Method	Advantage	Disadvantage	Elaboration
Correlational and Descriptive Research (page 51-54)	<ol> <li>Shows whether two or more variables are related.</li> <li>Good method to develop a hypothesis.</li> </ol>	Does NOT permit researchers to identify cause and effect.	
Case Study (aka Clinical Study) (page 52-53)	<ol> <li>Provides in depth information.</li> <li>Shed light on situations/problems that are unethical (page 66-69) to study in other ways.</li> </ol>	Individual may not be representative or typical	
Naturalistic Observation (page 51-52)	Allows description of behavior as it occurs in the natural environment.	Researchers have little or no control on the situation.	
Laboratory Observation	Allows more control than naturalistic observation.	Behavior in the laboratory may differ from behavior in the natural environment.	

## Key Research Methods in Psychology (Chapter 2)

Surveys (page 53-54)	Provides a large     amount of information     on large numbers of     people.	1. If the sample is non representative or biased, it may be impossible to generalize from the results.  2. Responses may be inaccurate or untrue.
Psychological Tests	Yields information on personality traits, emotional states, aptitudes, abilities.	Difficult to construct tests     that are valid or reliable.
Experimental Research (page 45-51)	<ol> <li>Allows researchers to control the situation.</li> <li>Permits researchers to identify cause and effect.</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Situation is artificial and results may not generalize to the real world.</li> <li>Costly and time intensive.</li> <li>Difficult to avoid experimenter effects (page 63).</li> </ol>