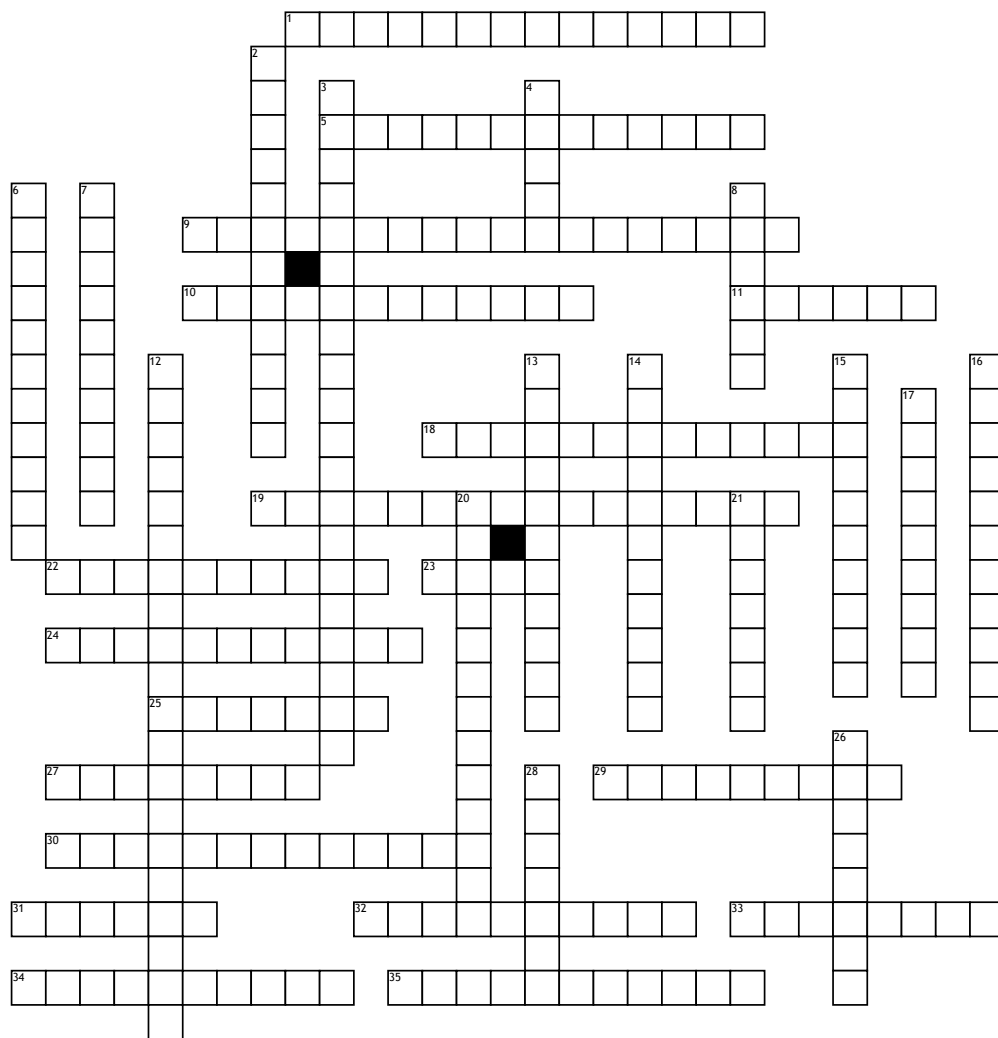


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Chapter 1 Vocabulary



## Across

1. is a type of observational study that analyzes data from a population, or a representative subset

5. relating to the action or process of closely observing or watching something or someone.

9. is a subset of individuals (a sample) chosen from a larger set (a population).

10. relating to, measuring, or measured by the quantity of something rather than its quality.

11. an official count or survey of a population, typically recording various details of individuals.

18. is incurred when the statistical characteristics of a population are estimated from a subset, or sample, of that population

19. is a catch-all term for the deviations of estimates from their true values that are not a function of the sample chosen

22. all the inhabitants of a particular town, area, or country.

23. facts and statistics collected together for reference or analysis.

24. relating to, measuring, or measured by the quality of something rather than its quantity.

25. a group of similar things or people positioned or occurring closely together

27. very bright and likely to dazzle or temporarily blind someone

29. a fact or piece of data from a study of a large quantity of numerical data.

30. looking back on or dealing with past events or situations:

31. a small part or quantity intended to show what the whole is like.

32. forming an unbroken whole; without interruption.

33. an intervening time or space.

34. done or acting according to a fixed plan or system; methodical

35. any information that may influence the behavior of the tester or the subject is withheld until after the test

## Down

2. a sample of subjects that is randomly selected from a group and is therefore assumed to be representative of that group

3. are for studying the effects of one primary factor without the need to take other nuisance variables into account

4. the quantitative relation between two amounts showing the number of times one value contains or is contained within the other.

6. prove (a theory, expectation, or prediction) wrong:

7. The branch of mathematics that deals with the collection, organization, analysis, and interpretation of numerical data.

8. a large quantity or allocation of things regarded as a unit

12. characterized by or proceeding from rigour; harsh, strict, or severe

13. To copy

14. the quality of being useful, easy, or suitable for someone

15. arrange or classify

16. •likely to happen at a future date; concerned with or applying to the future:

17. a numerical or other measurable factor forming one of a set that defines a system or sets the conditions of its operation.

20. a fake treatment

21. relating to a thing's position in a series.

26. individually separate and distinct.

28. very small; far below the real value or cost.

## Word Bank

Nonsampling Error

Qualitative

Sampling Error

Interval

Discrete

Census

Nominal

Sample

Parameter

Replication

Stratified

Systematic

Ratio

Statistics

Blinding

Retrospective

Double Blind

Convenience

Blocks

Rigorously Controlled

Quantitative

CrossSectional

population

Random Sample

Ordinal

Placebo Effect

Confounding

Data

Observational

Continuous

Simple Random Sample

Statistic

Prospective

Cluster

Completely Randomized