**Block 1 Memorization Test – Tuesday, March 1st, during class**

**Review Sheet**

These days, we have easy access to information through our smartphones and computers. And, this semester, your quizzes and exams are open book and open note. To be experts in the discipline of psychology, however, you should have certain terms and information committed to memory. Plus, your life as a psychology major will be made easier by knowing certain terms and information like the back of your hand. Memorization tests give you the opportunity to prove that you know certain core statistics and research methods concepts “by heart”.

During the final class period prior to each exam, I will give the class a 9-question, short answer test. This test is not multiple choice, but *short answer*, and you will have 9 minutes to complete it. As a whole, the test is worth 3% of your final course grade. The only concepts I will test on the block 1 memorization test are below. The questions will be straightforward and short (see sample questions on p.2). There will not be a word box on the actual test, so you’ll have to generate these answers from memory. I would recommend creating flash cards with terms on one side, and definitions and examples on the other side, and testing yourself (and each other!).

Here are the concepts to be tested:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| the four steps of a “true experiment” | random assignment | correlational design | independent variable |
| dependent variable | predictor variable | outcome variable | variable |
| condition or level | qualitative variable | binary variable | quantitative variable |
| between-subjects design | within-subjects design | manipulate | measure |

Here are a few sample questions. The answers are at the bottom. Remember that on the real test, you will not have the word box on p.1, so practice answering these questions without looking at the word box.

1) A researcher manipulates mood and measures creativity in their experiment. Mood can be described as a/an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ variable in this study, which means the manipulated variable that you expect to influence the measured variable.

2) When a researcher assigns different conditions to different participants in an experiment, this experimental design is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ design.

3) Two steps of a true experiment are manipulate an independent variable and measure a dependent variable. The other two required steps are: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4) A researcher measures the outcome variable *year in college* by asking participants to circle freshman, sophomore, junior, or senior. What kind of outcome variable is *year in college*?

5) For a study with a within-subjects design, the researcher assigns each of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the independent variable to each participant in the study.

6) A researcher measures age (in months) and measures weight of a group of infants, to see if older infants are heavier, and how strong this relationship is. What kind of design does this study have?

Answers: *Q1* *independent or predictor, Q2: between-subjects, Q3: random assignment, standardize the procedures,*

*Q4: qualitative Q5: levels; Q6 correlational design*