14. The bell-shaped distribution that often describes large amounts of data is called the normal curve.

15. In this distribution, approximately 68 percent of the individual scores fall within 1 standard deviation on either side of the ~~mean fall~~ 95 percent of the individual scores.

Calculate what a score of 116 on the normally distributed Wechsler IQ test would mean with regard to percentile rank. (Recall that the mean is 100; the standard deviation is ±15 points. Hint: You might find it helpful to first draw the normal curve.)

50% + 34 = 84

84%

1 S.D. (15 pts) / mean is 100

116 is 1 over

68% is within 1 dev.

34% between 0 + 1

50 below the mean

115 is obtained 84%

16. A graph consisting of points that depict the relationship between two sets of scores is called a scatterplot.

17. A measure of the direction and extent of relationship between two sets of scores is called the correlation coefficient. Numerically, this measure can range from +1.00 to −1.00.

18. When there is no relationship at all between two sets of scores, the correlation coefficient is 0.00. The strongest possible correlation between two sets of scores is either +1.00 or −1.00. When the correlation between two sets of scores is negative, as one increases, the other decrease.

Cite an example of a positive correlation and a negative correlation. Your examples can be drawn from previous chapters of the textbook or can be based on observations from daily life.

An example of positive correlation is

An example of negative correlation is

19. The correlation coefficient Does not (gives/does not give) information about cause-and-effect relationships.

20. A correlation that is perceived but doesn't really exist is called an illusory correlation.

21. When we believe a relationship exists between two things, we are most likely to recall instances that confirm (confirm/disconfirm) our belief.

22. That average results are more typical than extreme results is expressed in the phenomenon of regression to the mean.

Generalizing from Instances (pp. 630–634)

23. All of the cases in a total group make up a population.

List four important principles in generalizing from samples to populations.

a. Rep are better than Biased

b. Random sequence may not look random

c. large is better

d. less variable better

24. People have a tendency to overgeneralize from unrepresentative but vivid cases.

25. A random sample is one in which each person in the population has = Chance of selection

26. Small samples provide a less