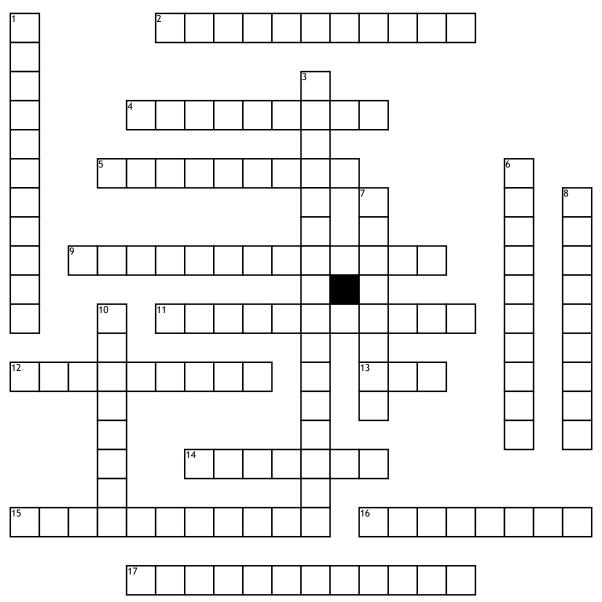
Name:	Date:
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## History & Research Methods



## **Across**

- 2. Neither the participant nor the researcher is aware of what group the participant is in
- **4.** To repeat a study
- **5.** Descriptive method in which one individual is studied intensively
- **9.** Wanted to get at the "atoms" of the mind
- **11.** The psychodynamic approach believes this is most important in determining behavior
- **12.** Cannot be established in a correlational study

- **13.** Has established guidelines for the treatment of human and animal subjects
- **14.** If you think something helps you it can be considered this
- **15.** The manipulated variable in an experiment
- **16.** Rogers & Maslow are associated with this approach
- **17.** Group exposed to the independent variable

## **Down**

1. Another word for nurture in the centuries old debate

- 3. To be a true experiment, you must be able to do this
- **6.** If a psychologist was interested in the brain areas responsible for depression they would be taking this approach
- **7.** You should engage in this kind of thinking when evaluating statements or claims
- **8.** Experimental variable measured for change
- **10.** Correlation in which two factors vary in the same direction