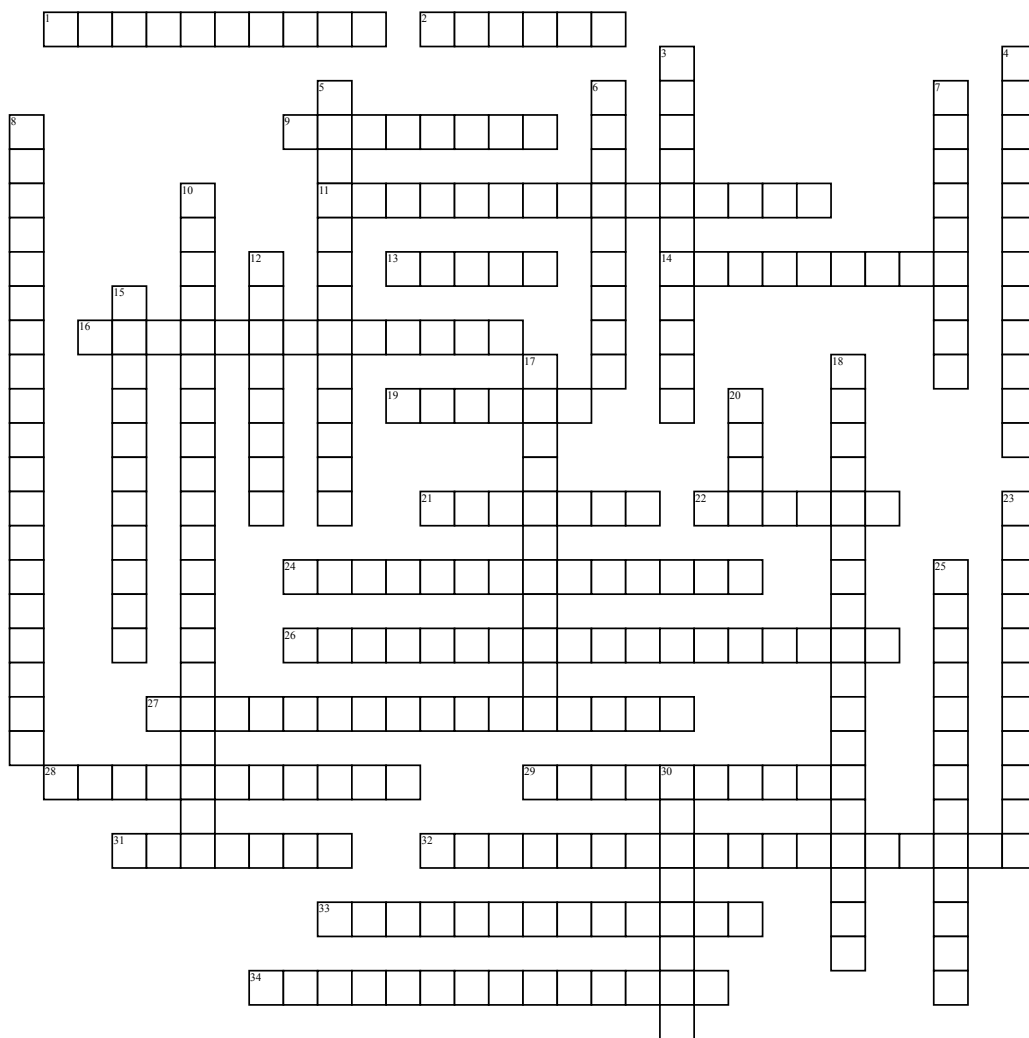


Ch. 1 Vocabulary List



Across

1. What is the complete and entire collection of elements to be studied
2. A group of subjects that are similar in the ways that might affect the outcome of an experiment.
9. A procedure used in experiments whereby the subject doesn't know whether he or she is receiving a treatment of a placebo.
11. Dividing the population area into sections(or clusters), then randomly selecting a few of those sections, and then choosing all the members from those selected sections.
13. Level of measurement of data; characterizes data that can be arranged in order, for which differences between data values are meaningful, and there is an inherent zero starting point.
14. Data resulting from infinitely many possible values that correspond to some continuous scale that covers a range of values without gaps, interruptions, or jumps
16. Study in which data are collected from the past going back in time(through examination of records, interviews, and so on).
19. What is the collection of data from every element in a population
21. Level of measurement of data; characterizes data that consist of names, labels, or categories only
22. Subset of a population
24. Sample selected in a way that allows every member of the population to have the same chance of being chosen.

26. Sampling in which samples are drawn from each stratum(class).

27. Errors from external factors not related to sampling

28. A procedure used in an experiment whereby the subject doesn't know whether he or she is receiving a treatment or placebo, and the person administering the treatment also does not know.

29. Collection of methods for planning experiment, obtaining data, organizing, summarizing, presenting, analyzing, interpreting, and drawing conclusions based on data

31. Level of measurement of data; characterizes data that may be arranged in order, but differences between data values either cannot be determined or are meaningless.

32. Sampling in which every kth element is selected.

33. The difference between a sample result and the true population result; results from chance sample fluctuations.

34. Study in which data are observed, measured, and collected at one point in time.

Down

3. Study of subjects in identified groups sharing common factors(called cohorts), with data collected in the future.

4. Data consisting of numbers representing counts or measurements

5. An effect that occurs when an untreated subject incorrectly believes that he or she is receiving a real treatment and reports an improvement in symptoms.

6. What are the measured characteristics of a population

7. The measured characteristic of a sample

8. Sampling in which data are selected because they are readily available.

10. Design of experiment in which all factors are forced to be constant so that effects of extraneous factors are eliminated.

12. Data with the property that the number of possible values is either a finite number or a "countable" number, which results in 0 possibilities, or 1 possibility, or 2 possibilities, and so on.

15. Replication of an experiment

17. Data that can be separated into different categories distinguished by some nonnumeric characteristic

18. Sample of a particular size selected so that every possible sample of the same size has the same chance of being chosen.

20. What is made up of number or information describing some characteristics

23. A situation that occurs when the effects from two or more variables cannot be distinguished from each other.

25. Study in which we observe and measure specific characteristics, but don't attempt to manipulate or modify the subjects being studied.

30. Level of measurement of data; characterizes data that can be arranged in order and for which differences between data values are meaningful.

Word Bank

Double-blind	Cluster sampling	Statistics	Ratio	Convenience sampling	Blocks
Rigorously controlled	Nonsampling error	Sample	Systematic sampling	Cross-sectional	Ordinal
Discrete	Census	Population	Blinding	Prospective	Observational
Continuous	Confounding	Retrospective	Quantitative	Random sampling	Replication
Stratified sampling	Statistic	Nominal	Placebo effect	Simple random sample	Data
Parameter	Interval	Qualitative	Sampling error		