**Identifying extraneous and potential confounding variables**

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| **Type of Extraneous Variable** | **Definition** | **Example** |
| **Individual participant differences**  |  | mood may affect participants’ responses and make them more or less reactive to the experimental procedures. Some participants may be more or less competitive than others, and some may pay more or less attention to instructions or tasks required of them.  |
| **Use of non-standardized instructions and procedures** |  |  |
| **Order effects - 2 types)** | Order effects –Practice effect-Carry-over effect- |  |
| **Experimenter effect**  |  |  |
| **Placebo effect**  |  |  |

**Ways of minimizing extraneous and confounding variables**

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| Method used to minimize EV | Definition | Example |
| **Participant selection** |  |  3 Sampling methods: |
| **Participant allocation**  |  |  |
| **Use of an appropriate experimental research design** |  | 3 experimental designs : |
| **Counterbalancing**  |  |  |
| **Single-blind procedures**  |  |  |
| **Double-blind procedures**  |  |  |
| **Placebos**  |  |  |
| **Standardized instructions and procedures**  |  |  |