

University of Djilali Bounaama Khemis Miliana

Dep : Human & Social Sciences Stream : Counselling & Guidance

Level : Master1

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LESSON TWO : EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN SECTION : TEST YOURSELF

Section A – Multiple-choice questions

Choose the response that is **correct** or **best answers** the question.

1. Which is *not* a type of experimental design?

- (a) Repeated measures.
- (b) Independent groups.
- (c) Matched pairs.
- (d) Participant design.

2. Which is *not* a type of order effect?

- (a) Fatigue.
- (b) Concentration.
- (c) Practice.
- (d) Boredom.

3. Which of these is an attempt to control for order effects in a repeated measures design?

- (a) Random allocation.
- (b) Control condition.
- (c) Demand characteristics.
- (d) Counterbalancing.

4. Which of these is an attempt to control for participant variables in an independent groups design?

- (a) Random allocation.
- (b) Control condition.
- (c) Demand characteristics.
- (d) Counterbalancing.

Questions	1	2	3	4
Answers				

Section B :

For each of the following experiments A–F, identify the experimental design that has been used. When trying to decide, it might help you if you ask yourself:

- Would the findings be analysed by comparing the scores from the same person or by comparing the scores of two (or more) groups of people?
- If it is two or more groups of people then ask ‘Are the people in the different groups related (i.e. matched) or not?’

A. Boys and girls are compared on their IQ test scores. [.....]

B. Depressed patients were assigned to receive either cognitive therapy or behaviour therapy for a 12-week period. A standardised test for depression was administered and participants were paired on the severity of their symptoms. [.....]

C. Reaction time is tested before and after a reaction time training activity to see if test scores improve after training. [.....]

D. Students are put in pairs based on their IQ grades and then one member of the pair is given a memory test in the morning and one in the afternoon. [.....]

E. Three groups of participants are given different word lists to remember, in order to find out whether nouns, verbs or adjectives are easier to recall. [.....]

F. A researcher randomly assigned student volunteers to two conditions. Those in condition one attempted to recall a list of words that were organised into meaningful categories; those in condition two attempted to recall the same words, randomly grouped on the page. [.....]