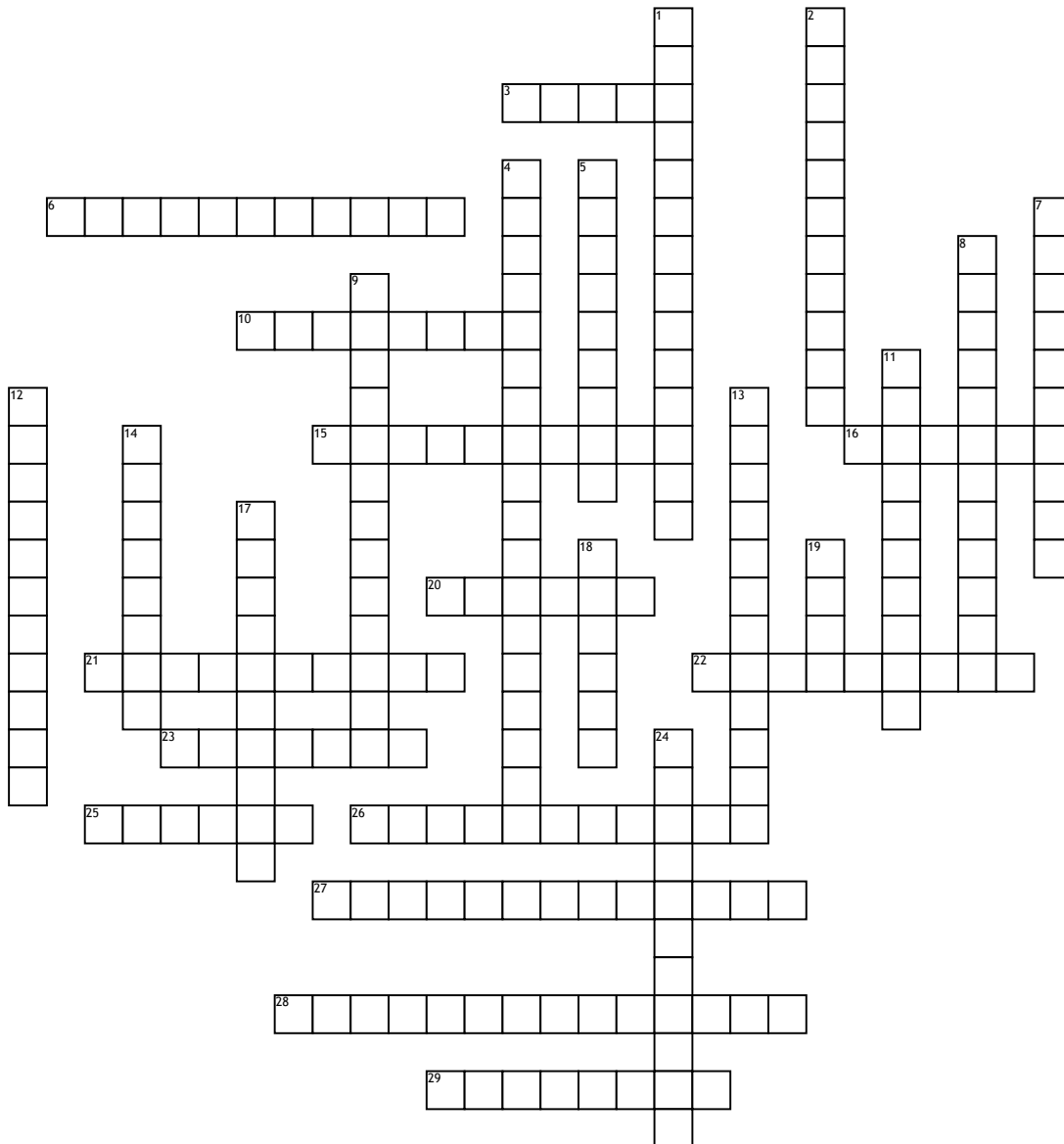


Chapter 1 Vocab



Across

3. the interval level with the additional property that there is also a natural zero starting point. For values at this level, differences and ratios are both meaningful
6. the repetition or duplication of an experiment so that the results can be confirmed or verified
10. like ordinal level, with additional property that the difference between any two data values is meaningful. However, data at this level do not have a natural zero starting point
15. the complete collection of all elements to be studied. the collection is complete in the sense that it includes all subjects to be studied
16. data can be arranged in some order, but differences between data values either cannot be determined or are meaningless
20. a subcollection of members selected from a population
21. a collection of methods for planning experiments, obtaining data, and then organizing, summarizing, presenting, analyzing, interpreting, and drawing conclusions based on the data
22. a numerical measurement describing some characteristic of a population
23. divide the population area into sections, then randomly select some of those clusters, and then choose all members from those clusters
25. the collection of data from every member of the population

26. simply use the results that are very easy to get
27. observe and measure specific characteristics, but we don't attempt to modify the subjects being studied
28. meaning that blinding occurred at two levels: the subject that did not know if they were getting a placebo or a treatment and the testers did not know either
29. a technique in which the subject does not know whether they are receiving a placebo or a treatment
- ## Down
1. data is observed, measured, and collected at one point in time
2. data is collected in the future from groups sharing common factors
4. size n subjects is selected in such a way that every possible sample of the same size n has the same chance of being chosen
5. a numerical measurement describing some characteristic of a sample
7. selecting some starting point and then selecting every kth element in the population
8. consist of numbers representing counts or measurements
9. data is collected from the past by going back in time
11. subdivide the population into at least two different subgroups that share the same characteristics, then draw a sample from each subgroup

12. can be separated into different categories that are distinguished by some non numerical characteristic
13. members from the population are selected in such a way that each individual member has an equal chance of being selected
14. when the number of possible values is either a finite or a "countable" number
17. result from infinitely many possible values that correspond to some continuous scale that covers a range of values without gaps, interruptions, or jumps
18. a group of subjects that are similar in the ways that might affect the outcome of the experiment
19. observations that have been collected
24. occurs in an experiment when the experimenter is not able to distinguish between the effects of different factors