**AP Psychology**

Unit 2 Test review: Research Methods *Modules 4-8 (pages 30-74)*

The key terms, concepts, and contributors from your Unit 2 vocabulary will comprise some of the knowledge you will need to recall for the test; make sure to study those. \*\*Key terms/people\*\*

In addition, the topics below may be the source of questions on your version of the Unit 2 Test:

Module 4-The Need for Psychological Science *Make sure you can explain/apply these terms/concepts:*

Hindsight bias\*\*-

Overconfidence-

Empirical approach\*\*-

Critical thinking\*\*-

How do these concepts suggest that science-based answers & knowledge are more valid than that which is based on intuition & common sense?

What are the 3 components of the scientific attitude? Make sure you can explain/apply each.

Module 5-The Scientific Method & Description *Make sure you can explain/apply these terms/concepts:*

Theory\*\*-

Hypothesis\*\*-

Operational definition\*\*-

Replication\*\*-

Case Study\*\*-

Naturalistic Observation\*\*-

Survey\*\*-

Population\*\*-

Random Sample\*\*-

Identify & explain the steps of the scientific method.

Be able to identify, explain, and apply the 3 ways psychologists can refine and test their theories.

You should be able to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the 3 types of descriptive methods.

Module 6-Correlation & Experimentation *Make sure you can explain/apply these terms/concepts:*

Correlation\*\*

Correlation Coefficient\*\*

Scatterplot\*\*

Illusory Correlation\*\*

Causation-

Experiment\*\*

Random Assignment\*\*

Placebo Effect\*\*

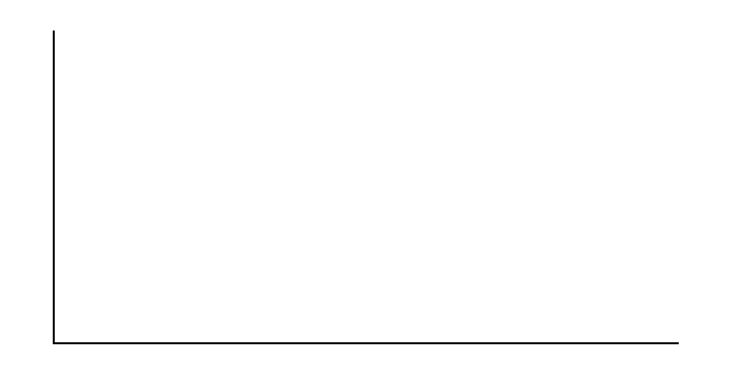
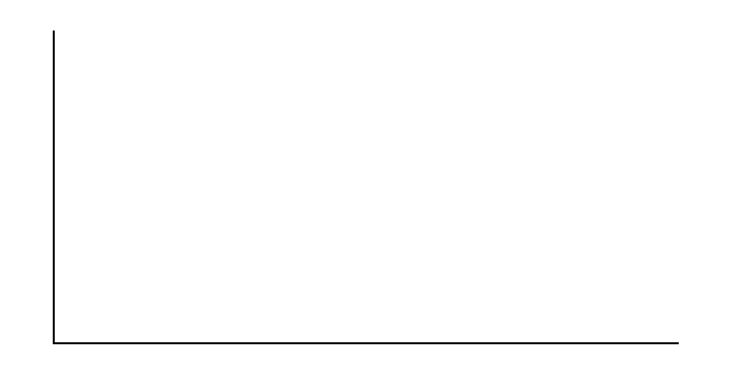
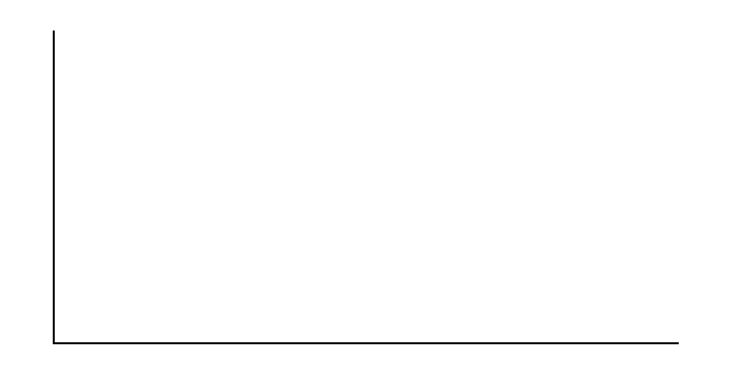
Experimental Group\*\*

Control Group\*\*

Independent Variable\*\*

Dependent Variable\*\*

Draw scatterplots with a correlation of +1.00, -1.00, and 0.00



What type of research method is best used to try to prove a causal relationship between two events/actions/behaviors, etc.? Why would this method be the best?

Module 7-Statistical reasoning in Everyday Life *Make sure you can explain/apply these terms/concepts:*

Descriptive Statistics-

Measure of central tendency-

Mode\*\*-

Mean\*\*-

Median\*\*-

Range\*\*-

Standard Deviation\*\*-

Normal Curve\*\*-

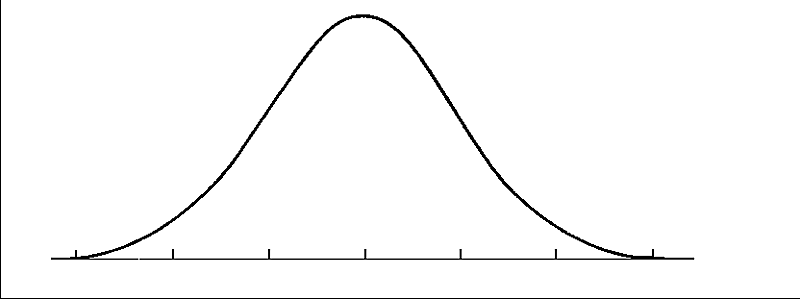
Inferential Statistics-

Statistical Significance\*\*-

Be able to identify (and explain why) which measure of central tendency would be best used in specific situations: determining class rank, batting average, housing values, family income, etc.

What is the most useful standard for measuring how much scores differ from one another? Why is this the most useful?

Diagram what a normal curve (distribution) would look like



What percentage of the scores should fall within 1 standard deviation of the mean? What percentage of scores should fall within 2 standard deviations? 3 standard deviations?

What 3 principles should be remembered when deciding whether we should make generalizations from a sample?

What must a researcher do to determine if there is statistical significance to the findings of his/her experiment?

Module 8-Frequently asked questions about Psychology *Make sure you can explain/apply these terms/concepts:*

Ethics-

Culture\*\*-

Informed Consent\*\*-

Debriefing\*\*-

While experiments conducted in labs can help determine causal relationships, what is 1 major limitation of laboratory experiments? How might a psychologist respond to this criticism?

What things must a researcher do when an experiment involves deception?

How might a psychologists’ personal values and goals influence his/her research?

FRQ review:

Make sure you are familiar with the 3 main research methods psychologists use to test their hypotheses & refine their theories. You will need to be able to apply your understanding of these research methods to a hypothetical scenario. You will also need to be familiar with experimental design AND how to use statistics from research.