

MODULE 4 THE NEED FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE

DID WE KNOW IT ALL ALONG? HINDSIGHT BIAS

- **HINDSIGHT BIAS**, also known as the "*I-knew-it-all-along*" phenomenon. People are more inclined to answer how they felt or acted as they did after the fact than before it has actually taken place.

OVERCONFIDENCE

- We tend to be more confident than correct

PERCEIVING ORDER IN RANDOM EVENTS

- Flipping a coin for heads or tails. Not a 50/50 chance but perceived as being.
- Scientific inquiry can help us sift reality from illusion

THE SCIENTIFIC ATTITUDE: CURIOUS, SKEPTICAL, AND HUMBLE

- Humility is needed to bring awareness of our own vulnerability to error and an openness to surprises and new perspectives.
- Skepticism
- Curiosity

CRITICAL THINKING

- **CRITICAL THINKING** is smart thinking that examines assumptions, assesses the source, discerns hidden values, confirms evidence, and assesses conclusions. Hypothesis are used during Critical Thinking.

BE ABLE TO ANSWER: How does the scientific attitude contribute to critical thinking?

PRACTICE FRQ'S: Name the three components of the scientific attitude. Provide an example to show how each component contributes to the investigation of competing ideas in psychology.