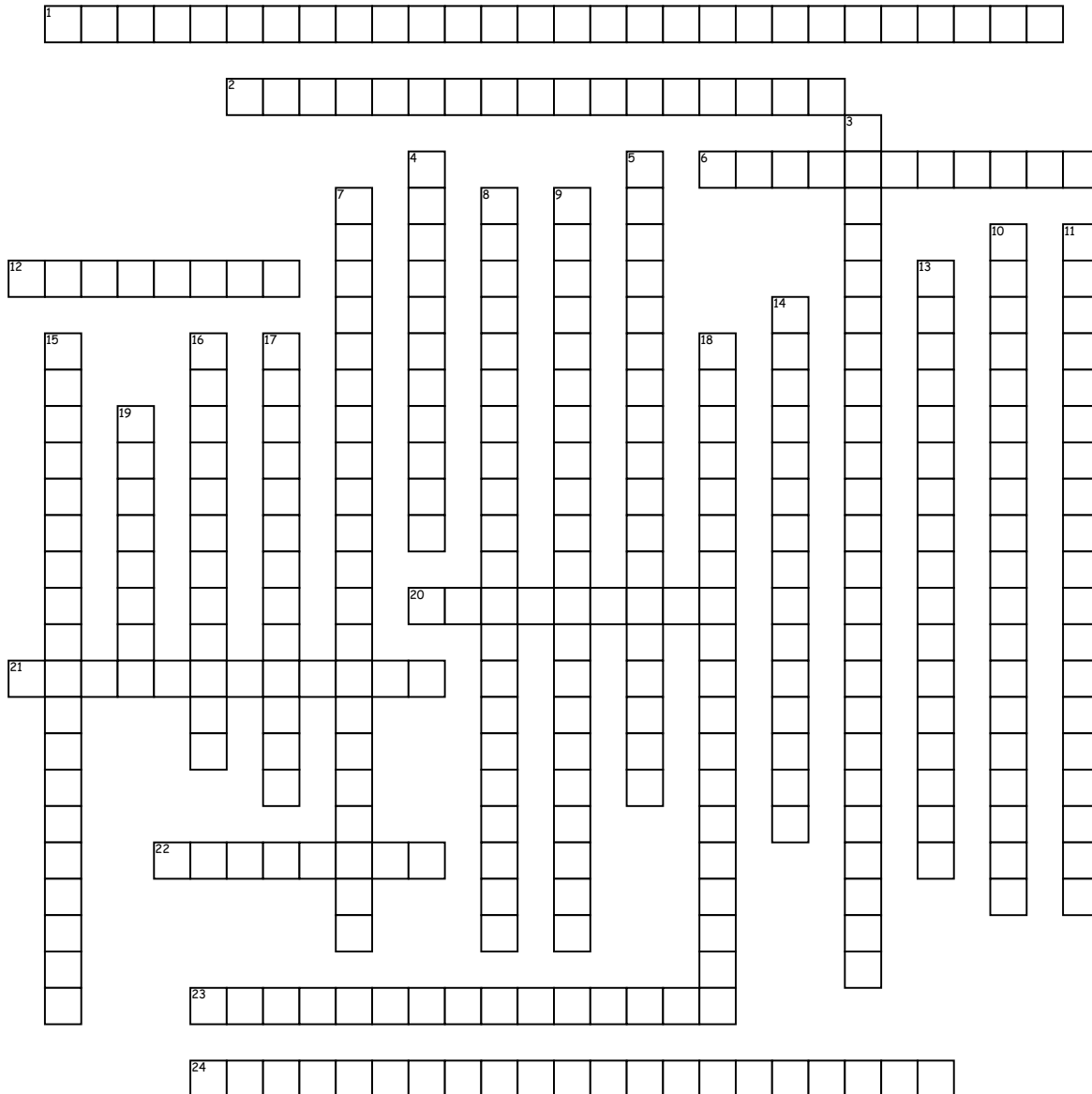


Research Methods



Across

1. Researchers' hypothesis leads them to unintentionally bias the outcome
2. both groups exposed to experiment (no random selection)
6. Consistency of measurements
12. Extent to which a measure assesses what it claims to measure
20. Studying one or a small number of people for an extended period of time
21. Harm resulting from the expectation of harm
22. as one increases, the other decreases (_____ correlation)
23. every person in the population has an equal chance of being selected

24. Two raters should produce similar scores

Down

3. Watching behaviour in a real-world setting
4. full moon related to weird behaviour
5. measures & assess characteristics such as personality, interests, or mental illness
7. Cues that participants pick up allowing them to guess the researcher's hypothesis
8. numerical characteristics of the nature of data
9. allows us to determine whether we can generalize findings from the sample to the population

10. Similar scores over time
11. variable that is manipulated
13. variable that is measured
14. group that receives manipulation
15. Examine the extent to which 2 variables are associated
16. group that does not receive manipulation
17. Improvement because you EXPECT to improve
18. Perception of a statistical association where none exists
19. as one increases or decreases so does the other (_____ correlation)