Candidate 1 evidence

Aim:
The aim of this experiment is to investigate the relationship between hours spent on mobile phones during the day and the number of hours spent sleeping at night.

Correlational Hypothesis:

The correlational hypothesis is as the hours spent on electronic devices during the day increases, the hours of sleep duration one has at night will decrease.

Null Hypothesis:

The null hypothesis is there will be no relationship between the time spent on mobile phones during the day and the number of hours spent sleeping at night.

Candidate 2 evidence

Aim

To identify the relationship between screen usage before bed and subsequent sleep quantity.

Hypothesis

Correlational hypothesis (directional/one-tailed) - Screen usage for long periods of time before bed will shorten the quantity of sleep gained.

Null hypothesis - Screen usage before bed will have no effect on sleep quantity.

Candidate 3 evidence

Aim and Hypothesis

The aim of this study was to see if majority's can influence an individual, even if they believe the majority to be incorrect. The experimental hypothesis of the study was that the participants in the experimental group who were given high false estimates would guess a higher number of sweets in the jar than the control group who were not given false estimates.

Candidate 4 evidence

The experimental hypothesis of this experiment was that the participants who were issued the unrealistic estimate sheets are most likely to conform to the estimates given by making their answers lower than participants issued the blank sheet.

Candidate 5 evidence

Based on the above research the aim of the current study was to see whether the use of chunking increases short term memory capacity. In this case as in Bower and Springston the groups were provided with the same letters but 1 group had the condition that was easier to chunk, and the 2nd group had the condition of the same letters but harder to chunk.

The hypothesis was experimental and directional. It was hypothesised that the group with easier to chunk letters would do better than the group with the hard to chunk letters. The null hypothesis was that there would be no difference between to the two groups and the only change in results would be to do with chance.

Candidate 6 evidence

Aim:
The aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between the usage of mobile phones before falling asleep and sleep onset latency. This study is a variation of the Hysing et al (2015) study with a focus only on smartphones along with a wider age range of participants.

Hypothesis:
The correlational hypothesis is the more an individual uses their mobile phone before they fall asleep (minutes), the higher their sleep onset latency (minutes).

Null Hypothesis:
The null hypothesis is there will be no correlation between participants mobile phone usage (minutes) before sleep and sleep onset latency (SOL) (minutes).