

Hindsight Bias	Tendency to believe after learning an outcome, that one would have foreseen it (“I-knew-it-all-along” phenomenon)
Critical Thinking	Thinking that doesn't blindly accept arguments or conclusions; Examines assumptions and evidence and assesses conclusions before accepting them
Theory	An explanation using an integrated set of principles that organizes observations and predicts behaviours or events
Hypothesis	A testable prediction (often implied by a theory)
Operational Definition	(non-universal) One's own definition of HOW something (measurable) can be measured
Replication	Repeating (only) the essence of a research study to see whether the basic findings extend to other participants/circumstances
Case Study	Observation technique where one person is studied in depth in the hope of revealing universal principals
Survey	Technique for determining the attitudes and behaviours of people usually by questioning a representative/random sample of them
False Consensus Effect	Tendency to overestimate the extent to which others share our beliefs and behaviours
Population (not national studies)	All cases in a group from which samples may be chosen for study
Random Sample	A sample that fairly represents a population because each member has an equal chance of inclusion
Naturalistic Observation	Observing and recording behaviour in naturally occurring situations without trying to manipulate/control the situation
Correlation	The extent/how closely two factors increase or decrease together; how well one factor predicts the other
Corellation Coefficient	The mathematical expression of the relationship of two factors ranges from -1 to 1
Scatterplot	Data points put on a graph representing the values of two variables A lot of scatter = little correlation Little scatter = high correlation
Illusory Correlation	The perception of a relationship where none exists
Experiment	The experiment is carried out to verify, refute, or validate a hypothesis.
Double-Blind Procedure	A double blind study is one in which neither the participants nor the experimenters know who is receiving a particular treatment. This is used to prevent bias in research results.
Placebo	A harmless pill, medicine, procedure prescribed more for a psychological benefit to the patient than for any physiological effect.
Experimental Condition	This is also called the condition. One of the distinct states of affairs or values of the independent variable for which the dependent variable is measured in order to carry out

