Let’s assume that you’re conducting an experiment to determine the effect of a new drug on the incidence of depressed symptoms. You select 358 depressed clients from the 3593 depressed clients in a local metropolitan area who agree to take part in your study. You record the number of depressed symptoms in each of the 358 participants over the course of 3 months.

1) The new drug is an example of a(n) ________________.

2) The number of depressed symptoms for each participant is an example of a(n) ________________.

3) The 358 participants constitute a(n) ________________.

4) The 3593 depressed clients constitute a(n) ________________.

5) The number of depressed symptoms for each of the 358 depressed participants are called ________________.

6) The number of depressed symptoms for each of the 3593 depressed clients are called ________________.

7) The average (mean) number of depressed symptoms for each of the 358 depressed participants are called ________________.

8) The average (mean) number of depressed symptoms for each of the 3593 depressed clients are called ________________.

9) The ability to generalize the results of the study using 358 depressed participants to the 3593 depressed clients is called ________________.

10) The ability to ensure that the results of the study using 358 depressed participants truly mean what they appear to mean, ruling out other possible explanations, is called ________________.

11) One way to reduce threats to internal validity is to engage in ________________ of participants to treatment conditions.
Answers

1) Independent Variable
2) Dependent Variable
3) Sample
4) Population
5) Data
6) Data
7) Statistic
8) Parameter
9) External Validity
10) Internal Validity
11) Random Assignment