

Chapter 2

Research Methods & Statistics (8-10%)

Essential Question(s)	Core Concept	Textbook	Vocabulary, Key Terms & People Covered
<p>How do Psychologist's develop new knowledge?</p> <p>What is the Scientific Method?</p> <p>What are the different types of psychological research methods?</p> <p>How does ethics play a role in research?</p> <p>What questions can scientific method not answer?</p>	<p>Psychologists, like researchers in all other sciences, use the scientific method to test their ideas empirically</p>	<p>Chapter 2, pgs 27-40</p>	<p>Scientific Method, Empirical Investigation, Theory, 5 steps of the Scientific Method, Hypothesis, operational definitions, independent variable, dependent variable, random presentation, data, experimental method, confounding/extraneous variables, controls, sampling (random assignment), ex post facto, correlational study, correlation coefficient, survey, naturalistic observation, longitudinal study, cross-sectional study, cohort-sequential study, Personal Bias, Expectancy Bias, double-blind study, IRB (Institutaional Review Board), Ethics, Deception, Ethics, Ethical Principles of Psychologists, APA, APS</p>
<p>How do you make sense of the data?</p> <p>What is authentic data?</p>	<p>Statistics are used for 2 major purposes: (1) Descriptively to characterize measurements made on groups or individuals and (2) inferentially to judge whether those measurements are the result of chance.</p>	<p>Chapter 2, pgs 41-56</p>	<p>Descriptive Statistics, Frequency distribution, histogram, descriptive statistics, Measures of Central Tendency, mean, median, mode, Measures of Variability, range, variation, standard deviation, normal distribution, correlation, correlation coefficient, Inferential statistics, random sample, representative sample, significant difference</p>