3. Why do psychological studies lack "power" (predictive ability) compared to scientific studies?
4. What are type I and type II (baby with bathwater) errors?

E. STATISTICAL EVALUATION
1. What is statistics (besides being a serious stressor)?
2. What is frequency distribution?
3. What is a so-called "normal" or bell-shaped curve?
4. Give the mode, median, and mean for the following scores:
   10, 12, 13, 13, 14, 15,
5. What is "variance"?
6. What does standard deviation show?
7. How does inferential statistics differ from descriptive?

PSYCHOLOGY PAPER CHECKLIST

A Checklist.

PREWORK
____ 1. Think of a subject area you’d like to research.
____ 2. Formulate a hypothesis and a hypothesis projection.
____ 3. Go to the library: See if anyone else has already done this research!
____ 4. Figure out a way to measure the data.
____ 5. Assemble your materials.

THE PAPER
____ A. BACKGROUND
   What you’re researching. Was there previous research?
____ B. HYPOTHESIS
   What you’re testing and your predicted result
____ C. MATERIALS
   What did you use
____ D. DATA
   1. Research design
   2. Data collection
   3. Analysis methods to be used (stats).
   4. Methods to control for research bias, correct for errors.
____ E. CONCLUSION
   What would your conclusion be based upon?
____ F. QUAL/FOLLOW-UP
   Were there limitations to your study? What should come next

Psychology Project Presentation Revised Rubric

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The topic will yield results of psychological value</td>
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<td>2. The presentation appears well-researched</td>
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<td>3. The content of the presentation is appropriate/accurate</td>
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<td>4. The presentations shows an understanding of the topic</td>
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<td>5. The presentation gets the listener’s attention</td>
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<td>6. The presenter “presents” and doesn’t just read</td>
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<td>7. Visuals add to, but don’t become, the presentation</td>
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