Dr. Franklin's research method included case studies. This method was also used by Freud and seen as very effective. What a case study is, is that it's a individual study of the group. Because Dr. Franklin gave out a standard form she was able to rate the athletes stress and illnesses as individuals, as well as in a group manner.

In Dr. Franklin's study, there is the constant which is the stress that comes with athletics, and there is the variable which is the illness which may or may not follow the stress caused by the athletics to the athletes. Therefore, Dr. Franklin could continue her study to watch these factors, and to manipulate them.

One appropriate ethical feature is that one can assume that whenever one works out and has physical stress, it also causes physical illness - but
One inappropriate ethical feature is that there can be a reason why in this certain school the girls feel physically sick after or while participating in athletics and the reason for that can be the school itself. There are many factors included in this study; therefore nothing can be a fact.

One statistical technique that Dr. Franklin could use to represent the relationship between the variables in the study is that she only did the study on females. It is a fact in science that men are more physically than women, therefore if this study was done to both men and women in this high school who participate in athletics— the results could be much different. Because men can endure more than women physically—they might not get sick either as often as women or as quickly. Therefore
This fact weakens the reliability of the results when it comes to the topic of stress and physical illness, not the effects of stress and physical illness on women.

Lastly, two aspects could again weaken the validity of Dr. Franklin's conclusion. The first would be that the girls could be unhealthy because they are so active, they might not be eating properly or sleeping properly. Therefore, there might be other factors as to why they are getting sick. Secondly, there is a problem with the fact that Dr. Franklin is doing this experiment only once school. The reason for this is because there may be other factors that affect it. For example, this high school may be located in a very cold area and if these athletes play outside, they may get sick because of that. Or for example, the build of the people of that area may also be a factor.
because this area full of minorities or Americans, many things once again may affect this experiment. Therefore one may not know whether or not to trust the validity of the conclusion that stress causes physical illness before the experiment is done to all types of people and in all cases severely.
The research method used by Dr. Franklin is a case study. This investigation gave a question & she tried to answer it: "What is the relationship between stress & physical illness?" The 2 key variables in the study were how stressed out the athletes were & how often they missed school due to illness. One of the appropriate ethical features of this study is that even though it was required to do, she still explained the purpose of the study to the athletes. One inappropriate ethical feature of this study is that she went & got the students medical info from the nurse. This information should be confidential & only available to the student & their parents.

One statistical technique Dr. Franklin could use for this study is a correlation diagram. The y-axis could represent the stress level & the x-axis could represent the days of school missed. Something in this study that weakens the validity is that the fact that Dr. Franklin only used females in the study. This study doesn't cover male stress related illness at all. And also she tested 250 athletes but only analyzed the first 180.
That were returned to her. The research would have been more valid if she had analyzed all 250, and if she had added males to the study.
The research method used by Dr. Franklin was a survey. She had all of the female athletes fill out a standard form (survey) to rate the severity of their stress.

In this study, two key variables Dr. Franklin used operational definitions for were stress and physical illness. She defined stress by having each participant rate the severity of their stress in the last six months. So her survey was used to have each female athlete rate their stress, and this was Dr. Franklin's way of defining this variable. Another key variable in this study was physical illness. Dr. Franklin defined illness by looking up the attendance records in the past six months of the athletes and calculating how many days they were absent due to illness. The number of days absent due to illness was Dr. Franklin's operational definition for physical illness.

One appropriate ethical feature of this study is that Dr. Franklin explained the purpose of her research to the athletes before giving them the survey. One inappropriate ethical feature of the study is that Dr. Franklin persuaded the principle to require all female athletes to
Question 1

**participate** in her study. This is not ethical because no one should be forced to participate.

A statistical technique Dr. Franklin could use to represent the relationship between the variables in the study is she could show a correlation graph with the independent variable being stress levels and the dependent variable being amount of physical illness. This graph would show that there is a positive correlation between stress and physical illness. Her graph could use the scores of the students on the stress survey to show their stress and relate it to the number of days they had physical illnesses.

There were a few aspects of Dr. Franklin's study that weakened the validity of her conclusion. One aspect of research design that weakens her study is that she only analyzed the forms returned by the first 100 athletes. She should have analyzed all 250 forms or picked 100 at random, but the first 100 could have been people with less stress or those who rushed through the survey. Another aspect of the study that weakens the validity is that she measured
physical illness by checking the attendance records and seeing how many days students were out due to illness. This is a weak assessment, first of all, the students may have come to school with physical illnesses. Second of all, they might have said that their absence was due to illness even if it wasn't. So, they way Dr. Franklin measured physical illness was a weakness in the validity of the study. In addition, she assumed that the correlation between the variables meant causation; that stress caused physical illness, and this assumption weakens her conclusion.