

Vocabulary Activity 2-2

Problems and Solutions in Research

Directions: Circle the letter of the response that best fits the description.

1. A researcher's behavior influences the participant's behavior in a _____.
 A. double-blind experiment C. self-fulfilling prophecy
 B. placebo effect D. single-blind experiment
2. When a participant's illness changes solely from the participant's belief that the treatment will be effective, the participant is exhibiting a _____.
 A. double-blind experiment C. self-fulfilling prophecy
 B. placebo effect D. single-blind experiment
3. Stanley Milgram's experiment on the effects of punishment on learning is an example of a _____.
 A. double-blind experiment C. self-fulfilling prophecy
 B. placebo effect D. single-blind experiment
4. Researchers and participants do not know if the participants are receiving a placebo in a _____.
 A. double-blind experiment C. self-fulfilling prophecy
 B. placebo effect D. single-blind experiment
5. A common control used in testing new drugs is a _____.
 A. double-blind experiment C. self-fulfilling prophecy
 B. placebo effect D. single-blind experiment
6. A taste test in which the participant cannot view the brands being tested (but the researcher can) is an example of a _____.
 A. double-blind experiment C. self-fulfilling prophecy
 B. placebo effect D. single-blind experiment
7. When conducting an experiment, researchers avoid changing facial expressions in front of a participant to avoid a _____.
 A. double-blind experiment C. self-fulfilling prophecy
 B. placebo effect D. single-blind experiment

Directions: Answer the following question in the space provided.

8. Since a placebo has no actual medical or physiological benefits, why does it sometimes seem to affect study participants?
