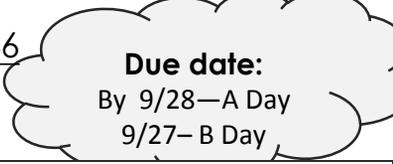


Vocab on pg. 48
(or throughout chapter in bold)

Reading-As-You-Go Questions



<p>1. Explain Hindsight Bias, or the “I-knew-it-all-along phenomenon”? Discuss one example presented in the book. (pg. 20)</p>	<p>5. Explain the difference and/or connection between a hypothesis and a theory. (pg. 25-26)</p>
<p>2. What is overconfidence? (pg. 21-22)</p>	<p>6. Explain operational definitions and give an example of an operationally defined variable. (pg. 26)</p>
<p>3. What are the three main components of the scientific attitude? Explain each. (pg. 22-23)</p>	
<p>4. Discuss the benefits of critical thinking, in regards to psychology. (pg. 24)</p>	
<p>7. Explain why replication is important and how <i>operational definitions</i> aid in the replication process. (pg. 26)</p>	

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<p>8. What is a case study? (pg. 26)</p> <p>9. What are the <i>advantages</i> of using the case study research method? (pg. 26-27/notes)</p> <p>10. What are the <i>disadvantages</i> of using the case study research method? (pg.27/notes)</p>	<p>11. Explain the survey method? (pg. 27)</p> <p>12. What are the <i>advantages</i> of using surveys? (pg. 27/notes)</p> <p>13. What are the <i>disadvantages</i> of surveys? (pg. 27/notes)</p> <p>14. Explain the <i>wording effect</i> using examples. (pg. 27)</p>
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<p>15. What does it mean to say you've obtained a representative, random sample? (explain what representative means, by discussing population, explain why the sample must be random, and how one could obtain a random sample) (pg. 27-28/notes) ***</p>
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16. What is a **naturalistic observation**? (pg. 29)

