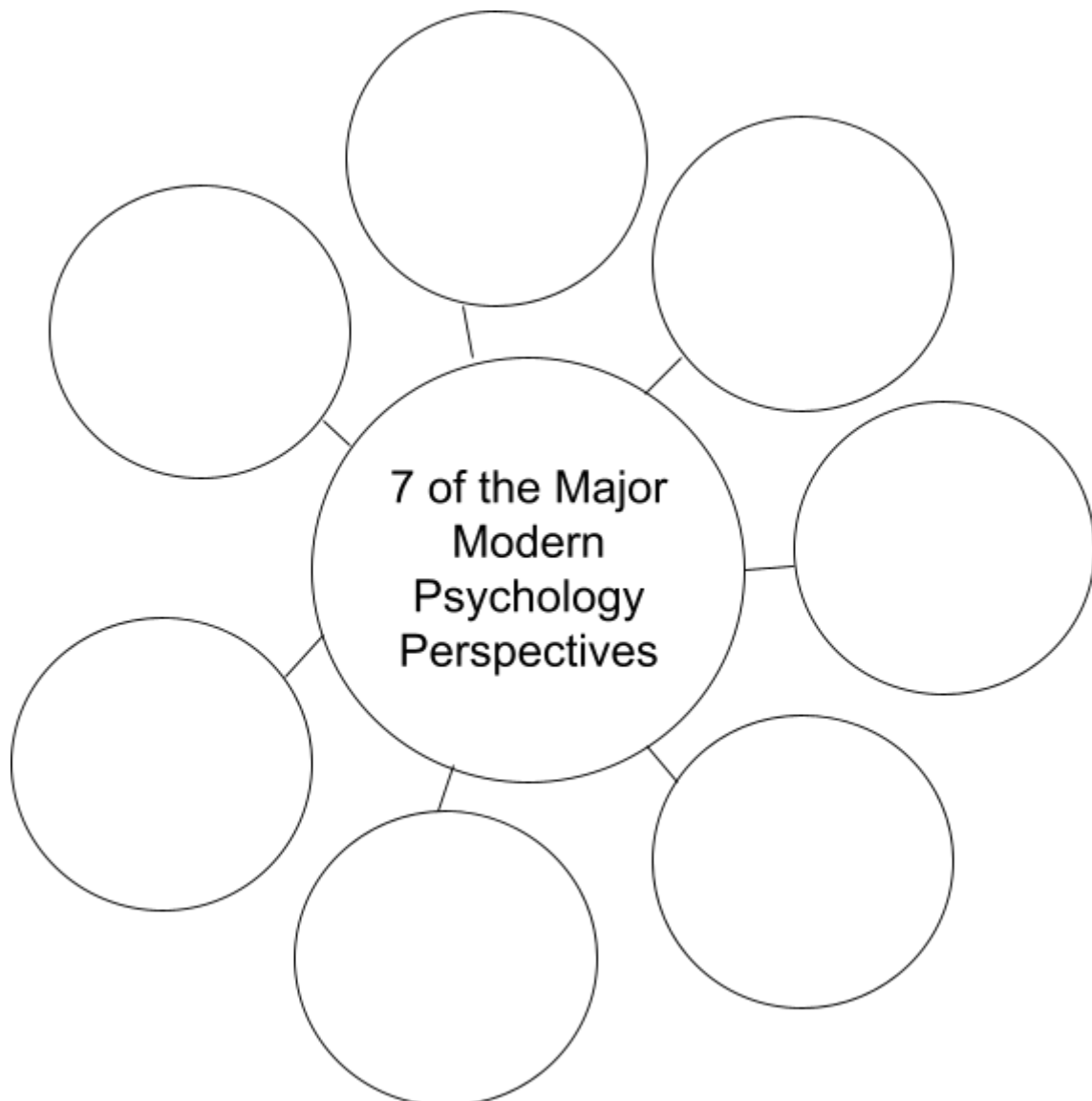


0.1 - Definition of Psychology, Scientific Attitude, and Psych Perspectives**Psychology -** _____

