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| Name:Period: | Comments | Points |
| Point 1: Case Study |  |  |
| Point 2: Survey |  |  |
| Point 3: Naturalistic Observation |  |  |
| Point 4: Operational Definition |  |  |
| Point 5: Independent/Dependent Variables |  |  |
| Point 6: Random Assignment |  |  |
| Point 7: Ethical Guidelines |  |  |
| Point 8: Statistics |  |  |
|  |  | Total: |

Free Response Question:

Point 1: Case Study: Students should note that Professor Hahn should choose one child and gather detailed information about that child's video game habits and health (such as eating habits, weight, and other related factors).

Point 2: Survey: Students should note that Professor Hahn should gather data from a large sample of children representing his population of children through a survey measuring both video game playing and obesity.

Point 3: Naturalistic observation: Students should note that Professor Hahn should gather data about children's video game habits and health by observing behaviors in a public setting.

Point 4: Operational definition: Students should provide at least one correct operational definition for video game playing (such as timing how long children play video games) and obesity (such as calculating body mass index).

Point 5: Independent and dependent variables: Students should identify video game playing as the independent variable and obesity as the dependent variable in the experimental design.

Point 6: Random assignment: Students should explain how participants could be randomly assigned to either the experimental condition or the control condition (the conditions should differ based on the independent variable: video game playing).

Point 7: Ethical guidelines: Students' experimental design should conform to ethical guidelines for human participants, including accurate descriptions of how the experiment includes informed consent, protection from harm, confidentiality, and debriefing.

Point 8: Use of Statistics: Students' explanation of how Professor Hahn would use statistics to examine results of the experimental design they described should include at least one measure of central tendency (mean, median, or mode) and the idea that inferential statistics would be used to determine if the difference between the experimental group and the control group is statistically significant.