

5. Identify factors that may contribute to illusory correlation and an illusion of control.

unusual event may
BE MISTAKEN FOR
ACCURACY
- only a change / cause.

Generalizing from Instances (pp. 630-634)

6. Distinguish between a population and a sample and explain the importance of using samples.

POP = all members
sample = subset

7. Discuss four important principles in making generalizations about populations on the basis of samples.

- 1) rep sample
- 2) select random
- 3) average on big #
- 4) keep variability down

8. Describe how psychologists make inferences about differences between groups.

- 1) is result real.
- 2) if result is low on variability then you have statistical sig.

Chapter Review

When you have finished reading the chapter, work through the material that follows to review it. Complete the sentences and answer the questions. As you proceed, evaluate your performance for each section by consulting the answers on page 427. Do not continue with the next section until you understand each answer. If you need to, review or reread the appropriate section in the textbook before continuing.

Describing Data (pp. 622-630)

1. A table that depicts the number of individual scores occurring at each equal-sized interval of a

range is called a Frequency
DIST.

2. A bar graph that depicts a frequency distribution is called a histogram

3. The percentage of scores in a distribution that fall below an individual score is that score's 90 percentile

4. The three measures of central tendency are the mean, the median, and the mode

5. The most frequently occurring score in a distribution is called the mode

6. The mean is computed as the sum of all the scores divided by the number of scores.

7. The median is the score at the 50th percentile.

8. In a symmetrical distribution, the three measures of central tendency are likely to be similar (similar/different).

9. The measures of variation include the range and the standard dev.

10. The range is computed as the difference BETWEEN lowest highest score

11. The range provides a(n) crude (crude/accurate) estimate of variation because it is (is/is not) influenced by extreme scores.

12. The standard deviation is a more (more accurate/less accurate) measure of variation than the range. Unlike the range, the standard deviation takes (takes/does not take) into consideration information from each score in the distribution.

13. List the four steps in computing the standard deviation.
- a. calculate the deviation → score + mean
 - b. square deviation
 - c. find mean
 - d. square root mean