

I. numbers, or the way the design of

Psychology, Behaviorism



I.

Valid Data a) Submit the URL's for at least three Internet sources of information on the definition/description of valid data that you have studied.

More than three would be good! ?.

Sagor, Richard.

(n. d.). Guiding School Improvement With Action Research. ASCD.

17 January 2018. Retrieved from <http://www.ascd.org/>

publications/books/100047/chapters/ Valid-and-Reliable-Data-Collection-Plan. aspx.

Reineke, Martha. (n. d.).

Exploring Reliability in Academic Assessment.

CHFA SOA. Retrieved from <https://chfasoa.uni.edu/reliabilityandvalidity.htm>

. Reliability and Validity.

(n. d.). UC Davis. Retrieved from [http://psc.dss.](http://psc.dss.ucdavis.edu/sommerb/sommerdemo/intro/validity.htm)

ucdavis.edu/sommerb/sommerdemo/intro/validity.htm b) Submit

your explanation of valid data; one or two paragraphs should be adequate

to demonstrate your knowledge.

Valid data is data that is true and

measures what it claims it is going to measure (Reineke (n.

d.) . Valid data can be broken down into two parts: internal and external.

Internal data is the way data is collected and or the purpose of the data.

The second is external data. This is data that covers all grounds; all aspects (“

Reliability & Validity,” n.

d.). c) Explain when data would be invalid and provide an example or two. ? Data would be invalid if there are not enough numbers, or the way the design of the test does not measure what it's supposed to. Data can also be invalid if it only measures certain ages, certain ethnicities, or certain places (Reineke (n. d.). II.

Reliable Data ? a) Submit the URL's for at least three Internet sources of information on the definition/description of reliable data that you have studied. More than three would be good! ?. Reliability and Validity. (n. d.).

UC Davis. <http://psc.dss.ucdavis.edu/sommerb/sommerdemo/intro/validity.htm>. Trochim, William.

(2006). Reliability. Web Center for Social Research Methods. 17 January 2018.

Retrieved on <https://www.socialresearchmethods.net/kb/reliable.php>. b)

Submit your explanation of reliable data; one or two paragraphs should be adequate to demonstrate your knowledge.

? Reliable data is data that produces the same results. There are different types of assessments that produce reliable data: administering the same test twice that produces similar results, administering different tests with the same type of questions that produce the same results, or test items alone that have the same types of questions produce similar results. The essential key is that no matter how assessments are given, results are always the same (Reliability (n. d.). .

c) Explain when test data would be considered unreliable, and provide an example or two. ? Data can be unreliable if it is incomplete or inconsistent. Data can be unreliable if it is incomplete. If data is incomplete then it would be deemed false. Data can also be unreliable if it is not consistent meaning different subjects that are not put together but are actually the same thing (Reliability & Validity (n.

d.). III. Test Bias .

a) What is test bias? ? Test bias is when a test can be deemed unfair. It can be deemed unfair for various reasons, such as the format of the test. It can cater to only certain minority groups who will score high, while other groups will score low. Items can also function differently for different cultural backgrounds. Some may have learned the content some may have not.

In short, a test can be biased based on content, structure, or groupings: test items do not connect/relate to a certain topic (Price, Warner, Yoon, 2014)..

b) Provide the URL for two or more web sites you have explored that discuss bias in tests.

? Price Chris, Warner Russell, & Yoon Meyeongsun. (2014). Exploring the various interpretations of " Test Bias". Cultural Diversity and Ethnic Minority Psychology, 20(40), 570-582. doi: 10.

1037/ a0036503 . Test Bias. (2015).

The Glossary of Education Reform. 18 January 2018. Retrieved from <http://edglossary.org/test-bias/>.

c) List at least three types of

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bias and provide a brief definition for each type. ? Construct bias- A test that measures what is supposed to measure. Content bias- A test that caters to a specific ethnic group more than it does others Predictive bias- A test that does not predict all ethnic group outcomes equally. IV.

