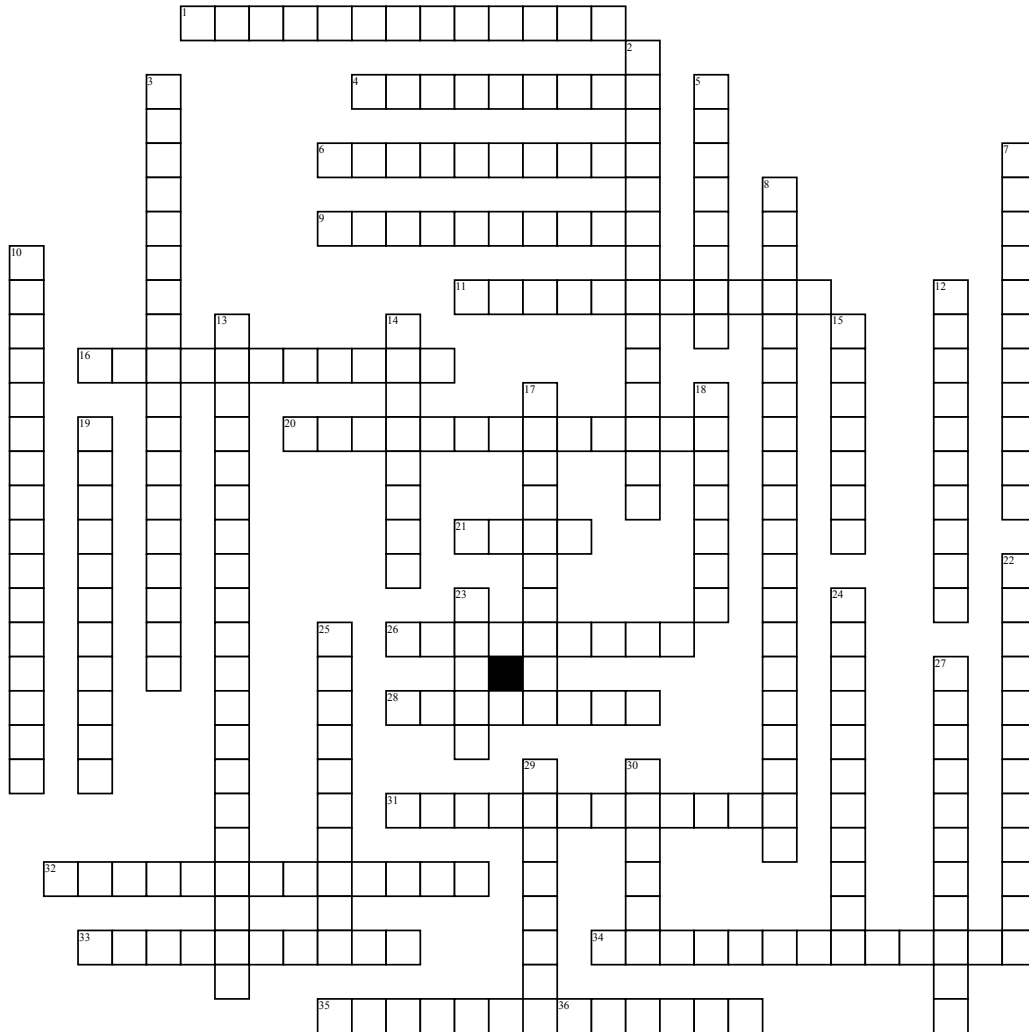


# Chapter 1 Vocabulary List/Puzzle



**Across**

- 1. Occurs when an untreated subject reports an improvement in in symptoms.
- 4. A numerical measurement describing some characteristics of a population
- 6. A collection of methods for planning experiments, obtaining data, and then organizing, summarizing, presenting, analyzing, interpreting, and drawing conclusions based on the data.
- 9. Results from infinitely many possible values that correspond to some continuous scale that covers a range of values without gaps, interruptions, or jumps.
- 11. Repetition of an experiment.
- 16. Occurs in an experiment when the experimenter is not able to distinguish between the effects of different factors.
- 20. A study in which we observe and measure specific characteristics, but we don't attempt to modify the subjects being studied.
- 21. Observations that have been collected.
- 26. A numerical measurement describing some characteristics of a sample.
- 28. A technique in which the subject doesn't know whether he/she is receiving a treatment or a placebo.
- 31. Members from the population are selected in such a way that each individual member has an equal chance of being selected.

- 32. The difference between a sample result and the true population result; such an error results from chance sample fluctuations.
  - 33. In which we select some starting point and then select every Kth element in the population.
  - 34. Data are collected from the past by going back in time.
  - 35. The collection of data from every member of the population
  - 36. A group of subjects that are similar in the ways that might affect the outcome of the experiment.
- Down**
- 2. Is when data are observed, measured, and collected at one point in time.
  - 3. The 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. Results when the number of possible values is either a finite number or a countable number
  - 7. Data are collected in the future from groups sharing common factors.
  - 8. Subjects are carefully chosen so that those in each block are similar in ways that are important to the experiment.
  - 10. Occurs when the sample data are incorrectly collected, recorded, or analyzed.
  - 12. The complete collection of all elements to be studied. The collection is complete in the sense that it includes all subjects to be studied.
  - 13. Whereby subjects are put into different blocks through a process of random selection.

- 14. Is like the ordinal level, with the 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. If they can be arranged in some order, but differences between data values either cannot be determined or are meaningless
- 17. We subdivide the population into at least two different subgroups that share the same characteristics, then we draw a sample from each group.
- 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.
- 19. We simply use the results that are easy to get.
- 22. Consists of numbers representing counts or measurements
- 23. 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.
- 24. Data can be separated into different categories that are distinguished by some nonnumerical characteristic.
- 25. Is when we apply some treatment and proceed to observe its effects on the subjects.
- 27. Blinding occurs at two levels in an experiment.
- 29. Characterized by data that consists of names, labels, or categories only.
- 30. A subcollection of members selected from a population

**Word Bank**

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