7.15 Research methods: variables, hypotheses, choosing a statistical test and the sign test: 10-minute Pack

AQA 7182 · Calculator allowed · about 10 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions.

1 The mindfulness study involves collecting personal information about participants' anxiety levels.

(a) Identify two ethical issues the researcher must address in this study, and explain how each could be dealt with. **(4)**

(b) Explain why debriefing is particularly important in a study measuring anxiety. **(2)**

(Total for Question 1 is 6 marks)

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Mark scheme · 7.15 Research methods: variables, hypotheses, choosing a statistical test and the sign test: 10-minute Pack

Question 1

(a) identifies a genuine ethical issue, e.g. confidentiality oe **M1**

(a) explains how it is addressed, e.g. storing questionnaire data anonymously, using participant numbers rather than names oe **A1**

(a) identifies a second genuine ethical issue, e.g. informed consent oe **M1**

(a) explains how it is addressed, e.g. giving participants full information about the study before they agree to take part, and confirming their right to withdraw at any time oe **A1**

(a) Answer: E.g. confidentiality, addressed by anonymising data; and informed consent, addressed by fully briefing participants and confirming their right to withdraw.

(b) debriefing allows the researcher to check on participants' wellbeing/psychological state after completing the study oe **B1**

(b) this is especially important here because the topic, anxiety, is personally sensitive, and participants may need reassurance, information, or signposting to support if the study has raised any concerns oe **B1**

(b) Answer: Debriefing lets the researcher check participants' wellbeing and offer support/information, which matters more given the personally sensitive topic of anxiety.

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