

Solutions

2.1

- There is no effect or difference.

2.2

- Repeated measures.

2.3

- It changes the order of conditions across participants.
- This reduces practice or fatigue effects being confused with the result.

3.1

- Independent groups uses different participants; repeated measures uses the same people.
- Independent groups avoids order effects but groups may differ before the study.
- Repeated measures controls participant differences but needs counterbalancing.

3.2

- It reports what the evidence actually showed.
- It can show that an expected effect was not supported under the tested conditions.
- It prevents researchers changing analysis just to find a result.
- This supports honest, reproducible science.