b) Overt - when the participants are aware they are being observed.

c) Participant - when the researcher is a part of the group and joins in with the study.

d) Non-participant - when the researcher does not engage with the sample.

e) Naturalistic - when participants are in a natural environment without the researcher altering anything. (ie children on a playground)

f) Controlled - when the researcher directly manipulates variables to see what the participants do.

Advantages - can give context, lots of qualitative data, ecological value (can be applied to the real world) if participants are not aware of being observed.

Disadvantages - demand characteristics (faking traits and actions) if they are aware of being observed, difficult to correlate data, difficult to replicate.