Writing Hypotheses, Experiments and Sampling

Hypothesis → A testable statement
- Alternate hypothesis: A statement predicting one variable will affect another
- Null Hypothesis: A statement predicting no effect
- One-tailed hypothesis: A statement predicting the direction of effect
- Two-tailed hypothesis: A statement with no predicted direction of effect

Variables
- Independent variable (IV): variable manipulated
- Dependent variable (DV): variable measured

Sampling
- Target population: whole group researcher interested in
- Sample: Group selected to take part in research
- Random sample: target pop. have equal chance of being selected
- Opportunity sample: Using people available @ time
- Self selected sample: Volunteered
- Event sampling: Record behaviours in separate
- Time sampling: Record behaviours at set intervals

Experiments
- Lab: controlled, manipulate IV
- Field: Natural environment, manipulate IV
- Quasai: Naturally occurring IV measured
- Independent measures: Different participants for each condition
- Repeated measures: Same participants for each condition
- Naturalistic observation: Observer stays hidden from participants

When writing a hypothesis, remember this structure:
There will be a/no significant difference in (dependent variable) when (independent variable condition 1) is compared with (independent variable condition 2)

IF YOU MISS “SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE” YOU WILL LOSE MARKS!