## **PET - LABORATORY EXPERIMENTS**

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| **Define the**  **method** | Image result for laboratory**Laboratory experiments take place in controlled environments to test hypothesis. The researcher is able to have strict conditions that control most aspects of the research.** | | | | |
| **Example(s)** | Image result**Stanley Milgram - Experiment on authority** | | | | |
| **Circle correct** | **Quantitative** | **Qualitative** | **Positivist** | **Realist** | **Interpretivist** |
|  | **Strengths** | | **Weaknesses** | | |
| **Practical** | * Detached method * Data is Reliable, it is possible to replicate. * It allows scientists to test other/their hypotheses in a controlled environment. * It’s possible for comparisons to be done with other similar experimental research. | | * Specialised training is required * Costs a lot of money * Small samples are normally investigated. * Can only study current and not the past * Open systems. | | |
| **Ethical** | * Each participant has free will in certain experiments * The identities of the participants are kept a secret. | | * Deception is mostly used * Sometimes difficult to gain informed consent. * Could possibly harm participants e.g. seizures were observed by 3 subjects during Stanley Milgram’s experiments. | | |
| **Theoretical** | * The experiments are reliable therefore can be repeated. * Laboratory experiments use Quantifiable data which is favoured by positivists. | | * The experiments aren’t representable since the sample is so small therefore lacks validity. * The Hawthorne effect is present as the controlled environment gives the subject a sense of artificial presence therefore doesn’t reflect true reactions. Because of this it lacks validity. | | |