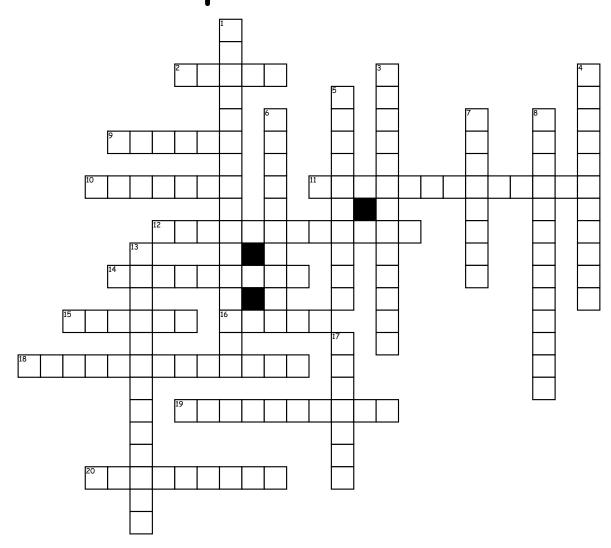
Name:	Date:
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## Chapter 1 Vocab



## **Across**

- 2. measuremnets or observations from the entire population are used
- 9. use a simple\_\_\_\_ sample from the entire population
- differences between data values either cannot be determined or are meaningless
- 11. occurs when a subject recieves no treatment but believes he or she is in fact recieving treatment and responds favorably
- 12. has a value or numerical measurement for which operations such as addition or averaging makes sense
- 14. is a numerical measure that describes an aspect of a population
- 15. measurements or observations from part of the are used

- 16. has a true zero
- **18**. is the difference between measurements
- 19. is the study of how to collect, organize, analyze, and interpret
- 20. is a numerical measure that describes an aspect of a sample

## Down

- is the result of poor sample design, sloppy data collection, faulty meausring instruments, bias in questionaries, and so on
- 3. results from omitting population members from the sample
- 4. describes an individual by placing the individual into a category or group, such as a male or female

- 5. is a numerical facsimile or representation of a real-worded phenomenon
- 6. a treatment is deliberately imposed on the individuals in order to observe a possible change in the response or variable being measured
- 7. applies to data that can be arranged in order
- 8. observations and measurements are conducted in a way that doesnt change the response or the variable being measured
- 13. is a list of individuals from which a sample is actually selected
- 17. applies to data that consit ofnames, labels, or categories