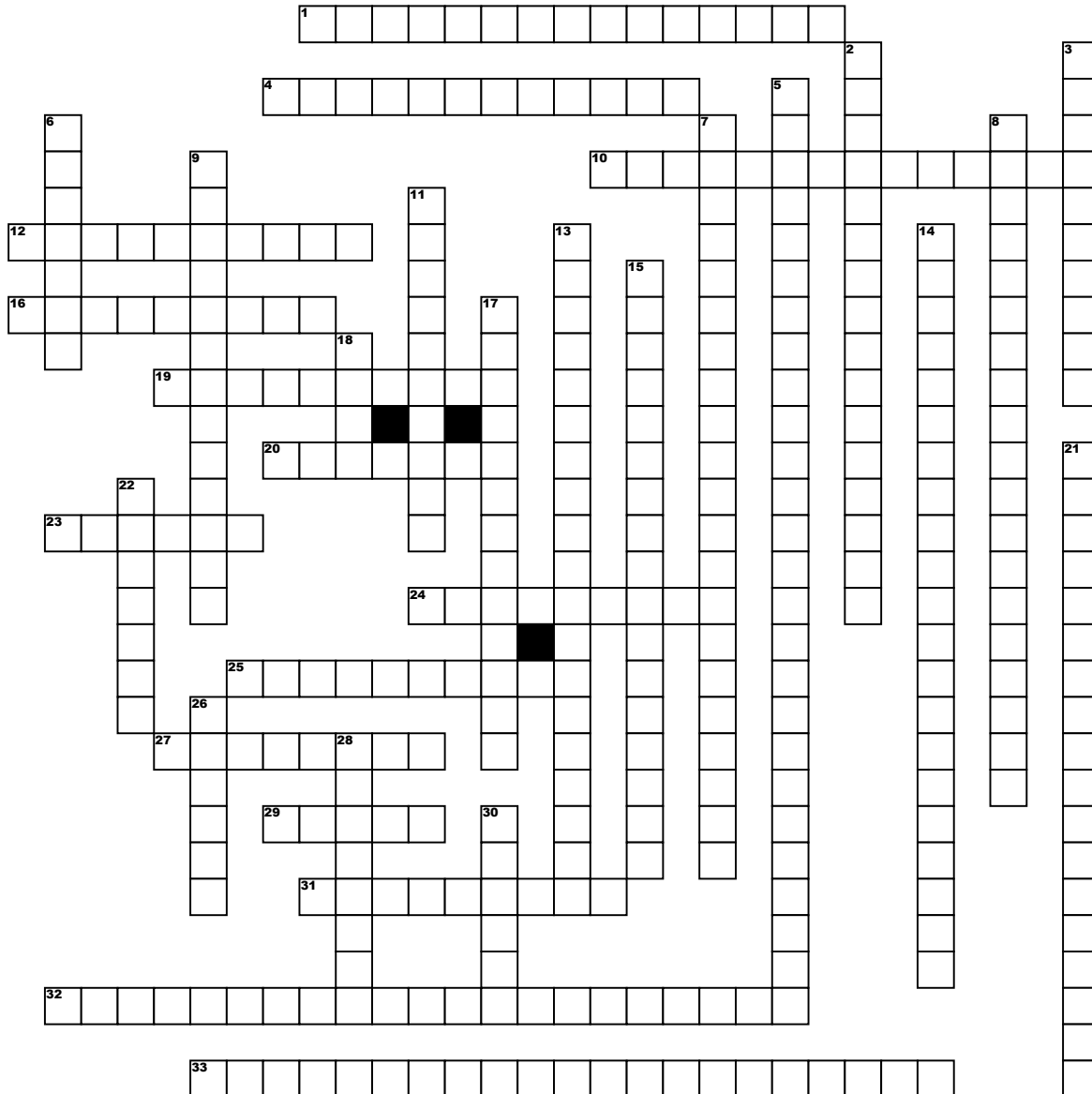# Chapter 1.1-1.3

Across

1. Consists of attributes, labels, or nonnumerical entries

4. No treatment is applies

10. Responses are observed

12. The use of mathematical or physical model to reproduce the conditions of a situation or process

16. A numerical description of a population characteristic

19. The collection of all outcomes, responses, measurements, or counts that are of interest

20. A harmless, fake treatment, that is made to look like the real treatment

23. An investigation of one or more characteristics of a population

24. A numerical description of a sample characteristic

25. The science of collecting, organizing, analyzing, and interpreting data in order to make decisions

27. a technique where the subjects do not know whether they are receiving a treatment or a placebo

29. Has the added property that a zero entry is an inherent zero.

31. Applied to a part of a population

32. Neither the experimenter nor the subjects know if the subjects are receiving a treatment or placebo

33. The branch of statistics that involves using a sample to draw conclusions about a population

Down

2. Consists of numerical measurements or counts

3. The number of subjects in a study

5. Subjects are assigned to different treatment groups through random selection

6. Is qualitative only. Catorgizes data using names, labels, or qualities

7. Experimenter divides the subjects with similar characteristics intimate blocks

8. Occurs when an experimenter cannot tell the difference between the effects of different factors on the variable

9. Occurs when a subject reacts favorably to a placebo when in fact the subject has been given a fake treatment

11. A researcher deliberately applies a treatment before observing the responses

13. Subjects are paired up according to a simularity

14. The branch of statistics that involves the organization, summarization, and display of data

15. The subjects in the treatment and control groups

17. A process of randomly assigning subjects to different treatment groups

18. Consists of information coming from observations, counts, measurements, or responses

21. A researcher doesn't influence the responses

22. Is qualitative or quantitative. Data is arranged in order, or ranked, but differences between data entries are not meaningful

26. Groups of subjects with similar characteristics

28. Data is ordered and measured between data entries that are calculated. A zero entry represents a position on a scale

30. A subset, or part of a population