17. What are the *advantages* of using naturalistic observations? (pg. 28/notes)

18. What are the *disadvantages* of using naturalistic observations? (pg.28/notes)

19. What is an illusory correlation? Give an example (pg. 32)

20. What is a *perceived order of random events*? Give an example. (pg. 32-33)

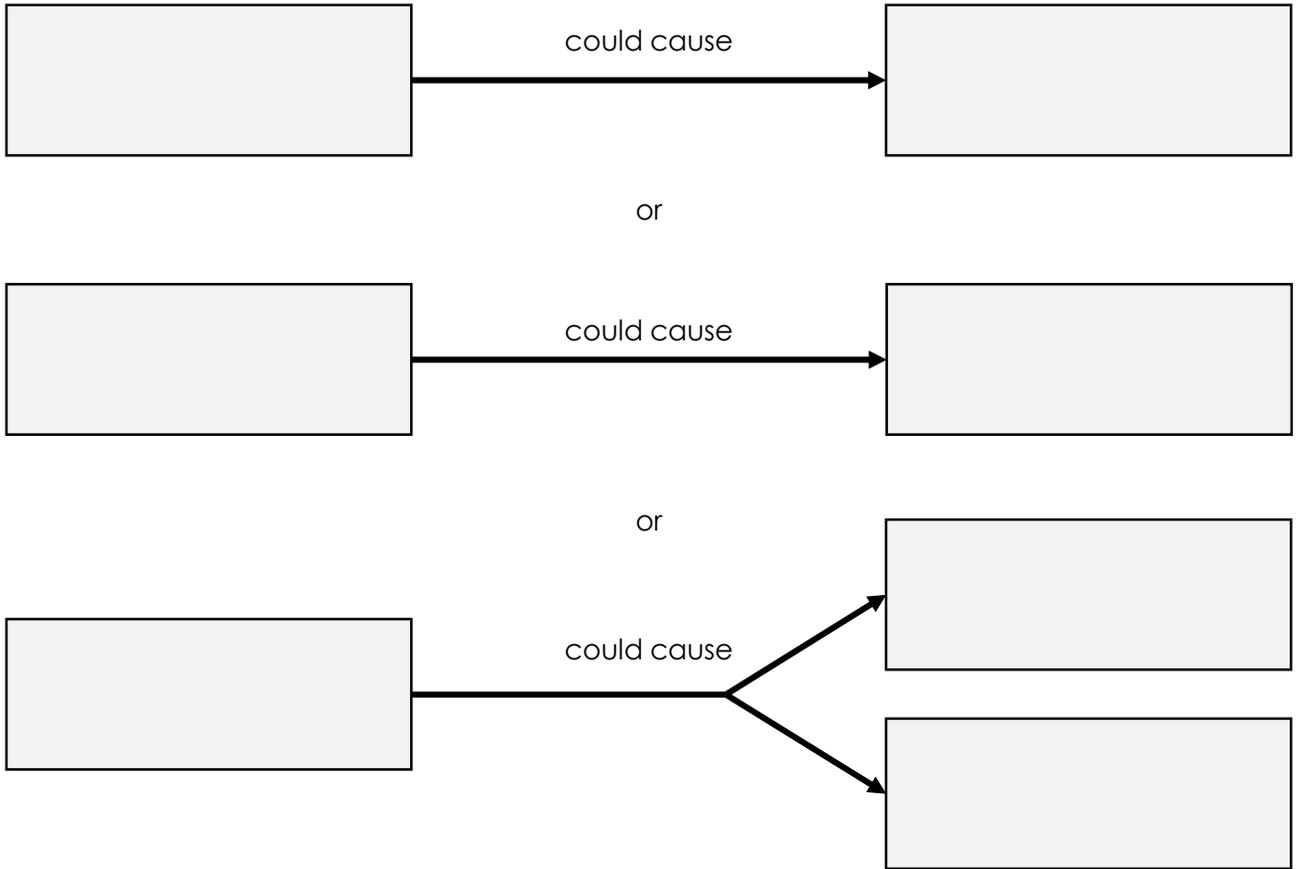
21. What does it mean to say that two variables **correlate**? (pg. 29)

22. Draw a **scatterplot** below depicting a positive correlation. Also write a **correlation coefficient** that could correspond to your scatterplot. (pg. 29-31)

23. Draw a **scatterplot** below depicting a negative correlation. Also write a **correlation coefficient** that could correspond to your scatterplot. (pg. 29-31)

24. Draw a **scatterplot** below depicting a set of data with no correlation. Also write a **correlation coefficient** that could correspond to your scatterplot. (pg. 29-31)

25. Explain why **correlation DOES NOT equal causation**. Create your own example, similar to the one in the book, on page 31. (pg. 31-32)



26. Explain how **experiments** help to clarify cause and effect. (what do experiments enable researchers to do?) (pg. 34)

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27. For each of the following terms, (parts of an experiment), explain the term and give an example of how it relates to experiments. (pg. 34-36)

<u>Aspect of an experiment</u>	<u>Explanation</u>	<u>Example</u>
Random assignment		
Double-blind procedure		
Placebo effect		
Experimental group/condition		
Control group/condition		
Independent variable		
Dependent variable		
Confounding variables		

28. Explain the following *measures of central tendency*, and calculate the value based on the following numbers, (pg. 37-38):