_____**Critical Thinking -** _____

1. Do you think Critical Thinking has always been a part of Psychology? Why or why not?

Briefly summarize the 7 main Psych Perspectives in this chart



0.2 Importance of Psychological Science

Hindsight Bias - _____

Confirmation Bias - _____

Belief Perserverance - _____

Overconfidence - _____

Tendency to perceive patterns - _____

1. How does this example illustrate Hindsight Bias?

“After the game, we credit the coach if a “gutsy play” wins the game, and criticize the same “stupid play” if it doesn’t work”

2. Explain a time you witnessed or displayed overconfidence

3. Write HB, CB, BP, O or TPP for each scenario, explaining if it describes Hindsight Bias, Confirmation Bias, Belief Perseverance, Overconfidence, or Tendency to Perceive Patterns (may use multiple)

_____. Karl is flipping a coin to pass the time. For the last ten flips it has come up heads. He predicts that his eleventh flip will also be heads and is right!

_____. Bruce is a sports writer for the high school newspaper. On Friday afternoon he is confident that the soccer team will win, but on Tuesday publishes a long story with all of the reasons why he knew that the team was sure to lose the state championship game.

_____. Bruce is a sports writer for the high school newspaper. Before the championship game, Bruce only looks up sources/info that supports his belief that his school's team is destined to win the state championship game.

_____. Janelle, a senior in high school with a 3.0 GPA is filling out her college applications. When asked by her friends and family what schools she is applying to and what schools she thinks she will get into, she lists Princeton, Harvard, Yale, and Stanford and says she thinks she will get into all of them, except Harvard, which is her reach school.

_____. Shreya and Steve break up. Their classmate, Iram, tells her mother that she knew this relationship was never gonna work from the start.

_____. Fiona, a student in your class, is certain the earth is flat even though you have spent two days in class with various pieces of evidence/science/etc. proving that the earth is indeed round

0.3 - The Scientific Method

Scientific Method - _____

Peer Reviewers - _____

Theory - _____

Hypothesis - _____

Falsifiability - _____

Operational Definition - _____

Peer Reviewers - _____

Case Study - _____

Naturalistic Observation - _____

Survey - _____

1. Write a hypothesis from your own life (using the proper if; then format)
2. Why is it essential to operationally define variables in a study?
3. How could you operationally define the following variables?
 - a. Addition to social media
 - b. Intelligence
 - c. Sleep Deprivation
 - d. Illness
 - e. Caffeine consumption
 - f. Overeating
 - g. Good Music
4. Why is replication so important in the research process?
5. How can the phrasing of a survey question affect the responses given by those surveyed?
6. How would you draw a random sample of participants if you were surveying
 - a. Your High School Classmates
 - b. Music Listeners

Representative Sample - _____ _____ _____ Random Sample - _____ _____ _____ Wording Effects - _____ _____ _____ Sampling Bias - _____ _____ _____ Convenience Sampling - _____ _____ _____ Population - _____ _____ _____ _____	7. Determine if the following are Theories (T) or Hypothesis (H) _____. Freshman carry more books than seniors _____. When smoking cigarettes, teens are more likely to recall geometry proofs _____. Increased in television viewing results in decreased attention _____. Flu vaccinations increase the risk of developing the flu _____. Dogs see in color 8. Determine which non-experimental method would be best utilized in each case: Case Study (CS), Naturalistic Observation (NO), or Survey (S). _____. A principal wants to determine whether she should use the building funds for a renovated student courtyard or a faculty exercise room _____. An army doctor wants to see how soldiers are handling the transition back to civilian life _____. A parent is curious to know how their child behaves at daycare _____. A researcher is interested to know what groups choose to sit together in the cafeteria _____. The athletic department is trying to determine which new sport to offer next year
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0.4 Types of Research

Correlational Research - _____ _____ _____ The variable/letter that measures the strength of a correlation _____. This is known as the _____ Range of this is from _____ to _____ Positive Correlation - _____ _____ Negative Correlation - _____ _____	1. Name 2 Examples of a Positive Correlation - one should be from the notes/text, the other from your life. 2. Name 2 Examples of a Negative Correlation - one should be from the notes/text, the other from your life. 3. Those who experience mental illness are more likely to be smokers. a. Is this a positive or negative correlation?
--	---

Scatterplot - _____

Sketch one below:

Directionality Problem - _____

Third Variable Problem - _____

Illusory Correlation - _____

Experiment - _____

Experimental Group - _____

Control Group - _____

Random Assignment - _____

b. Why?

