**Block 2 Memorization Test – Thursday, April 7th, 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 |
| standard deviation (interpretation, not calculation) | confidence interval | p-value | effect size |
| formula for all test statistics | | systematic variation | unsystematic variation |

Here are a few sample questions:

1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are standardized values that can be calculated from your sample data and that represent the practical significance of the relationship between your variables.

2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are differences in the outcome variable explained by differences in or changes in the predictor variable.

3) A researcher gives all participants in a study a measure of psychological well-being at the beginning of e-term (January). Then these participants take an e-term class related to improving one’s overall well-being. At the end of January, all participants complete the same measure of psychological well-being from the beginning of e-term, to see if their well-being had improved. Does this study have a between-subjects or within-subjects design?

4) Age, mood, hair color, t-shirt size, and college major are all examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

*Answers: Q1 effect sizes, Q2 systematic variation, Q3: within-subjects, Q4: variables*