

Chapter 2

1. Inductive reasoning is using those things seen in everyday scenarios to draw a conclusion due to patterns. An example of inductive reasoning is my best friend has a dog and every time I go to her house the dog has never bitten me. Today I'm going to my friend's house and we'll assume that the dog will not bite because it's never been me in the past.

Deductive reasoning is when a hypothesis is made that leads to a correct conclusion or an incorrect hypothesis is made that leads to an incorrect conclusion. An example of a deductive reasoning is that all human beings bleed red blood. The hypothesis/conclusion is that if you're a human being then if you have a cut you will bleed red blood.

4. The difference between an hypothesis and theory, is an hypothesis is a concept or idea that can be tested to come up with a conclusion that the idea between certain things could possibly be found as true versus a theory which is concrete ideas that have been tested by data and observation to come up with an explanation or conclusion to a developing idea or premise.

An example of a hypothesis is if you eat too much candy you will eventually get cavities and need to go to the dentist to get a filling. Within this hypothesis one would believe that eating too much candy will cause someone to have to go to the

dentist if they do not take care of their teeth by eating healthy. An example of a theory is children who are raised in two family homes are better citizens based on having two parents in the home growing up. A child is then monitored from birth to adulthood to come up with an assessment and collective data to have the theory better explained.

6. The difference between population and sample is usually based on how information is gathered. Population is usually taking a whole number within a group to then base resource and observation to come to a conclusion. When using a sample is taking a portion of the whole number within a group based on observation to come to a conclusion versus the population. Both of these two ways of evaluating a group is often used in statistics for research. Taking a whole population to view religious beliefs to come to a conclusion versus taking only women from the religious group, which would be the sample, to come to a conclusion.

16. When an experiment that was conducted is not fully honest to the person participating in the experiment as to why it's being conducted must then have a debriefing to explain the actual reason for the experiment. This is important to give the person that participated a clear understanding of what the information collected from them will actually be used for and how it may be helpful in further data

collection. The participant in the experiment while being debriefed should also be given ways to search for additional information if needed about the experiment/study.

18.The advantage of case studies is that it can take a single individual or a few persons within a party to conduct research or evaluation on a particular type of situation, scenario, medical condition, or behavioral problem. By studying the individual, a conclusion can be made in regard to different ways of treating the presenting problem or issue. The disadvantage of case studies is that it's based on an individual or a limited number of parties that cannot give a full cause and effect for society. there are many different reasons for a particular outcome that cannot be based on one individual or small group. Due to the fact of gender, race, economic status and even culture can play a role in the result at the time of the experiment.