4. Draw a Scatterplot illustrating the relationship between smoking and mental illness:

5. Can you say mental illness causes smoking? Why or why not?

6. What do you need to keep in mind regarding correlation and causation?

7. Give a real life example of an illusory correlation.

8. A hypothesis is thought of as a prediction that if one thing happens (IV) then another thing will also happen (DV). Can you identify the IV and the DV in these situations?

a. Sleep Improves Memory

IV:

DV:

b. Relationship between smiling and number of friends

IV:

DV:

Single Blind Procedure - _____

Double Blind Procedure - _____

Placebo - _____

Placebo Effect - _____

Independent Variable - _____

Dependent Variable - _____

Confounding Variable - _____

Social Desirability Bias - _____

Validity - _____

9. The text presents studies on the relationship between increased worldwide smartphone use and increasing mental health issues among teenage girls. Working within that scenario, develop a hypothesis to show how the following terms would apply in an original experimental design that you create:

a. Hypothesis

b. Experimental Group

c. Control Group

d. Random Assignment

e. Independent Variable

f. Dependent Variable

g. Confounding Variables

10. Read the pairs of variables to see whether the correlation is Positive (P) or Negative (N)

a. The average US household income: number of vacations per year

b. The illiteracy rate: the presence of pre-kindergarten education programs

c. The number of hours spent commuting to and from work; the amount of dinners cooked at home from scratch

d. Hours spent learning a skill; proficiency in the skill

11. Explain why you would have more confidence in a prediction based on a correlation of -0.75

rather than one based on +.50

0.5 Research Design and Ethics

Quantitative Research - _____

Qualitative Research - _____

APA and IACUC guidelines on Animal Research:

Guidelines for Human Research:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Confederate - _____

Institutional Review Board - _____

- 1. What's the difference between quantitative research and qualitative research?
- 2. Why do psychologists sometimes use animals in studies versus studies involving humans?
- 3. Read each situation below and decide which ethical guideline is not being followed. Mark your answers in the blank. More than one answer may apply.

Informed Consent (IC)
Protection from physical or emotional harm (H)
Confidentiality (C)
Debriefing (D)

- 1. A teacher in your school gives you a mandatory anonymous drug use survey to complete in class and tells you she cannot let you know why you are completing the survey because it would throw off her results.
- 2. You agree to participate in an experiment that is designed to measure your ability to lie in various circumstances. Under the direction of the researcher, you make statements to your mother, your best friends, and your favorite teacher. The guilt you feel after lying to these influential and important people has you questioning your morals and values.
- 3. At the conclusion of a study testing memory and mood, you are released by the researcher, paid a small fee, and thanked for your time.

	4. A researcher is interested in studying how young children learn to read. She does not speak to the parents but consults the principal of the elementary school and visits the first grade classroom to videotape the students as they participate in a reading exercise. 5. You are appointed to serve on the IRB at the research university where you teach and will be screening research proposals to safeguard participant's well-being. A proposal is presented in which a researcher will be gathering data on the correlation between divorce and alcohol use disorder in celebrities. The proposal lists the research methodology, the sample population, and the manner in which the results of the study will be communicated. The researcher intends to write an article for a journal in the field and also publish the results of the study in an entertainment magazine. He feels that if people know the actual names of the participants, they may take the results more seriously and so he intends to list the names in the entertainment article.
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0.6 Statistical Reasoning

Descriptive Statistics - _____ _____ _____ _____ Measures of Central Tendency Mean - _____ _____ Formula: _____ Median - _____ _____ Formula: _____ Mode - _____ _____ Formula: _____ Histogram - _____ _____ _____ _____	1. Which measure of central tendency (mean, median, mode) is the most impacted by outliers? 2. 2, 15, 9, 7, 12, 15, 3 a. Mean? b. Median? c. Mode? d. Range? 3. What would a large standard deviation indicate?
---	--

Sketch one below:

Percentile Rank - _____

Skewed Distribution - _____

Sketch a negatively skewed distribution below:

Sketch a positively skewed distribution below:

