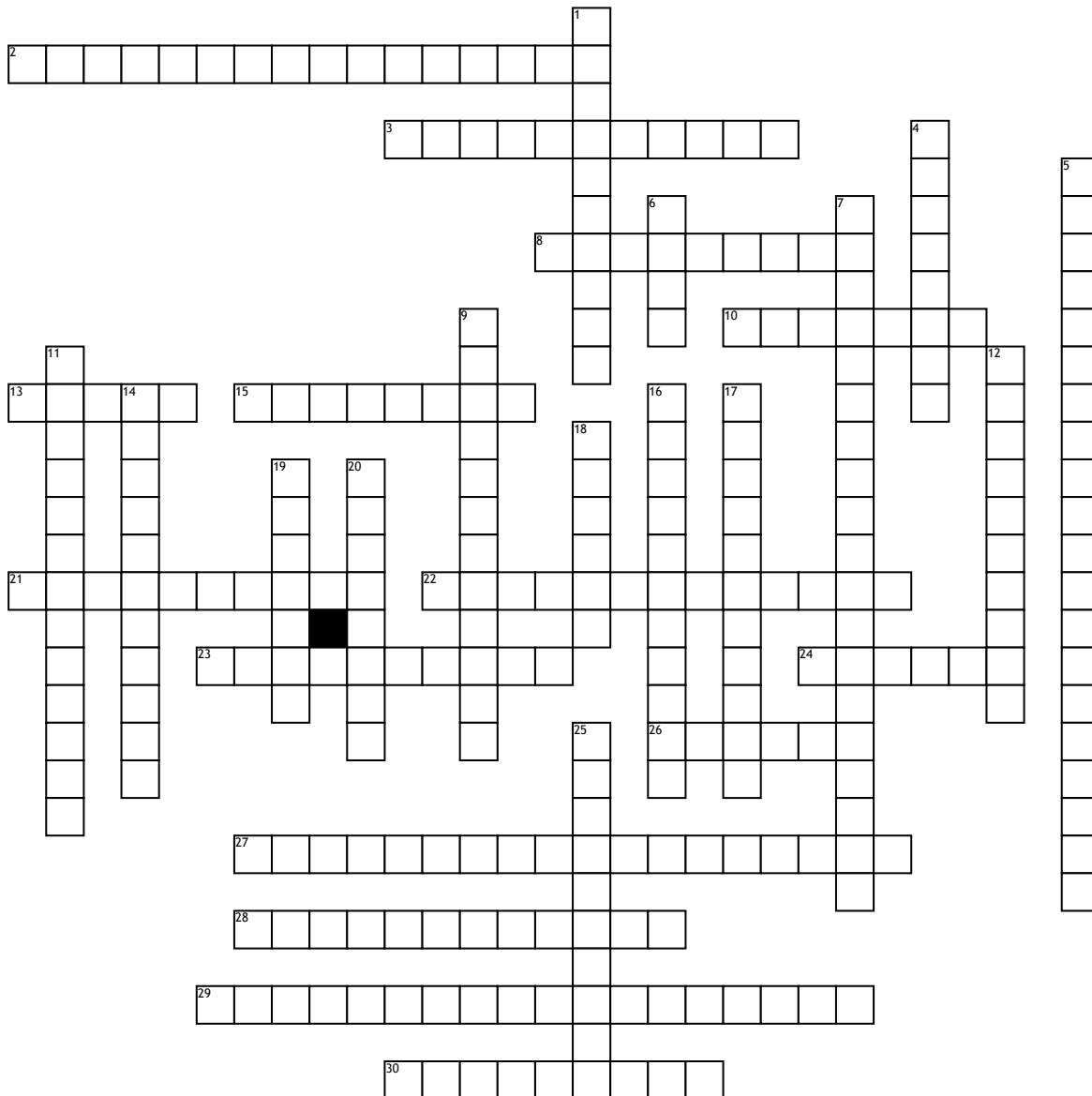Name: _____   Date: _____

Chapter 1 Vocabulary List

Across

2. study of subjects in identified groups sharing common factors, with data collected in the future

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

8. measured characteristic of a population

10. Dividing the population are into sections, then randomly selecting a few of those sections, and then choosing all the members from those selected sections

13. A group of subjects that are similar in the ways that might affect the outcome of an expiriment

15. Data that can be arranged in order and for which differences between data values are meaningful

21. The complete collection of all elements (scores, people, measurements) to be studied

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

23. The practice or science of collecting and analyzing numerical data in large quantities

24. Subset of a population

26. The collection of data from every member of the population

27. study in which the data are collected from the past by going back in time (through examination of records, intervals, and so on

28. a study in which we observe and measure specific characteristics, but don't attempt to manipulate or modify the subjects being studidied

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

30. Measured characteristics of a sample

Down

1. Sampling in which every "kth" element is selected

4. Data with the property that the number of possible values is either a finite number or a countable number

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

6. Facts and statistics collected together for reference or analysis

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

9. Data consisting of numbers representing counts or measurements

11. effect that occurs when an untreated subject incorrectly believes that he or she is receiving a real treatment and reports improvements in systems

12. Sampling in which samples are drawn from each stratum (class)

14. A situation that occurs when the effects from two or more variables cannot be distinguished from eachother

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

17. blinding but the person administering the treatment also doesn't know if it's a treatment or a placebo

18. A sub-collection of elements drawn from a population

19. data that consists of names, labels, or categories

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

25. Data resulting from infinitely many possible values that correspond to some continuous scale that covers a range of values without gaps, interruptions, or jumps