

# Research Methods

## Chapter

# 1

1. [20 marks]

(2014:S3:1)

A psychologist was interested in studying the characteristics of young people who do volunteer work.

- (a) Name **two** non-experimental (descriptive) research methods that the psychologist could use. [2]

---

---

- (b) Name **two** qualitative methods that the psychologist could use. [2]

---

---

- (c) The psychologist designs a subjective quantitative measure to collect information about the personality characteristics of volunteers, using a Likert scale.

- (i) Name each of the **five** points on the line below to show a Likert scale. [1]

|-----|-----|-----|-----|

---

- (ii) Describe **one** advantage of using a Likert scale compared with a checklist. [2]

---

---

The psychologist was interested to find out whether there is a relationship between the number of hours spent volunteering and self-esteem in young people.

- (d) Is this an experimental or correlational study? Explain the reason for your response. [2]

---

---

---

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

The psychologist collected data on the self-esteem of ten young people who were currently involved in volunteer work in their community, using the Likert scale.

The Likert scale produced scores for each person ranging from 10 to 50. Higher scores indicated higher levels of self-esteem.

The self-esteem scores for the 10 young people were:

30, 32, 38, 40, 45, 43, 46, 38, 45, 46

- (e) (i) Complete the frequency table below.

[1]

Self-esteem score	Number of people
11-15	
16-20	
21-25	
26-30	
31-35	
36-40	
41-45	
46-50	
Total	

- (ii) The psychologist is writing a report on the results of the research and needs to include a graph of the frequency of self-esteem scores. Graph the results from the frequency table in part (e)(i) on the axes below. [6]

**Frequency of self-esteem scores in volunteers**

