Scientific Method	Dependent Variable (DV)
Theory	Experiment
Hypothesis	Confounding (extraneous) Variables
Independent Variable (IV)	Controls
Correlational Study	Random Assignment

The measured outcome of a study; the responses of the subjects in the study.	A five-step process for empirical investigation of a hypothesis under conditions designed to control biases and subjective judgments.
A kind of research in which the researcher controls all the conditions and directly manipulates the conditions, including the independent variable.	A testable explanation for a set of facts or observations. In science, a theory is not just speculation or a guess.
Variables, that have an unwanted influence on the outcome of an experiment.	a statement predicting the outcome of a scientific study; a statement describing the relationship among variables in a study.
Constraints that the experimenter places on the experiment to ensure that each subject has the exact same conditions.	A stimulus condition so named because the experimenter changes it independently of all other carefully controlled experimental conditions (cause).
Each subject of the sample has an equal likelihood of being chosen for the experimental group of an experiment.	A type of research that is mainly statistical in nature. Correlation studies determine the relationship (or correlation) between two variables.

Survey	Median
Naturalistic Observation	Mode
Double-blind Study	Correlation
Mean	Correlation Coefficient
	Representative Sample

A measure of central tendency for a distribution, represented by the score that separates the upper half of scores in a distribution from the lower half.	A quasi-experimental method in which questions are asked to subjects.
A measure of central tendency for a distribution, represented by the score that occurs more often than any other.	A research method in which subjects are observed in their natural environment.
A relationship between variables, in which changes in one variable are reflected in changes in the other variable-as in the correlation between a child's age and height.	An experimental procedure in which both researchers and participants are uninformed about the nature of the independent variable being administered.
A number between -1 and +1 expressing the degree of relationship between two variables.	The measure of central tendency most often used to describe a set of data-calculated by adding all the scores and dividing by the number of scores (average).
A sample obtained in such a way that it reflects the distribution of important variables in the larger population in which the researcher are interested-variables such as age, income level, ethnicity, and geographic distribution.	