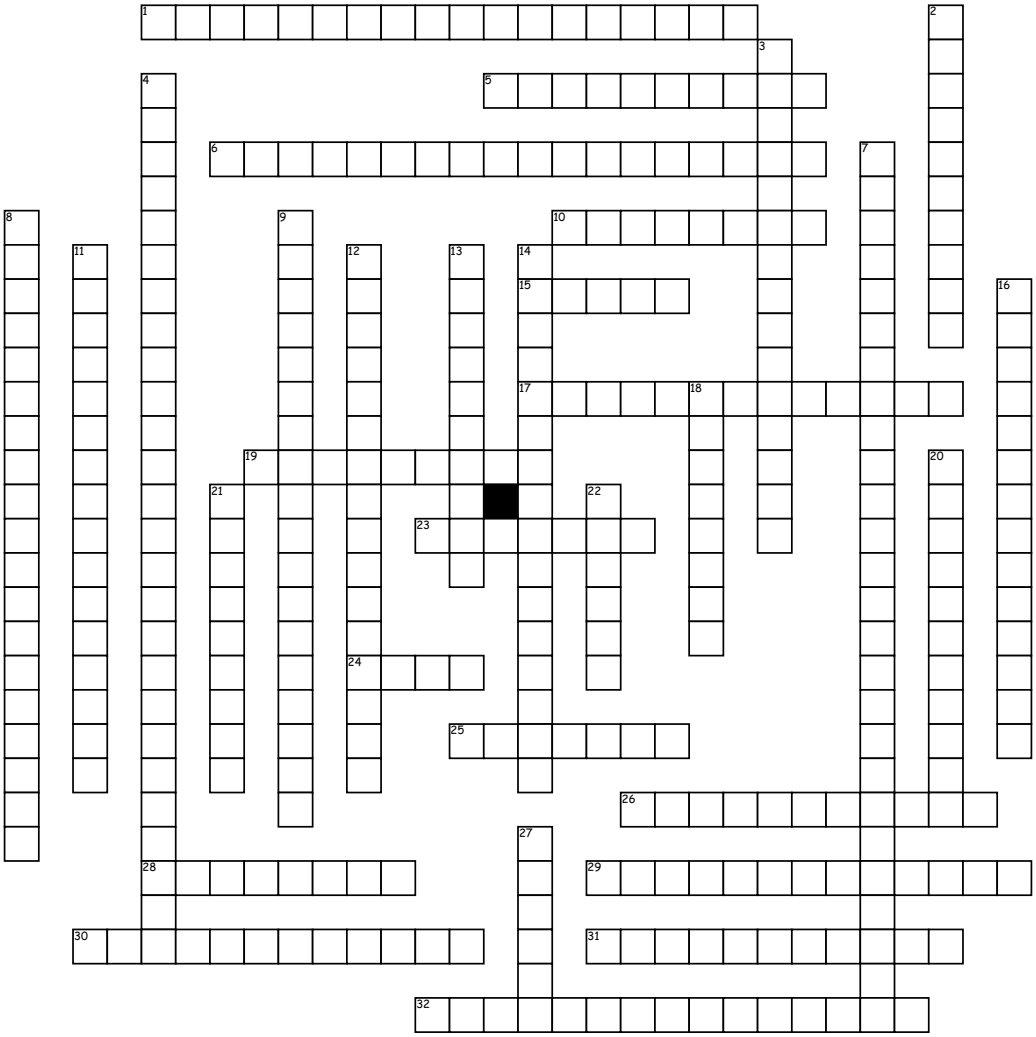
Name: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 1 Vocab



Across

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

5. (Numerical) data result from infinitely many possible values that correspond to some continuous scale that covers a range of values without gaps, interruptions, or jumps

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

10. Data result when the number of possible values is either a finite number or a 'countable' number of possible values.

15. Level of measurement of data; characterizes data that can be arranged in order, for which characteristics between data values are meaningful, and there is an inherent zero starting point

17. Effect that occurs when an untreated subject incorrectly believes that he or she is receiving real treatment and reports an improvement in symptoms

19. Measured characteristic of a sample

23. Level of measurement of data; characterizes data that consist of names, labels, or categories only

24. Numbers or information describing some characteristic

25. 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

26. A situation that occurs when the effects from two or more variables can not be distinguished from each other

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

29. Difference between a sample result and the true population result; results from chance sample fluctuations

30. Sample selected in a way that allows every member of the population to have the same chance of being chosen

31. 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

32. 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

Down

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

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

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

7. Procedure in an experiment whereby each element is given the same chance of belonging to the different categories or treatments

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

9. Sampling in which every kth element is selected

11. Error from external factors not related to sampling

12. Data consisting of numbers representing counts or measurements

13. Complete and entire collection of elements to be studied

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

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

18. Procedure used in experiments whereby the subject doesn't know whether he or she is receiving a treatment or a placebo

20. Repetition of an experiment

21. Measured characteristic of a population

22. Subject of a population

27. Collection of data from every element in a population

Word Bank

Ratio
Quantitative Data
Rigorously Controlled Design
Continuous
Blinding
Statistic
Completely Randomized Design
Nonsampling Error
Interval
Systematic Sampling
Prospective Study
Sample
Statistics
Parameter
Replication
Observational Study
Data
Census
Discrete
Convenience Sampling
Nominal
Placebo Effect
Random Sample
Simple Random Sample
Sampling Error
Qualitative Data
Double Blind
Cross Sectional
Confounding
Population
Ordinal
Cluster Sampling