**What Type of Research?**

For each example, determine whether you should use, a descriptive, correlational, and/or experimental design

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Descriptive (which type?) | Correlational | Experimental |
| Students will learn better in a hot room |  |  |  |
| Students do better on exams with spaced reviews instead of last minute cramming |  |  |  |
| The greater the street noise level in an urban area, the more learning disabilities the children in the area will have |  |  |  |
| Individuals who were abused as children are more likely to become abusive in dating relationships |  |  |  |
| Teenage guys are more likely to accompany girls to dances who are shorter than girls who are taller |  |  |  |
| Drinking a cup of coffee before an exam will improve performance in school |  |  |  |
| Children who live in cities mature faster than children who live in the suburbs |  |  |  |
| It is easier to remember words that rhyme than words that are unrelated |  |  |  |
| Girls read better than boys during elementary school |  |  |  |

Descriptive: observe only, no control, look for patterns

Correlation: predict, “the more this happens, the more/less something else happens” looking for relationship, NOT cause, “likelihood”

Experimental: cause/effect relationships, control