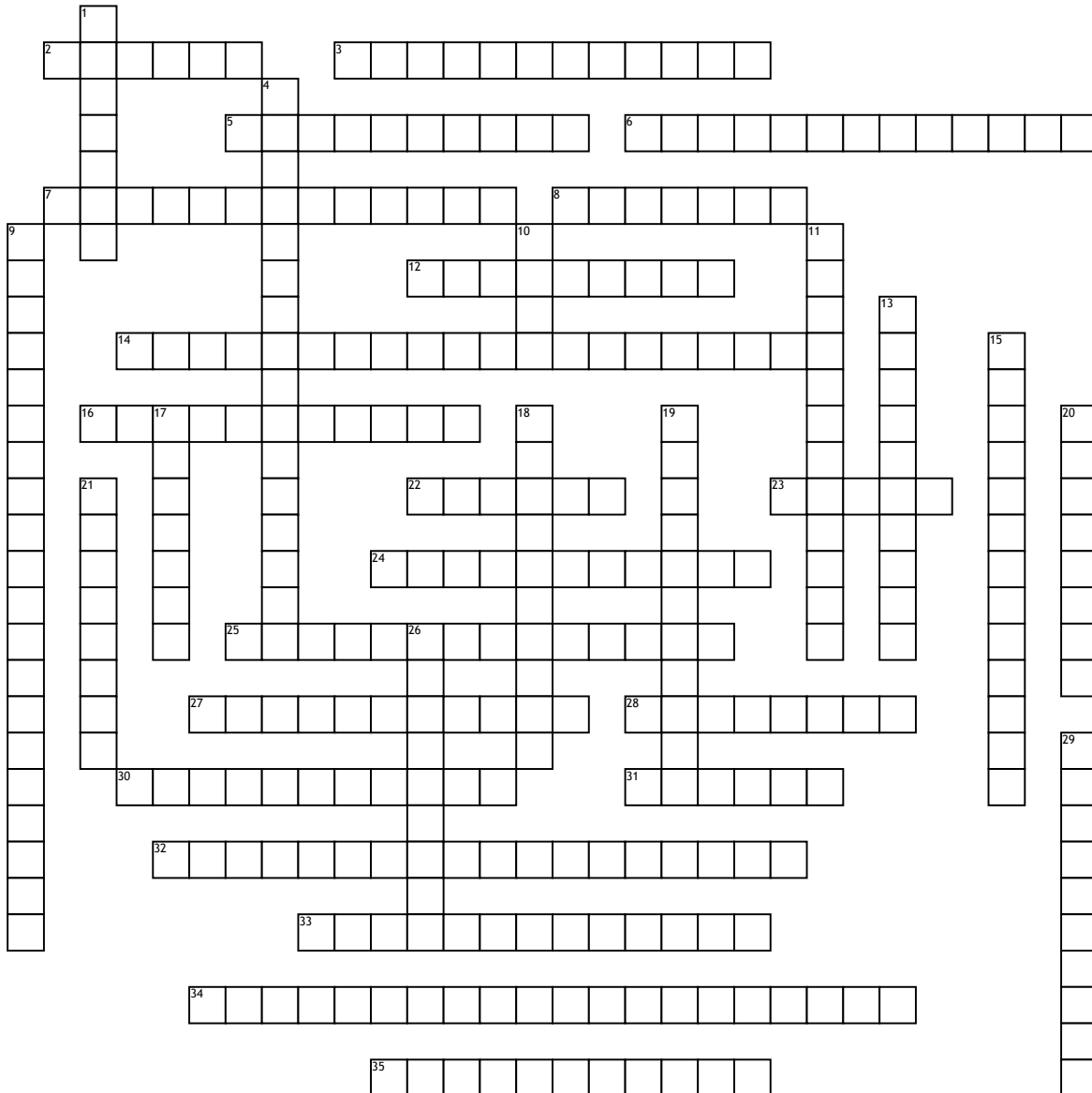


Name: _____

Date: _____

Chapter 1 vocabulary



Across

2. subjects sorted into subgroups so they don't respond differently to a treatment - in experimental design
3. Numerical they can be ordered for ranked
5. can assume an infinite number of values between any two specific values
6. the researcher merely observes what is happening or what has happened in the past and tries to draw conclusions based on these observations
7. the outcome of interest has already occurred at the time the study is initiated
8. Classifies data into categories that can be ranked ordered differences between the ranks do not exist and arbitrating two ranks does that make sense in the context of the problem.
12. a numerical description of a population, generally estimated, but fixed values
14. relies on randomization to control for the effects of extraneous variables. The experimenter assumes that, on average, extraneous factors will affect treatment conditions equally; so any significant differences between conditions can fairly be attributed to the independent variable.
16. Sampling based on ease
22. A group of objects selected from a population that poses similar characteristics to those in the population.
23. Possesses all characteristics of the interval level but also includes a true zero the true rational exist want to same variable is measured on two different members of the population.
24. researcher and subjects both do not know who has been given placebo or treatment

25. type of data collected by observing many subjects (such as individuals, firms, countries, or regions) at the same point of time, or without regard to differences in time.
27. repetition of the experiment under the same or similar conditions
28. Can be assigned numerical values and our countable (and therefore not decimals).
30. study watches for outcomes, such as the development of a disease, during the study period and relates this to other factors such as suspected risk or protection factor(s).
31. count or measure of an entire population
32. Number every subject in the population and then select every Kth subject, making sure to choose the first subject a random
33. control group receives an inert treatment (show effects if they really think they are getting the 'real thing')
34. each member has an equal chance of being selected using a random number method
35. occurs when an experimenter cannot tell the difference between the effects of different factors on the variable

Down

1. Divide a population into clumps groups by some means and then randomly select one of the characteristics using all members of the chosen clusters as a sample.
4. statistical error caused by human error to which a specific statistical analysis is exposed. These errors can include, but are not limited to, data entry errors, biased questions in a questionnaire.
9. subjects are very carefully chosen

10. Facts and statistics collected together for reference or analysis.

11. Selected by using chance or random samples.
13. Divide the population into strata (groups) based on some key characteristics that is important to the study, and then sample and then sample randomly from each group.
15. incurred when the statistical characteristics of a population are estimated from a subset, or sample, of that population.
17. 3.(of a quantity or dimension, especially of manufactured articles) stated or expressed but not necessarily corresponding exactly to the real value
18. the complete collection of all elements to be studied (measurements, scores, people). the collection is complete in the sense that it includes all subjects to be studied
19. Can be placed into distinct categories according to some characteristics or attribute. sometimes call Categorization.
20. Subjects do not know whether they have placebo or actual treatment
21. an intervening time or space
26. a numerical measurement describing some characteristic of a sample.
29. a collection of methods for planning experiments, obtaining data, and then organizing, summarizing, presenting, analyzing, interpreting, and drawing conclusions based on the data.