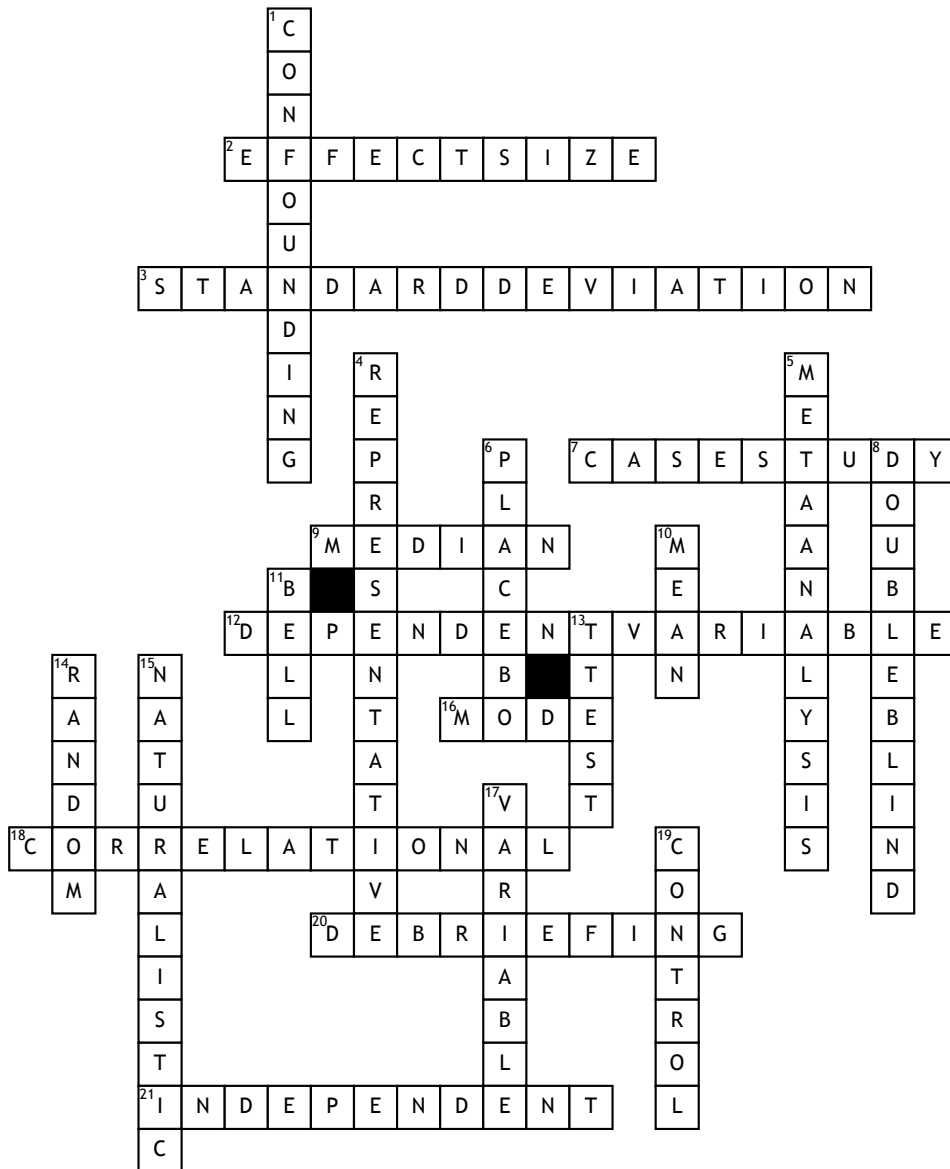


Psych 1010 Ch 2: Research Methods in Psychology



Across

2. (2 words separated by a space) A measure of the strength of the relationship between two variables or the extent of an experimental effect
3. (2 words) A statistical measure of how much the scores in a sample vary around the mean
7. A study design in which a psychologist or therapist observes one person over a long period of time
9. The score that separates the lower half of the scores from the upper half
12. In an experiment, the outcome or response to an experimental manipulation
16. The most commonly occurring score or value
18. A study which does not show causation, but does measure 2 or more variables and their relationship with one another
20. An explanation of the purposes of the study following data collection

21. A variable that is manipulated by an experimenter under controlled conditions to determine whether it is caused by the predicted outcome of an experiment

Down

1. A variable whose influence cannot be separated from the independent variable being manipulated
4. A research sample that accurately reflects the population of people one is studying
5. A research technique for combining all research results on one question and drawing a conclusion
6. A substance or treatment that appears identical to the actual treatment but lacks the active substance
8. A study in which neither the participants nor the researchers administering the treatment know who has been assigned to the experimental or control group
10. The arithmetic average of a series of numbers

11. A plotted curve that shows a normal distribution of scores

13. A statistic that compares two means to see whether they could come from the same population
14. The method used to assign participants to different research conditions so that all participants have the same chance of being in any specific group
15. An observational study in which the researcher unobtrusively observes and records behavior in the real world
17. A characteristic that changes between individuals, such as gender, age, intelligence, weight
19. A group of research participants who are treated exactly the same way as the experimental group, except that they do not receive the independent variable or treatment.