**Name:**

**Classwork 16: Mueller & Dweck (reprise)**

**Importing an Excel File**

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| * I have emailed a file called **PRAISESTUDY2.xls** (a regular old excel file) to your calstatela email account. Download that. That will place this file on your computer. * Upload this file to R Studio. * Turn this file into a data frame by using the “Import Dataset” button. * Then “Browse” for this file and “Open” it. * Before you “Import,” check the code preview. Do you want to give this data frame a different name? If so, now is the time to change it. | 🡨 “Import Dataset”  🡨 “Upload” |

**How should we praise kids?**

1. Remember Mueller and Dweck – they praised kids in two different ways and then checked how they did on a problem set (PS3 is how many questions they answered correctly). There were originally three conditions but this data frame only includes two:
   * Intelligence Praise (“Hey, you did great; you must be so smart!”)
   * Effort Praise (“Hey, you did great; you must have tried hard!”)

Write a word equation that captures their theory.

1. If you were looking at a faceted histogram, what “pattern” would you look for to examine whether **FEEDBACK** explains any of the variation in **PS3**?
2. One of the faceted histograms below is the empirical sample. Can you tell which one it is? What are the black lines? What do you notice about the black lines in the empirical sample?

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1. We now know a lot more about statistics than when we first looked at this study. Now we can actually create a model of PS3 = FEEDBACK + OTHER STUFF. Write the best fitting model in GLM notation here. Label what each part means.
2. Label and in the empirical sample above.
3. When we look at a visualization and think – yeah, this one looks like some of the variation is explained – which parameter estimate best represents the “shift”: or ?
4. Estimate that statistic for all the other histograms in question 3. When you have a shuffled faceted histogram, what are the s typically like?
5. Is it possible to get a like our sample from shuffling? Is it likely?
6. Let’s re-visit the distribution triad now that we know much more about models.