

University of Djilali Bounaama Khemis Miliana

Dep : Human & Social Sciences Stream : Counselling & Guidance

Level : Master1

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LESSON FOUR: OBSERVATIONAL TECHNIQUES

SECTION : TEST YOURSELF

Section A – Multiple-choice questions

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

- 1.** Which of these does *not* relate to observational techniques?
 - (a) Disclosed vs. undisclosed.
 - (b) Complete vs. partial.
 - (c) Participant vs. non-participant.
 - (d) Controlled vs. naturalistic.
- 2.** ‘An observation that takes place in the setting where the target behaviour would usually occur’, best describes?
 - (a) Disclosed observations.
 - (b) Non-participant observations.
 - (c) Naturalistic observations.
 - (d) All observations.
- 3.** Which is least likely to apply to participant observations?
 - (a) The risk of ‘going native’.
 - (b) Giving a first-hand account.
 - (c) Insight into group mentality.
 - (d) Low external validity.
- 4.** Which is *not* a way of sampling behaviour in an observation?
 - (a) Continuous recording.
 - (b) Time sampling.
 - (c) Event sampling.
 - (d) Stratified sampling.
- 5.** To improve observations, pairs of researchers must establish:
 - (a) Inter-researcher validity.
 - (b) Extra-sensory perception.
 - (c) Inter-observer reliability.
 - (d) Observer bias.
- 6.** Which would *not* be associated with an effective behavioural category?
 - (a) Ambiguity.
 - (b) Measurability.
 - (c) Observable.
 - (d) Self-evident.
- 7.** Which is a term which describes an ineffective behavioural category?

(a) Dustbin. (b) Binbag. (c) Dustcart. (d) Binliner.

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | | | | | | |

Section B :Error Correction

The passage below is a description of the observation method. Unfortunately, seven mistakes have crept into it. The mistakes have been identified and underlined for you ,it is up to you to correct them.

In an observation study a researcher watches or listens to participants and records data. There are several different types of observation.

For example,1 artificial observation takes place in a situation where the behaviour being observed would normally occur. The observer makes 2an attempt to alter the environment.

In 3overt observation, participants are not aware they are being observed and their behaviour 4ignored. But in 5covert observation, participants know in advance they are being observed.

In participant observation, the observer is 6 not part of the group she or he is studying. The participants might know this (overt) or they might not (covert). In non-participant observation the researcher stays apart from the people they are studying.

The observer breaks target behaviour down into 7participants. These must be observable and obvious with no overlap so the behaviour can be counted each time it happens.

| Errors | Corrected errors |
|--------|------------------|
| 1 | |
| 2 | |
| 3 | |
| 4 | |
| 5 | |
| 6 | |
| 7 | |