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VIDEO GUIDE · UNIT 0 · TOPIC 0.2

Peer Review and Replication

Watch the lesson

Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

NOTES: FILL IN THE BLANKS WHILE YOU WATCH

1. In _____, psychologists who specialize in the same area evaluate how a study was conducted before it is published, and may require revisions or reject it.
2. Reviewers ask whether the method was appropriate, whether the sample was large and _____, whether conclusions were supported by the evidence, and whether limitations were acknowledged.
3. Peer reviewers don't repeat the study themselves, so psychologists also rely on _____: repeating a study to see whether the same results are found again; similar results across studies increase confidence in the findings.

CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

1. A paper claims to describe "college students' sleep" but studied only 12 students from one dorm. What would a peer reviewer most likely do?

(A) Repeat the study with more students

(B) Require revisions or reject the paper

(C) Approve it, since the topic is important

(D) Collect new data to fix the results

2. A peer reviewer notes that a study found only a correlation, yet the authors concluded that one variable causes the other. Which review question is the reviewer addressing?

(A) Was the sample large and representative?

(B) Was the study already replicated?

(C) Were the conclusions supported by the evidence?

(D) Was the paper published in a journal?

3. Before a study is published, three psychologists read the manuscript and question its small sample. A year after publication, a lab at another university repeats the study with new participants. These two steps are:

(A) Peer review, then replication

(B) Replication, then peer review

(C) Peer review both times

(D) Meta-analysis, then replication

NOTES

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