**Social Sciences Inquiry and Research Methods**

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| **Stage of Inquiry** | **Description** |
| 1. |  |
| 2. |  |
| 3. |  |
| 4.  |  |
| 5. |  |

**Rearrange the order of the following sentences so that they follow the model of inquiry.**

1. Discuss any problems with the study. (Sample group size, different distances from the board, writing instruments used) If a real psychologist was to do this study, how would he/she eliminate these concerns?
2. Students who use cursive writing can take notes faster than those who print.
3. Demonstrate how to organize and analyse the data. Plot the results on a bar graph for them to see.
4. Determine which students are cursive writers and which are printers by asking them. Give students a paragraph to write for one minute. Ask them to record the number of words they wrote.
5. Many high school students don’t know how to write in cursive writing. How does this affect their ability to take notes and keep up in class?
6. Draw conclusions. Was the hypothesis proven?

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| **Research Method** | **Definition** | **Who uses it?/Best uses?** |
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**Read “conducting an experiment” on page 9. Explain what is meant by these terms:**

1. Hypothesis:
2. Independent variable:
3. Dependent variable:
4. Control group:
5. Control of other factors:

**Research Methods**

**Which research method would you use to test each of the following hypotheses? Choose case study, experiment, sample study, interview or observation. There can be more than one method that can be used in some cases so be sure to explain your choice.**

1. Teenagers have more leisure time than their parents.
2. Teachers ask more questions of students at the front of the class than at the back.
3. Over 75 % of students you meet in the school hallways will return a smile.
4. All school facilities are wheelchair accessible.
5. Students perform better in classrooms with windows.
6. Students in the cafeteria tend to sit with people of the same culture.
7. Students who sit in the front row of the class get better grades than those who sit in the back.
8. Girls in secondary school get better grades than boys.
9. Children of divorced parents are more likely to become divorced.
10. Children who have no siblings have difficulties maintaining friendships throughout the high school years.