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Hypothesis: Female will get more pressure before a math test Math Tests and Pressure Method Participants The conditions of this study are completed by thirty participants. Ages ranged from 18 to 21 years all who were college students. The participants are research students from the University of Minn. These also included a 50% male and 50% female distribution in relation to race, gender, age, and other characteristics. Of these, 50% were whites, 10% blacks, 10% Asians, and others were 30%.   
Materials   
In the experiment, we decided to design the IV and the material used in the manipulation is an audible cues stopwatch. This design aims to measure the DV and thus, a set of 100 entry level math questions in test form. These questions include both subtraction and addition.   
Procedure   
The group uses independent groups design, and the participants are assigned in a random sample assignment, which creates convenience for all participants. Random sample is chosen to enable all participants take place in the experiment. In addition, the control system has no audible cues. Throughout the test time, experimental groups are given audible cues, for example, 60 seconds remaining, 45 seconds, 30 seconds and 10 seconds. The instrument for measuring the DV is checking on the performance of participants, which involves the amount of correctly answered test questions by participants. During the experiment participants are given 60 seconds to answer as many questions as they can under the time set. All experimental results are dependent on the performance of participants and audible cues start from 60 seconds. The procedure aims to investigate the chances of having more women perform better in a math test than male participants. It is essential to know which group performs well under pressure. If you encounter any problems during the experiment you can reach me through my e-mail.   
References   
Hole, G., & Field, A. P. (2003). How to design and report experiments. London: Sage