**Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period:\_\_\_\_\_**

 **Intro to Psychology**

Research Activity: Quick-Check

*Please match the research type with the correct example(s). You have the following choices:*

**Correlational Survey Case-Study Archival Naturalistic Experimental**

*Hint: Use “correlational” only when a more specific form of correlational research cannot be identified.*

1. Looking up marriage licenses to find out the average age difference between spouses.
2. Recording the number of times that a teacher in a classroom calls on boys and girls to see if boys are more likely to be called on to answer questions.
3. Having people of different races drop their books while walking on a campus sidewalk and counting the number of people who stop to help to see if people are more likely to help those of the same race as themselves.
4. Asking people to list their favorite foods to determine if there are geographic differences in food preferences.
5. Examining behavior problems and popularity in schoolchildren.
6. Determining whether people are more likely to lie when they are put in a condition of thinking they need to impress the experimenter compared to a condition in which they do not think they need to impress the experimenter.
7. Asking people to rate their preferences for different yogurt flavors.
8. Searching high school records of people who later became criminals to see if there were early signs of misbehavior.
9. Examining depression and length of Internet use.
10. Examining people to determine whether memory is better for words or pictures.
11. Giving a troubled adolescent a set of lengthy questionnaires and interviews.
12. Intensively studying the work habits of a small group of successful CEOs.