Types of Assessments ? Provide your explanation of the following types of assessments. Two or three sentences on each would be adequate, but to receive credit for your response you must also provide a specific example.

I. . a) Performance-based assessment- a broad test based on a particular unit or standard that requires critical thinking. An example is a portfolio that demonstrates all learning and compiles all assignments in a course of study. ? b) Ability test- A test that measure strengths & weakness of a person.

An example of an ability test is a IQ test. ? c) Aptitude test- An intelligence test that measures through verbal communication and numbers.

An example test would be a numerical test that covers stats, graphs, and figures. . d) Personality test- A test that measures people's personality and behavior c) IQ test- measures a person's intelligence, processing skills. d) Criterion-referenced test - measures students skills on a specific standard (ex: CCSS standard. An example is a teacher or collaborative learning team generated test..

e) Norm-referenced test- measure students as a whole of the national average scores. An example would be a high stakes test.. f)

Formative assessment - An assessment used to check for understanding after

something has been taught (a specific standard, objective, goal). g)

Summative assessment - An assessment given after multiple lessons or units have been taught or at the end of the year ? V. Quantitative & Qualitative

Data a) What is the difference between quantitative and qualitative data? ?

The difference between Quantitative and Qualitative data is

Qualitative measures data without numbers, through questioning and how things are naturally, Quantitative measures data with numbers (Saul, 2017).

b) Provide the URL's for three valid and reliable web sites on the topic that you have read and comprehend.

?. Quantitative and Qualitative Research Methods. (n. d.). Skills You Need.

19 January 2018. Retrieved from <https://www.skillsyouneed.com/learn/quantitative-and-qualitative.html>.

McLeod, Saul.

(2017). Qualitative vs Quantitative. Simply Psychology. 18 January 2018.

Retrieved from [https://www.](https://www.simplypsychology.org/qualitative-quantitative.html)

[simplypsychology.org/qualitative-quantitative.html](https://www.simplypsychology.org/qualitative-quantitative.html). c)

Formulate and provide examples of two questions that would be used to collect quantitative data for a research project in your major / program of

study. ? 1. Are students being taught appropriate curriculum to succeed

on standardized tests? 2. What topics in tests are receiving low achievement and what topics in tests are receiving high achievement? d) Formulate

and provide examples of two questions that would be used to collect

qualitative data for a research project in your major / program of study.

? 1. A needs assessment: Are students receiving the needs necessary to succeed in school? What school approaches are being done to ensure every student has the opportunity to succeed? 2. School Culture: What is the school environment like at our school? Is it different from other school environments? How? VI. Empirical Research a) What is an empirical study? ? An Empirical study is research that is done through observation or experience to solve a question or experiment (Sociological Research (n. d.). b) How is a meta-analysis different from an empirical study? ? A meta analysis reviews a study while empirical study is the study itself. Metaanalysis breaks down the study (Haidich, 2010).

c) Provide a brief paragraph explaining how the use of empirical studies is required for this class. ? Empirical studies I see fit for this class is to observe tests and data to ensure that they are valid, reliable, and avoids test bias. d) Provide three APA formatted references for quantitative studies/articles and three for qualitative studies in your major / program of study. ? Haidich A. B. (2010).

Meta-analysis in medical research. Hippokratia, 14(1). doi: PMCC3049418. Psychology: Finding Empirical Studies. (n.

d.). Modesto Junior College. 18 January 2018. <http://libguides.mjc.edu/empiricalresearch> Sociological Research Methods: Empirical Research. (n.

d.). J. Murrey Atkins Library. 18 January 2018. <https://guides.library.uncc.edu/c.php?g=173030&p=1143848> VII. Excel Spreadsheet ?

Demonstrate that you can build and use a simple APA format spreadsheet.

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You are going to need this skill to complete ModuleSeven. You may have someone show you how to do this, but all of the work must be your own. Use your spreadsheet to calculate the means for the height of males and the height of females in a class. The data is provided below.

