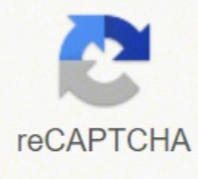




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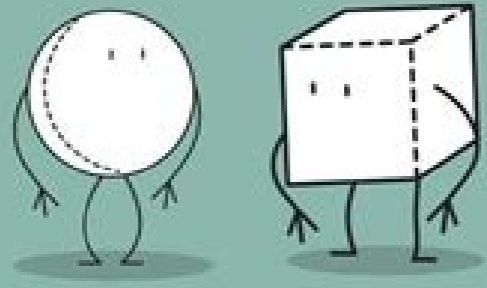
Difference between hypothesis theory and law worksheet

GROUND THEORY VERSUS ETHNOGRAPHY

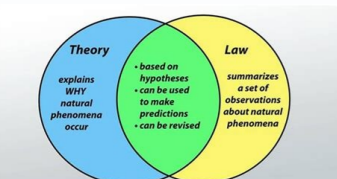
Grounded theory is a methodology that involves developing theory through the analysis of data.	Ethnography is the detailed and systematic study of people and cultures.
Aims to develop theories in relation to the collected data.	Aims to understand a particular culture or community.
Researchers don't consult literature before analyzing data since it may influence their findings.	Ethnographers can consult literature before starting the field work.
Theoretical sampling technique is used.	Purposive sampling method is used.

SUMMARY TABLE 6.6 COMPARING CLASSICAL AND OPERANT CONDITIONING

	Classical Conditioning	Operant Conditioning
Pioneers	Ivan Pavlov John B. Watson	Edward Thorndike B. F. Skinner
Major Terms	Neutral stimulus (NS) Unconditioned stimulus (UCS) Conditioned stimulus (CS) Unconditioned response (UCR) Conditioned response (CR) Conditioned emotional response (CER)	Reinforcers (primary and secondary) Reinforcement (positive and negative) Punishment (positive and negative) Shaping Reinforcement schedules (continuous and partial)
Example	Cringing at the sound of a dentist's drill	A baby cries and you pick it up
Shared Terms	Generalization Discrimination Extinction Spontaneous recovery	Generalization Discrimination Extinction Spontaneous recovery
Major Differences	Learning based on paired associations Involuntary (subject is passive)	Learning based on consequences Voluntary (subject is active and "operates" on the environment)
Order of Effects	NS comes before the UCS	Reinforcement or punishment come after the behavior



THEORY VS LAW WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?



In general, a scientific law is the description of an observed phenomenon. It does not explain why the phenomenon exists or what causes it. The explanation of a phenomenon is called scientific theory. It is a misconception that theories become laws with sufficient research. "In science, laws are an initial place," said Peter Coppinger, associate professor of biology and biomedical engineering at the Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology. "From there, scientists can then ask the questions, 'Why and how?'" Scientific law vs theory and facts Many people think that if scientists find evidence that supports a hypothesis, the hypothesis is updated to a theory and if the theory is found correct, it is updated to a law. But that's not how it works. In fact, facts, theories and laws — as well as hypotheses — are separate parts of the scientific method. Although they can evolve, they are not updated to anything else. "Hypotheses, theories and laws are quite like apples, oranges and kumquats: one cannot grow in another, no matter how much fertilizer and water are offered," according to the University of California. A hypothesis is a limited explanation of a phenomenon; a scientific theory is an in-depth explanation of the observed phenomenon. A law is a statement about an observed phenomenon or a unifying concept, according to Kennesaw State University. "There are four major concepts in science: facts, hypotheses, laws and theories," Coppinger told Live Science. Although scientific laws and theories are supported by a large body of empirical data, accepted by most scientists within this area of scientific study and help unify it, they are not the same thing. "Cows are descriptions — often mathematical descriptions — of the natural phenomenon; for example, Newton's Law of Gravity or Mendel's Independent Assortment Law. These laws simply describe observation. Not how or why they work, Coppinger said, pointed out that the of Gravity was discovered by Isaac Newton in the 17th century. This law mathematically describes how two different bodies in the universe interact with each other. However, Newton's law does not explain what gravity is, or how it works. Only three centuries later, when Albert Einstein developed the Theory of Relativity, is that scientists began to understand what gravity is, and how it works. A "Monton's law is useful to scientists as astrophysicists can use this centenary law to land robots on Mars. But it doesn't explain how gravity works or what it is. Similarly, Mendel's Independent Lucky Law describes how different characteristics are passed from father to son, not how or why it happens," Coppinger said. Another example of the difference between a theory and a law would be the case of Gregor Mendel. Mendel found that two different genetic traits would appear independently of each other in different descent. "However, Mendel knew nothing about DNA or chromosomes. Only a century later is that scientists discovered DNA and chromosomes - the biochemical explanation of Mendel's laws. It was only then that scientists, such as T.H. Morgan working with fruit flies, explained the Independent Lucky Law using the chromosome inheritance theory. Even today, this is the universally accepted explanation (theory) for the Law of Mendel," Coppinger said. The difference between scientific laws and scientific facts is a little harder to define, although the definition is important. The facts are simple and basic observations that have been revealed to be true. The laws are widespread observations on a relationship between two or more things in the natural world. The law can be based on facts and hypotheses tested, according to NASA. For example, "There are five trees in my backyard" is considered a fact because it is a simple statement that can be proved. "The apples fall from the tree in my backyard and not up" is a law describes how two in nature behave that was observed in a certain circumstance. If the circumstances change, then the law would change. For example, in the beginning of the space, the hand can float up the tree instead of down. Laws and mathematics Many scientific laws can be boiled down to a mathematical equation. For example, Newton's Universal Gravity Law states: $F_g = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{d^2}$ G = the universal gravitational constant, which can be measured; m_1 and m_2 are the masses of the two objects, and d = distance between them, according to Ohio State University. Another example of where mathematics influences scientific law © Odds. "My favorite scientific law is © that we live in a probabilistic world, not a deterministic one. With great numbers, the probability always works. The house always wins," said Dr. Sylvia Wassertheil-Smoller, professor at Albert Einstein College of Medicine. We can calculate the probability of an event and we can determine how right we are from our estimate, but there is always a trade-off between accuracy and certainty. This is © for example, we can be 95 percent sure that what we are trying to estimate is within a certain range or we can be more sure, say 99 per cent, that it is within a wider range. As in life in general, we have to accept that there is a trade. "Do the laws change? Just because an idea becomes a law, doesn't mean it can't be changed through © scientific research in the future. The use of the word law by lay people and scientists differ. When most people talk about a law, they mean something that is © Absolute. A scientific law © much more flexible. It may have exceptions, be proven wrong or evolve over time, according to the University of California. "A good scientist © The one who always says, "How can I show myself wrong?" Coppinger said. "As far as the law is concerned Gravity or the Independent Assortment Act, Independent, tests and observations have "adjusted" these laws. Exceptions were found. For example, Newton's Law of Gravity is divided by looking at the Quantum level (subatomic). Mendel's law of independent assortment breaks when the traits are "linked" into the same chromosome. "Additional features of resources

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