## **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.
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| **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.
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| **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.
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