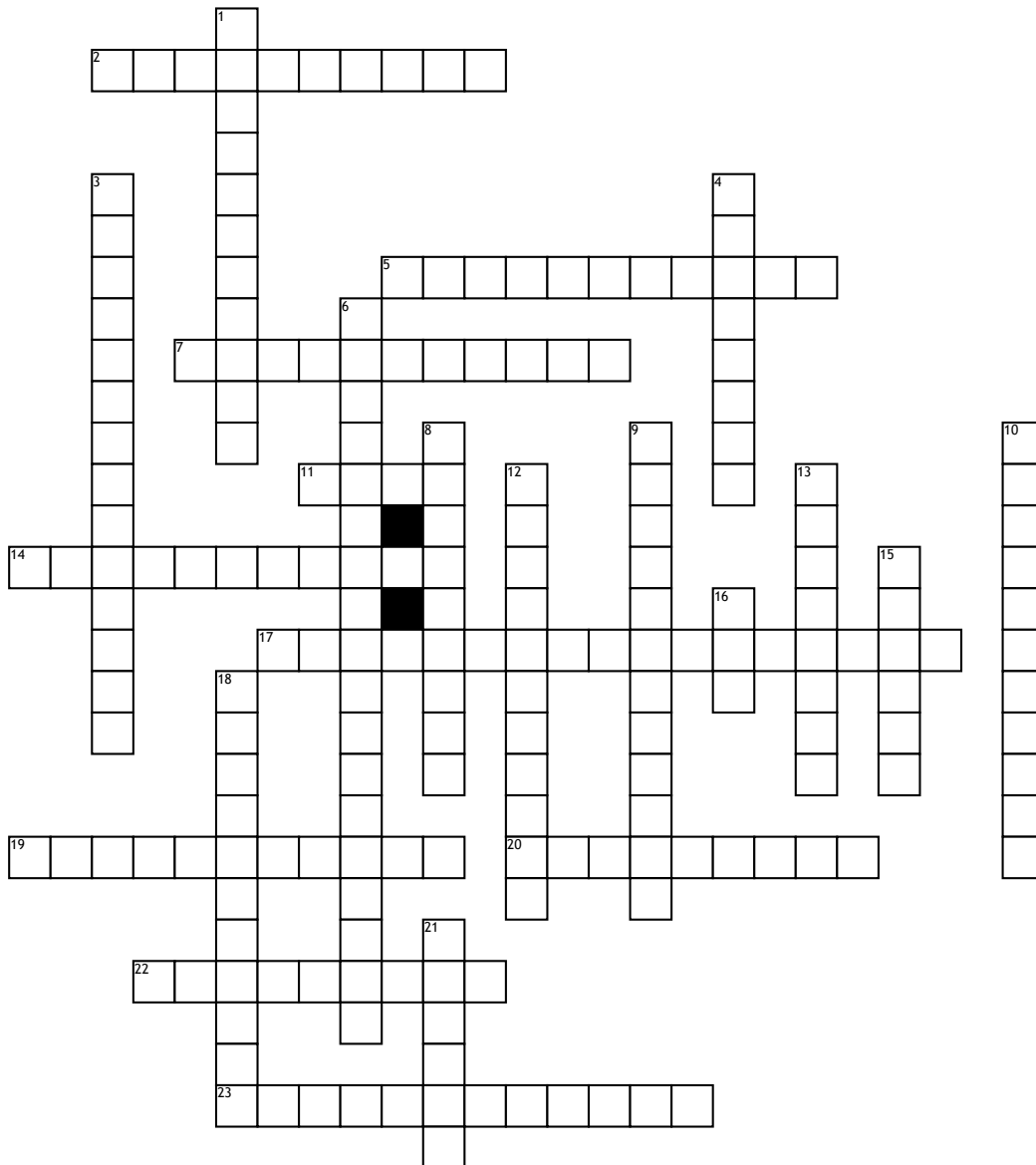


Research Methods



Across

2. A testable statement is known as
 5. Correlational relationships between variables can be graphically shown on a
 7. A one-tailed hypothesis is also called
 11. The most frequently occurring score in your data is known as the
 14. This type of data tends to be richer in detail but harder to analyse
 17. This is a measure of the spread of the data around a central value (two words)
 19. A study into the association of the variables being investigated is called a
 20. A non-directional hypothesis is also called
 22. A sample where pps self-select

23. The tendency of people wanting to appear in the best possible light is known as social bias

Down

1. A procedure where neither pps nor the research assistant knows the hypothesis & condition
 3. To clearly define the variables & how they are measured or observed (with respect to your hypothesis) is to them
 4. EV/short for extraneous
 6. An experiment has this if it represents real life
 8. The variable you don't manipulate but measure
 9. When pps repeat the same task within or between conditions the results can suffer from

10. The variable that you (the researcher) can manipulate
 12. A sample consisting of those who are available
 13. The type of correlation when $r = -1.0$ is
 15. If pps can answer YES/NO to a question then that question known as
 16. The purpose of an investigation is also known as the
 18. The technique in an experiment where the pps don't know the hypothesis or which condition they are in
 21. When all your data is ordered, the score in the middle is called the