Regression towards the mean - _____

Range - _____

Formula: _____

Standard Deviation - _____

Bimodal Distribution - _____

Sketch One Below

4. What percentage of scores in a data set fall within the first, second, and third standard deviations?
5. Assume a normal curve forms with a standard deviation of 10 and a mean of 140.
 - a. Within what standard deviation will most of the scores fall?
 - b. If a student scores a 155, within which standard deviation will that score fall?
6. Assume your class took a final exam in psychology in which the scores produced a normal curve with a mean score of 80 and a standard deviation of 5.
 - a. 68% of the scores on the final exam would fall between _____ and _____
 - b. If a student scores within two standard deviations from the mean, what is the possible range of the student's score?
 - c. What percentage of students may have scored either higher than 90 or lower than 70?

Inferential Statistics - _____

Meta Analysis - _____

Generalization - _____

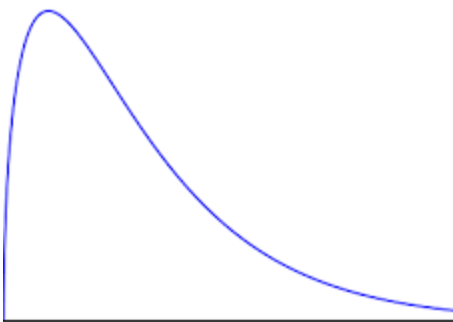
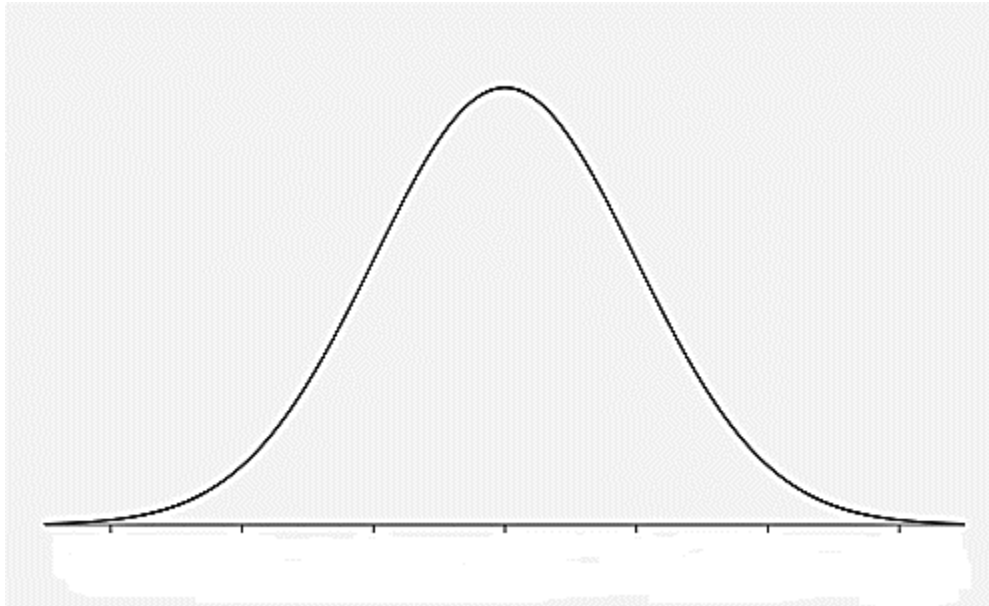
T Test - _____

Null Hypothesis - _____

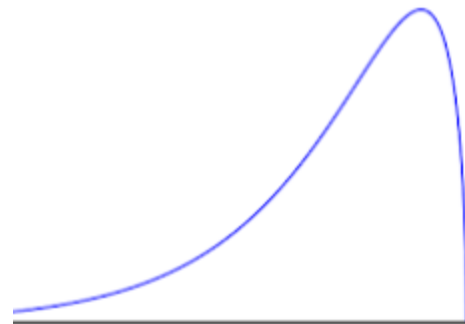
Statistical Significance - _____

Effect Size - _____

Label the Normal Curve Below; Include the Mean, Median, Mode, the 1, 2, and 3rd Z Scores, and the percentages between each Z Score (# of Standard Deviations from the Mean)



What type of Distribution is this?
Label the Mean, Median, and Mode



What type of Distribution is this?
Label the Mean, Median, and Mode