77 63 89 90 68 84 81

- **Mean:**
- **Median:**
- **Mode:**

29. Which measure of central tendency would be impacted most by an extreme score (outlier)?

30. What are *measures of variance* (pg. 39)?

31. Explain **standard deviation**, (pg. 39).

32. Calculate the following values based on the numbers below:

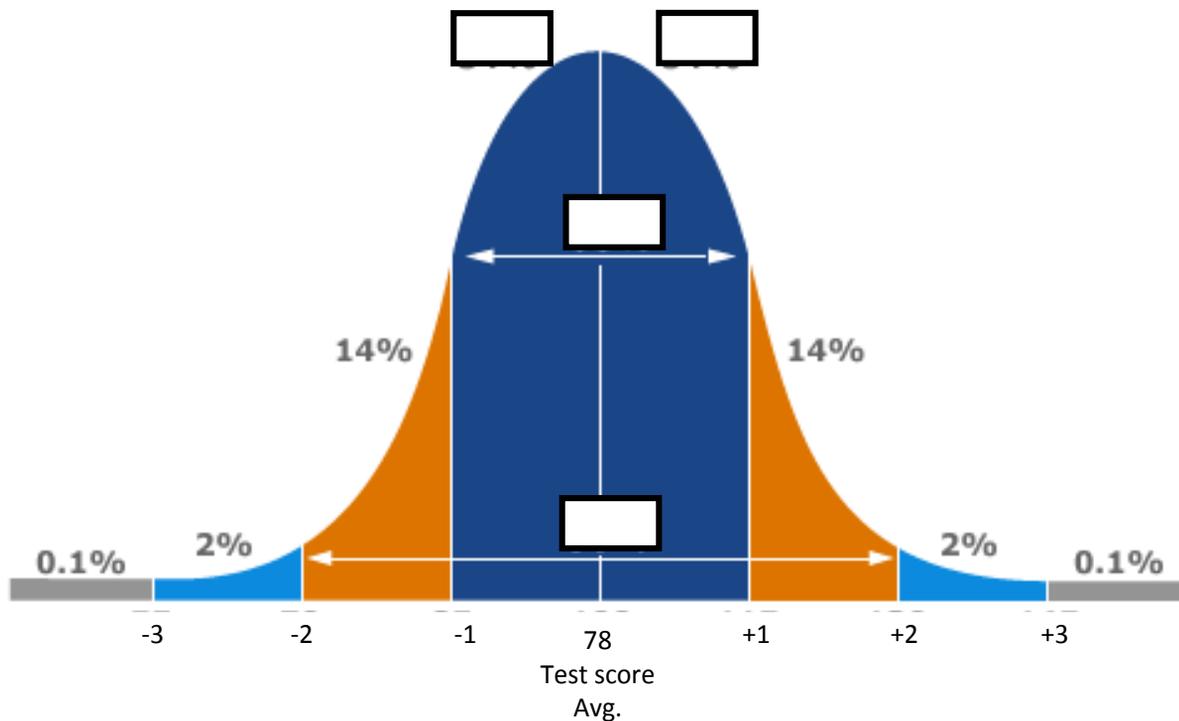
77 63 89 90 68 84 81

- range:
- Standard deviation:

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (X - \bar{X})^2}{N}}$$

where S = the standard deviation of a sample,
 Σ means "sum of,"
 X = each value in the data set,
 \bar{X} = mean of all values in the data set,
 N = number of values in the data set.

33. Label the normal bell curve depicted below. (reference the diagram on pg. 40)



Use the following information to answer the subsequent questions:

Ms. Johnson's class data from a recent math test fell along a normal distribution curve. The average score was 78, with a standard deviation of 7.

34. Johnny scored a 92 on the test. How many standard deviations above the mean was his score?
35. Sally scored one standard deviation below the mean. What is her score?
36. Lisa scored in the 97.5th percentile of scores. What is her score?
37. What principles can guide our making generalizations from samples and deciding whether differences are significant? (pg. 40-41)

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38. What does it mean to say that results from a study have **statistical significance**? Explain thoroughly. (pg. 41)

39. Does behavior depend on one's **culture** and gender? Explain citing examples from the book and your own life if possible. (pg. 43)

40. Why do researchers study animals and is it ethical to do so? Explain referencing examples in the book. (pg. 44-45)

41. What are the main ethical principals psychologists are urged to consider and implement in research? (make sure to discuss **informed consent** as well as the need to **debrief**) (pg. 45)

42. Is psychology ever free of value judgements? Explain your reasoning. (pg. 46)