1. What is the “pre-experimental design”?

1. This kind of design are not really considered model experiments because they do not account for extraneous variables which may have influenced the results. The internal validity of such a design is also questionable.

Can you think of any examples?

2. The most commonly used forms are described as the following page.
2. Compare the “one shot case study” and the “one-group pretest-posttest design” and the intact group design.

1. X (some experimental instruction or treatment) T (some sort of test)
   (neither valid nor generalizable)
2. T1 (pretest) X (treatment) T2 (posttest)
   Measure the gains, without controlling groups, the claims can’t be justified.
3. G1 (group 1) X (treatment) G2 (group 2)
   vs. G1 G2 (no treatment)
   Preexisting differences

3. What is the use of the pre-experimental design? Can it also be a “sound” study or research?

   1. To have the experiment serve as a pilot study.

   2. Child language acquisition study, ethnographic study, etc.
4. What is the “true experimental design”?

A true experiment should have the following qualities:
1. a control group,
2. Ss are randomly selected and assigned to the groups, and
3. a pretest is administered to capture the initial differences between the groups.

5. What is the “quasi-experimental design”?

1. It might compromise between true experimentation and the nature of human behavior

2. For instance, time-series design (repeated measure)
   T1 T2 T3 X T4 T5 T6
   T1 X T2 T3 0 T4 T5 X T6 etc.
6. What is the “EX POST FACTO design”?

1. From what is done and see the relationship, correlation, rather than determine the cause-effect relation between variables.

2. Most commonly seen types: correlational designs, criterion group designs.
   T1 T2;
   G1 T1 vs. G2 T1