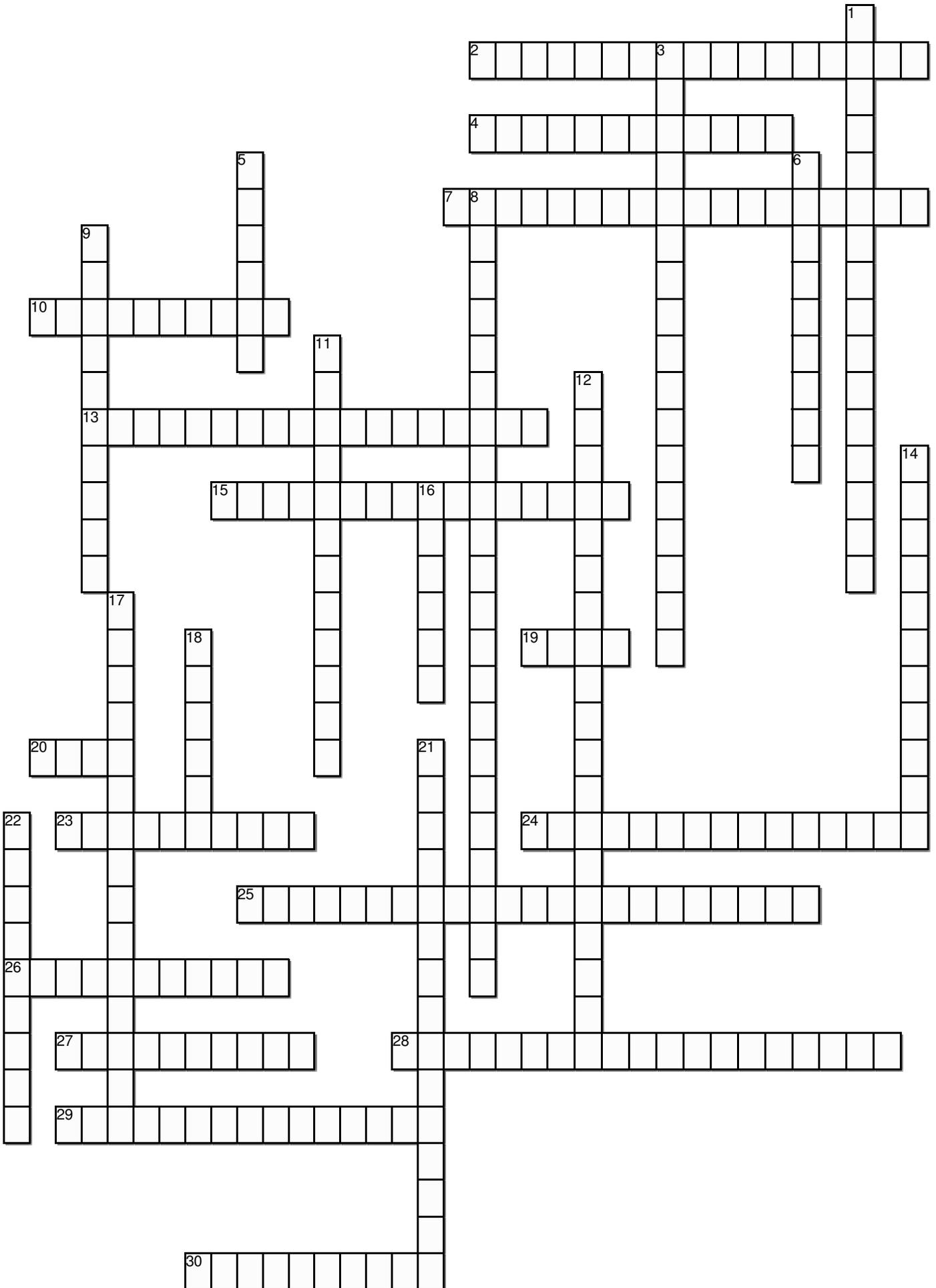


# Research Methods



**Across**

- 2.** Participants are allocated to different groups where each group represents one experimental condition. (11,6)
- 4.** A target individual or group is first established then the researcher records their behaviour in a fixed time frame, say, every 60 seconds. (4,8)
- 7.** Clearly defining variables in terms of how they can be measured.
- 10.** Any method in which a person is asked to state or explain their own feelings, opinions, behaviours and/or experiences related to a given topic. (4,6)
- 13.** A spread of frequency data that is not symmetrical, where the data clusters to one end. (6,12)
- 15.** All participants take part in all conditions of the experiment. (8,8)
- 19.** The most frequently occurring value in a set of data.
- 20.** The arithmetic average calculated by adding up all the values in a set of data and dividing by the number of values there are.
- 23.** The assessment of scientific work by others who are specialists in the same field to ensure that any research intended for publication is of high quality. (4,6)
- 24.** Using exactly the same formalised procedures and instructions for all participants in a research study.
- 25.** Respondents may be keen to present themselves in a positive light which may affect the results of an investigation. (6,12,4)
- 26.** Information that has been obtained first-hand by the researcher. (7,4)
- 27.** A group of people who are the focus of the researcher's interest.
- 28.** As one co-variable increases the other decreases.
- 29.** An experiment which takes place in a natural setting within which the researcher manipulates the IV and records the effect on the DV. (5,10)
- 30.** A specific prediction about the outcome of an investigation.

**Down**

- 1.** Data which is easy to analyse but may lack depth and detail. (12,4)
- 3.** The variable that is measured by the researcher. (9,8)
- 5.** A type of observation where participants' behaviour is watched and recorded without their knowledge or consent.
- 6.** Any 'thing' that can vary or change within an investigation.
- 8.** The researcher becomes a member of the group whose behaviour he/she is watching and recording. (11,11)
- 9.** A small-scale trial run of the actual investigation. (5,5)
- 11.** The process of combining results from a number of studies on a particular topic to give an overall view. (4,8)
- 12.** Some aspect of the experimental situation that is manipulated by the researcher or changes naturally. (11,8)
- 14.** A mathematical technique in which a researcher investigates an association between two variables, called co-variables.
- 16.** The central value in a set of data when values are arranged from lowest to highest.
- 17.** Participants selecting themselves to be part of an investigation. (9,6)
- 18.** A group of people who take part in a research investigation.
- 21.** Questions for which there is a fixed choice of responses determined by the researcher. (6,9)
- 22.** Deliberately misleading or withholding information from participants.