Week 1

Problems in experiments;

- **Extraneous variables**; variables that get in the way and affect results
- **Preceding circumstances**; no two people act in the same way

Statements can be;

- **Synthetic**; (true/false) GOOD
- **Analytic**; (always true, e.g., I am or am not going to attend this lecture) NOT GOOD
- **Contradictory**; (always false, e.g., I am and am not going to attend this lecture) NOT GOOD

Induction; The taking of particular examples and creating a general, theoretical statement

Deduction; To test an hypothesis

Week 2

Scales of measurement

- **Nominal scale;** is simply a set of category labels, identifying some things as different or the same as others (e.g., male/female, football jersey numbers)
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- **Ordinal scale;** orders a variable (e.g., colours in order of liking) but the difference between the orders doesn't necessarily mean anything
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- **Interval scale;** orders a variable AND the difference between the orders has a legitimate meaning (e.g, temperature).

- **Ratio scale;** orders a variable, the difference between the orders has a legitimate meaning AND it has a true "zero point" (unlike temperature, where 0° is assigned arbitrarily) -time and weight

Population – the entire set of "data" you're interested in collecting= σ

Sample – A part of the population which can be practically obtained=S