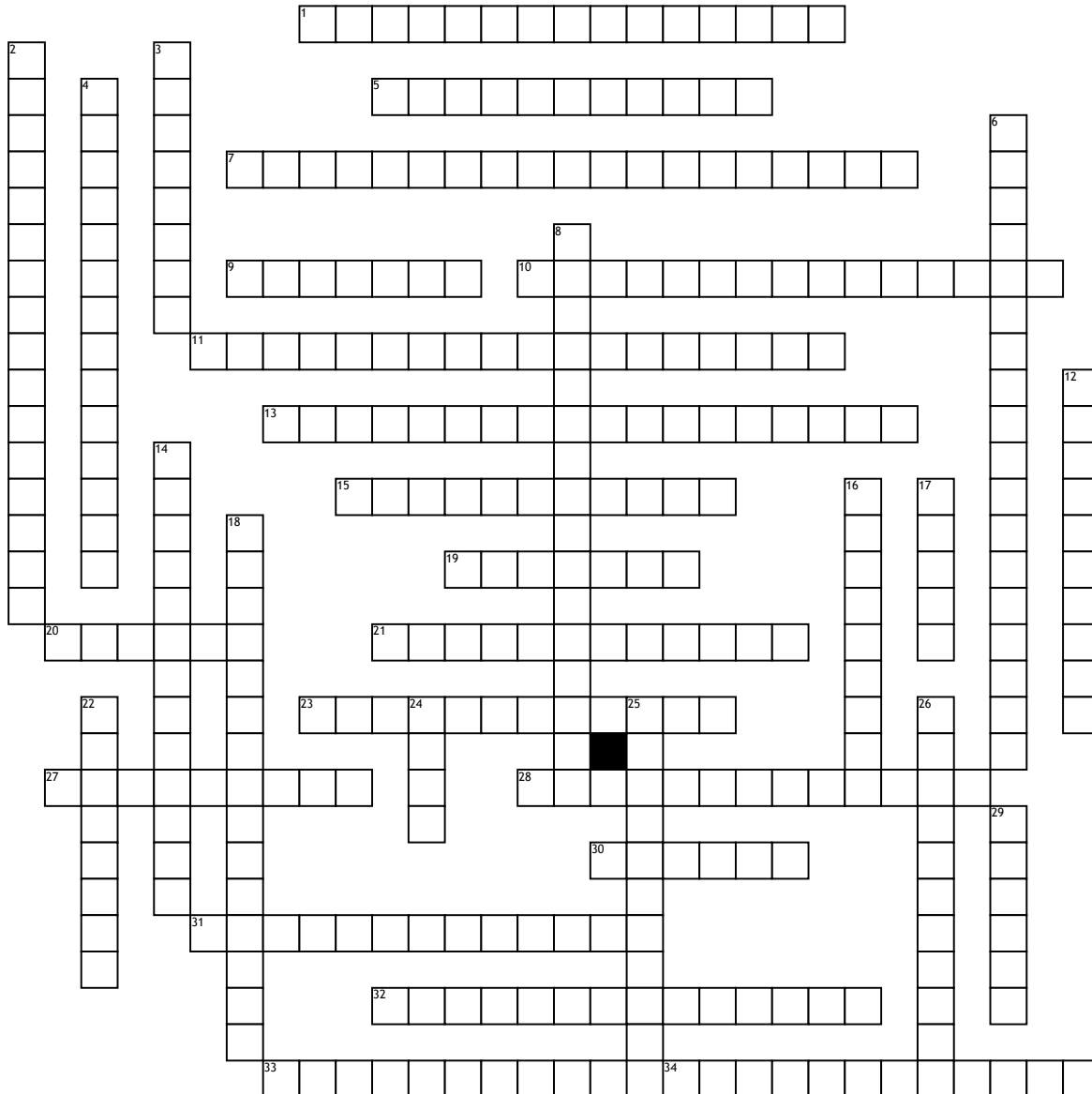# Chapter 1 Vocab

Across

1. in which subjects are very carefully chosen so that those in each block are similar in the ways that are important to the experiment

5. blinding occurred at two levels

7. we simply use results that are very easy to get

9. characterized by data that consist of names, labels, or categories only.

10. can be seperated into different categories that are distinguished by some nonnumerical characteristic

11. we observe and measure specific characteristics, but we don't attempt to modify the subjects being studied

13. we select some starting point and then select every "k"th element in the population

15. repetition of an experiment

19. if data can be arranged in some order, but differences between data values either cannot be determined or are meaningless

20. the collection of data from every member of the population

21. of 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

23. members from the population are selected in such a way that each individual member has an equal chance of being selected

27. a numerical measurement describing some characteristic of a sample

28. the difference between a sample result and the true population result; such an error results from chance sample fluctuations

30. a group of subjects that are similar in the ways that might affect the outcome of the experiment

31. occurs when an untreated subject reports an improvement in symptoms

32. result from infinitely many possible values that correspond to some continous scale that covers a range of values without gaps, interruptions, or jumps

33. collection of methods for planning experiments, obtaining data, and then organizing, summarizing, presenting, analyzing, interpreting, and drawing conclusions based on the data

34. result when the number of possible events is either a finite number or a "countable" number

Down

2. occurs when the sample data are incorrectly collected, recorded, or analyzed

3. a technique in which the subject doesn't know whether he or she receiving a treatment or placebo

4. data are observed, measured, and collected at one point in time

6. we subdivide the population into at least two different subgroups that share the same characteristics, then we draw a sample from each subgroup

8. consist of numbers representing counts or measurements

12. occurs in an experiment when the experimenter is not able to distinguish between the effects of different factors

14. data are collected from the past by going back in time (through records, interviews, etc.)

16. a numerical measurement describing some characteristic of a population

17. the interval level with the additional property that there is also a natural zero starting point

18. we first divide the population area into sections, then randomly select some of those clusters, and then choose all the members from those selected clusters

22. like the ordinal level, with the additional property that the difference between any two data values is meaningful

24. observations such as measurements, that have been collected

25. the complete collection of all elements to be studied

26. data are collected in the future from groups sharing common factors

29. a subcollection of members selected from a population