

Crash Course Psychology #2- Research and Experimentation

1. Explain hindsight bias.
2. How is a theory different from a “hunch”?
3. Once you have your theory and hypothesis in place, what’s the next step?
4. Why is replication of a study so important?
5. What is a case study?
6. Why can case studies sometimes be misleading?
7. What are some of the pros of case studies?
8. What is naturalistic observation?

9. What are the pros and cons of naturalistic observation?
10. What would a survey likely be used for?
11. Why is word choice in a survey/interview so important?
12. How would one get a representative sample?
13. What is correlation?
14. Correlation is NOT causation. Explain this statement.
15. Correlations predict the _____ of cause-and-effect relationships, but they cannot _____ them.
16. What is the purpose of an experiment in psychology?
17. Define Experimental Group-
18. Define Control Group-
19. Define placebo-
20. Define double-blind procedure-
21. Define independent variable-
22. Define dependent variable-
23. Why is it important to get informed consent?