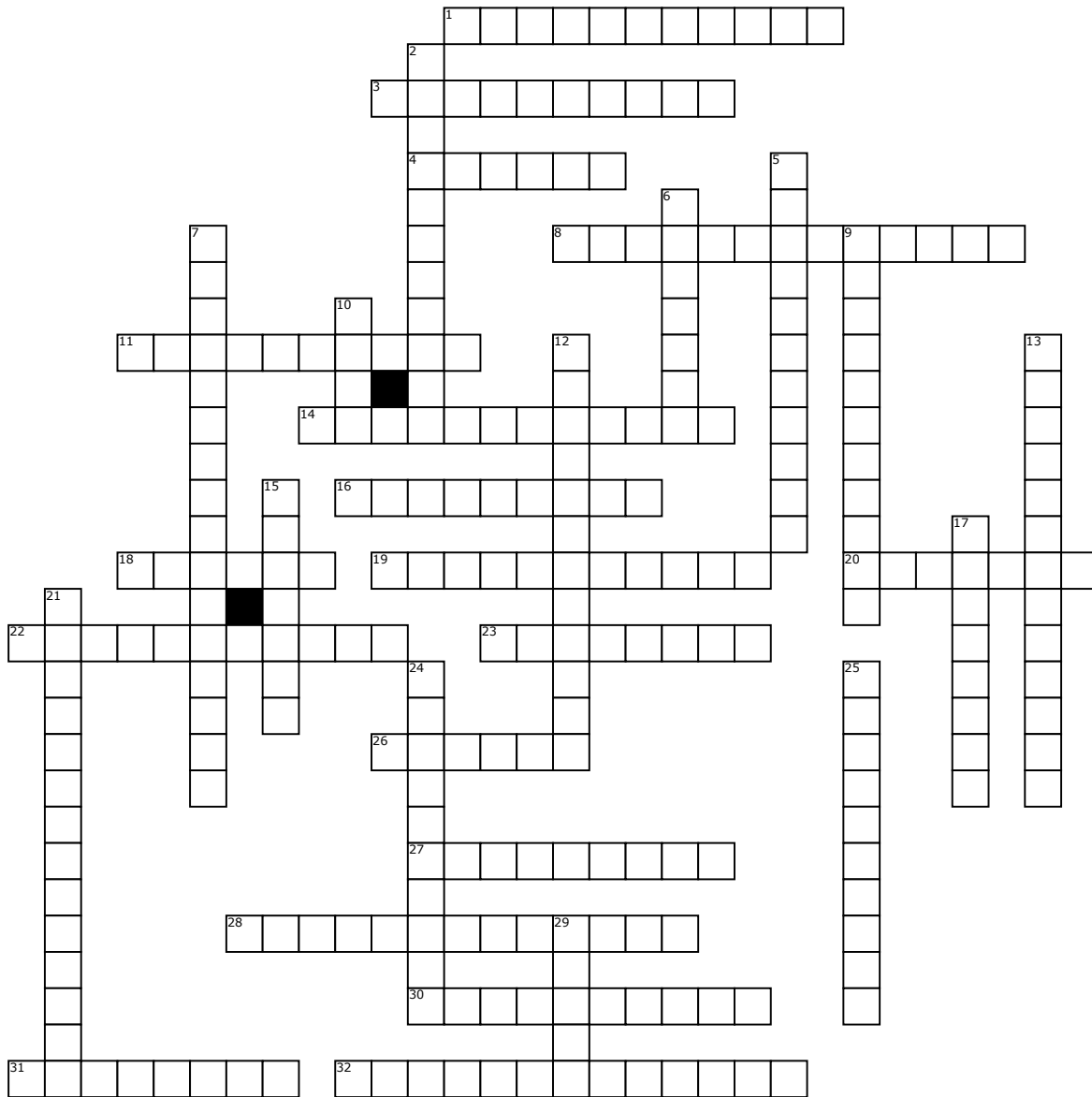


Name: _____

Chapter 1 Vocabulary Puzzle



Across

1. the most common types of sampling that consists of the sample being drawn from that part of the population that is close to hand
3. total amount of observations that can be made
4. the subgroups created by the division of experimental units; divide into groups
8. a study that looks backwards in time
11. a technique for creating a random probability sample in which each piece of data is chosen at a fixed interval for inclusion in the sample
14. a part of the sampling technique in which each sample has an equal probability of being chosen
16. numbers that summarize data for an entire population
18. a survey collecting all possible information from a whole population
19. data describing the attributes or properties that an object possesses
20. names are the response that cannot be compared mathematically (ie. zip codes)
22. a study that watches for outcomes during the study period and relates this to other factors

23. difference (subtraction) or distance is meaningful, but zero is not (temperature)

26. a set of observations drawn from a population

27. a characteristic of a sample

28. the error caused by observing a sample instead of the whole population and is the difference between a sample statistic used to estimate a population parameter and the actual but unknown value of the parameter

30. a type of sampling method in which the total population is divided into smaller groups or strata to complete the sampling process

31. information about the test is hidden or kept from the participant, to reduce or eliminate bias, until after a trial outcome is known

32. occurs when a person believes that he or she is receiving real treatment and reports an improvement in his or her condition

Down

2. a study in which both the investigator or the participant are unaware of the nature of the treatment the participant is receiving

5. the repetition of an experimental condition so that the variability associated with the phenomenon can be estimated

6. data that provides a ranking but the differences don't contain information

7. errors arising during the course of all survey activities other than sampling

9. an "extra" variable that you didn't account for

10. information (facts and statistics) that is collected for further reference or examination

12. data are measures of values or counts and are expressed as numbers

13. a study in which the researcher simply observes the subjects without interfering

15. a statistical sampling technique used when the population cannot be defined as being homogenous, making random sampling from classifications possible

17. data that can only take particular values.

21. study that captures a population in a single point in time and can help to remove assumptions.

24. a branch of mathematics that collects and analyzing large amounts of numerical data

25. data can take any value (within a range)

29. "normal numbers" that you can subtract and divide (ie scores on a test)