

	Never heard of!	Can attempt to define	Can give accurate definition	Can attempt to apply to a question	Can confidently apply to a question
RESEARCH METHODS					
laboratory experiments					
laboratory experiments strengths and limitations					
field experiments					
field experiments strengths and limitations					
natural experiments.					
natural experiments strengths and limitations					
quasiexperiments					
quasiexperiments strengths and limitations					
Observations					
Observations strengths and limitations					
naturalistic and controlled observation					
covert and overt observation					
participant and non-participant observation					
Self-report techniques. Questionnaires					
Questionnaires strengths and limitations					
Self-report techniques. Interviews					
Interviews strengths and limitations					
structured and unstructured interviews					
Correlations.					
Correlations strengths and limitations					
Analysis of the relationship between co-variables					
The difference between correlations and experiments					
Content analysis.					
Content analysis strengths and limitations					
Case studies.					
Case studies strengths and limitations					

SCIENTIFIC PROCESS					
	Never heard of!	Can attempt to define	Can give accurate definition	Can attempt to apply to a question	Can confidently apply to a question
Aims: stating aims					
the difference between aims and hypotheses					
Hypotheses					
directional and non-directional Hypotheses					
Sampling: the difference between population and sample					
random Sampling					
systematic Sampling					
stratified Sampling					
opportunity Sampling					
volunteer Sampling					
implications of sampling techniques, including bias and generalisation					
Pilot studies and the aims of piloting					
Experimental designs					
repeated measures designs					
independent groups designs					
matched pairs designs					
Observational design					
behavioural categories					
event sampling					
time sampling					
Questionnaire construction					
open and closed questions					
design of interviews					
manipulation and control of variables					
independent, dependent					
extraneous					
confounding					
operationalisation of variables					
Control					
random allocation					
counterbalancing					
randomisation					
standardisation.					
Demand characteristics					
investigator effects					
Ethics					

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the role of the British Psychological Society's code of ethics					
ethical issues in the design and conduct of psychological studies					
dealing with ethical issues in research					
The role of peer review in the scientific process					
The implications of psychological research for the economy.					
Reliability across all methods of investigation					
Ways of assessing reliability: test-retest					
Ways of assessing reliability: interobserver;					
improving reliability					
Types of validity across all methods of investigation					
face validity					
concurrent validity					
ecological validity					
temporal validity					
Assessment of validity					
Improving validity					
Features of science: objectivity					
Features of science: the empirical method;					
Features of science: replicability					
Features of science: falsifiability					
Features of science: theory construction					
Features of science: hypothesis testing					
Features of science: paradigms and paradigm shifts					
Reporting psychological investigations					
Sections of a scientific report: abstract					
Sections of a scientific report: introduction					
Sections of a scientific report: method					
Sections of a scientific report: results					

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Sections of a scientific report: discussion					
Sections of a scientific report:referencing.					
DATA HANDLING AND ANALYSIS					
Quantitative and qualitative data					
the distinction between qualitative and quantitative data collection techniques.					
Primary and secondary data					
meta-analysis					
Descriptive statistics					
measure of central tendency – mean					
measure of central tendency – median					
measures of central tendency – mode					
calculation of mean, median mode					
measure of dispersion; range					
measure of dispersion; standard deviation					
calculation of range					
calculation of percentages					
positive, negative and zero correlations					
Presentation and display of quantitative data: graphs					
Presentation and display of quantitative data: tables					
Presentation and display of quantitative data: scattergrams					
Presentation and display of quantitative data: bar charts.					
normal distributions					
skewed distributions					
Analysis and interpretation of correlation, including correlation coefficients.					
Levels of measurement: nominal,					
Levels of measurement: ordinal					
Levels of measurement: interval					
Content analysis and coding					

Thematic analysis					
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INFERENTIAL STATISTICS					
Introduction to statistical testing; the sign test					
Probability and significance					
use of statistical tables and critical values in interpretation of significance					
Type I errors.					
Type II errors.					
Factors affecting the choice of statistical test, including level of measurement and experimental design.					
When to use Spearman's rho,					
When to use Pearson's r,					
When to use Wilcoxon,					
When to use Mann-Whitney,					
When to use related t-test,					
When to use unrelated t-test					
When to use Chi-Squared test.					