

1.	scientific experiments that provide results that define and prove the laws and theorems in These experiments are laid on a strong foundation of experimental research designs. An research design helps researchers execute their research objectives with more clarity and transparency. In this article, we will not only discuss the key of experimental research designs but also the to avoid and problems to resolve while designing your research study. Experimental research design is a framework of protocols and procedures created to conduct experimental research with a scientific approach using two sets of variables.
	impairment, loss, facts, perform, play, experiments, aspects, proliferation, science,
2.	The first well-known UFOoccurred in 1947, when businessman Kenneth Arnold claimed to see a group of nine high-speed objects near Mount Rainier in Washington while flying his small plane. Arnold estimated theof the crescent-shaped objects as several thousand miles per hour and said they moved "like saucers skipping on water." In thereport that followed, it was mistakenly stated that the objects were saucer-shaped, hence the term flying saucer. Sightings of unidentified aerial phenomena increased, and in 1948 the U.S. Air Force began an investigation of these reports called Project Sign. The initialof those involved with the project was that the UFOs were most likely sophisticated Soviet aircraft, although somesuggested that they might be spacecraft from other worlds, the so-called extraterrestrial hypothesis (ETH).
sightin	Views, Prosses, Display, speed, newspaper, opinion, magazines, researchers, ag,
3.	In 1705 English astronomer Edmond Halley
	i realenen, princea, assumea, passea, are, paonishea, were, nonear, ratare, inologits



4.	Not onlygotten bigger, but they also study the universe beyond the small span of light wavelengths that we can see with our eyes. Beginning in the 20th century, new wavelengths opened up to astronomers. In 1928 telephone company engineer Karl Janskya radio antenna to track down interference in telephone calls and found out that some of the interference came from the, specifically the centre of the galaxy. Radio astronomy was born, with telescopes not made of glass mirrors but giant dishes of metal, like FAST. When the space age dawned, new of telescopes observed in infrared, ultraviolet, X-rays, and gamma rays to cover the entire electromagnetic spectrum. Telescopes have come a long way since Galileo's handheld tube. Telescopes were invented in the early 17th century. In 1609 Galileo was the first to aim a telescope at the sky. His telescope objects only 20 times, but he revolutionized astronomy by observing mountains on the
	Earth, zoom in, kinds, camera, magnified, moon, stars, built, telescopes, created, types
5.	Unconscious, the complex of mental within an individual that proceed without his Sigmund Freud, the founder of psychoanalysis, stated that such unconscious processes may affect a person's even though he cannot report on them. Freud and his felt that dreams and slips of the tongue were really concealed examples of unconscious content too threatening to be confronted directly. Some theorists (e.g., the early experimental psychologist Wilhelm Wundt) denied the role of unconscious processes, defining psychology as the study of conscious states. Yet, the existence of unconscious mental activities seems well and continues to be an important concept in modern psychiatry.
	State, Followers, awareness, established, brain, permissive, managed, activities, behaviour,
6.	Mind, in the Western tradition, the complex of faculties involved in perceiving, remembering, considering,, and deciding is in some sense reflected in such occurrences as sensations, perceptions, emotions, memory, desires, various types of reasoning, motives, choices, traits of, and the unconscious. Several assumptions are indispensable to any discussion of the concept of mind. First is the assumption of thought or If there were no evidence of thought in the world, mind would have little or no meaning. The recognition of this fact throughout history accounts for the development of diverse of mind. It may be supposed that such words as "thought" or "thinking" cannot, because of their own ambiguity, help to define the sphere of mind.
	severing, Stratosphere, concerning, personality, nerves, mind, theories, thinking, evaluating,



7.	It is rather on the of the behaviour of living things that purpose seems to require a factor over and above the senses, limited as they are to present appearances. It cannot be found in the passions, have the same limitation as the senses, for unless they are checked they tend toward immediate emotional discharge. That factor, for by the direction of conduct to future ends, is either an element common to all meanings of "mind" or is at least an element associated with mind. It is sometimes called the faculty of will—rational desire or the intellectual appetite. Sometimes it is treated as the act of willing, which, along with thinking, is one of the two activities of mind or understanding; and sometimes purposiveness is regarded as the very essence of mentality.
	Major, level, called, which, diffuse, who, sections, difficult,
8.	The intelligibility of thetaken in the disputes of these issues depends to some degree on the divergent conceptions of the human mind from which they stem. Theachieved in such fields as theory of knowledge (see epistemology), metaphysics, logic, ethics, and the philosophy of religion are allto the philosophy of mind; and its conclusions, in turn, have important implications for those fields, this reciprocity applies as well torelations to such empirical disciplines as neurology, psychology, sociology, and history.
	Another, although, Its, end, relevant, provides, position, conclusions, moreover, and
9.	Thewas adopted and popularized by literary critics from the writings of the psychologist Carl Jung, who formulated aof a "collective unconscious." For Jung, the varieties of human experience have somehow been genetically coded and transferred to successive generations. These primordialpatterns and situations evoke startlingly similar feelings in both reader and The Canadian literary critic and theorist Northrop Frye was influential in extending the use of the term archetype toliterary contexts. Archetypal criticism has been connected with another group of thinkers more closely allied to its Jungian roots, including Maud Bodkin and James Hillman.
	Guardianship, Word, Image, author, specially, law, specifically, term, theory, publisher, writer,
10.	Introspection, (from Latin introspicere, "to look within"), the process of observing the operations of one's own mind with a to discovering the laws that govern the mind. In a dualistic philosophy, which divides the natural world (matter, including the human body) from the of consciousness, introspection is the chief of psychology. Wundt and his disciple Titchener believed that introspection finds in consciousness a dynamic mixture of essentially sensory materials—sensations proper, images, and feelings closely resemble sensations. Known as classical

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introspection, this view remained popular only as long as Titchener continued to expound it.

Idea of, View, intestate, seems, contents, which, method, that, movements, aspects,