Save the spreadsheet as a PDF and insert it into the document. Ms. Smith's 6th grade class:
 Height of male student in inches: 61, 62, 60, 59, 65, 60, 59, 61, 62, 63
 Height of female students in inches: 61, 63, 65, 68, 60, 67, 66, 64,

63, 61 VIII. Statistics . a) Define " Statistics" using your own words, and explain why they are important to educators. ? Statistics is data that is looked at and communicated to form goals and objectives. Statistics rely on accurate numbers and what those numbers measure (What are Statistics, (n.

d.). Statistics are usually communicated through graphs and tables (What are Data and Stats, 2018).. b) Provide the URLs for three web sites you used to create your own understanding of the meaning of the word " statistics." ? Hebl, Mikki.

(n. d.). What are Statistics? Online Stat Book. Retrieved from http://onlinestatbook.com/2/introduction/what_are.html.

What are Data and what are Statistics?. (2018).

Elon University. 19 January 2018. Retrieved from <http://elon.libguides.com/data>.

What are Statistics. (n. d.

). Australian Bureau of Statistics. Retrieved from <http://www.abs.gov>.

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au/websitedbs/a3121120.nsf/home/statistical+language+-

+what+are+statistics IX. Descriptive Statistics and Inferential Statistics .

a) Define descriptive statistics and define inferential statistics. ? Descriptive statistics describes what we are looking at in data making it easier to understand the data that's in front of us.

Inferential statistics is data that is looked at to make predictions about larger groups or other larger sets of information (Descriptive and Inferential, (n. d.).

b) Write a brief paragraph to explain the difference between Descriptive Statistics and Inferential statistics. ? The difference between descriptive and inferential statistics is how data is used. Descriptive data describes the data being analyzed, providing important details and descriptions but conclusions and predictions are not met. Inferential data takes it a step further in providing more rigorous calculations and making inferences to further the study (Difference Between (n. d.

c) Provide at least three URL's for the site you visited to learn this material. ?. Cole, Nicki. (n.

d). Understanding Descriptive vs. Inferential Statistics. Thought Co. Retrieved from [https://www.thoughtco.](https://www.thoughtco.com/)

[com/understanding-descriptive-vs-inferential-statistics-3026698.](https://www.thoughtco.com/understanding-descriptive-vs-inferential-statistics-3026698) Descriptive and Inferential Statistics. (n. d.).

Laerd Statistics. Retrieved from [https://statistics.laerd.](https://statistics.laerd.com/)

com/statistical-guides/descriptive-inferential-statistics.

php. Differencebetween Descriptive and Inferential Statistics.

(n.

d.) Difference Between. Retrieved from [http://www.](http://www.differencebetween.net/language/words-language/difference-between-descriptive-and-inferential-statistics/X)

[differencebetween.net/language/words-language/difference-between-](http://www.differencebetween.net/language/words-language/difference-between-descriptive-and-inferential-statistics/X)

[descriptive-and-inferential-statistics/X](http://www.differencebetween.net/language/words-language/difference-between-descriptive-and-inferential-statistics/X). Applied Research ? Test &

Measurements is a companion to the Applied Research course. Emphasis is placed on the interpretation and use of tests. Elementary statistical terms and processes are studied. .

a) What are the five chapters of a standard thesis? ? The five chapters of a standard thesis is introduction, literature review, methodology, findings, conclusions (The Layout (n. d.).. b) The knowledge you gain from this course supports which chapter and how? ? The knowledge gained from course will assist in Methodology.

It will help us answer our research question using proper data and information (The Layout, n. d.). . The layout of the Dissertation or Thesis. (n.

d.). Nelson Mandela University. Retrieved from <http://ebeit.mandela.ac.za/ebeit/media/Store/documents/Research%20Guidelines/WritingDissertationThesis/THE-LAYOUT-OF-THE-DISSERTATION-OR-THESIS.pdf>