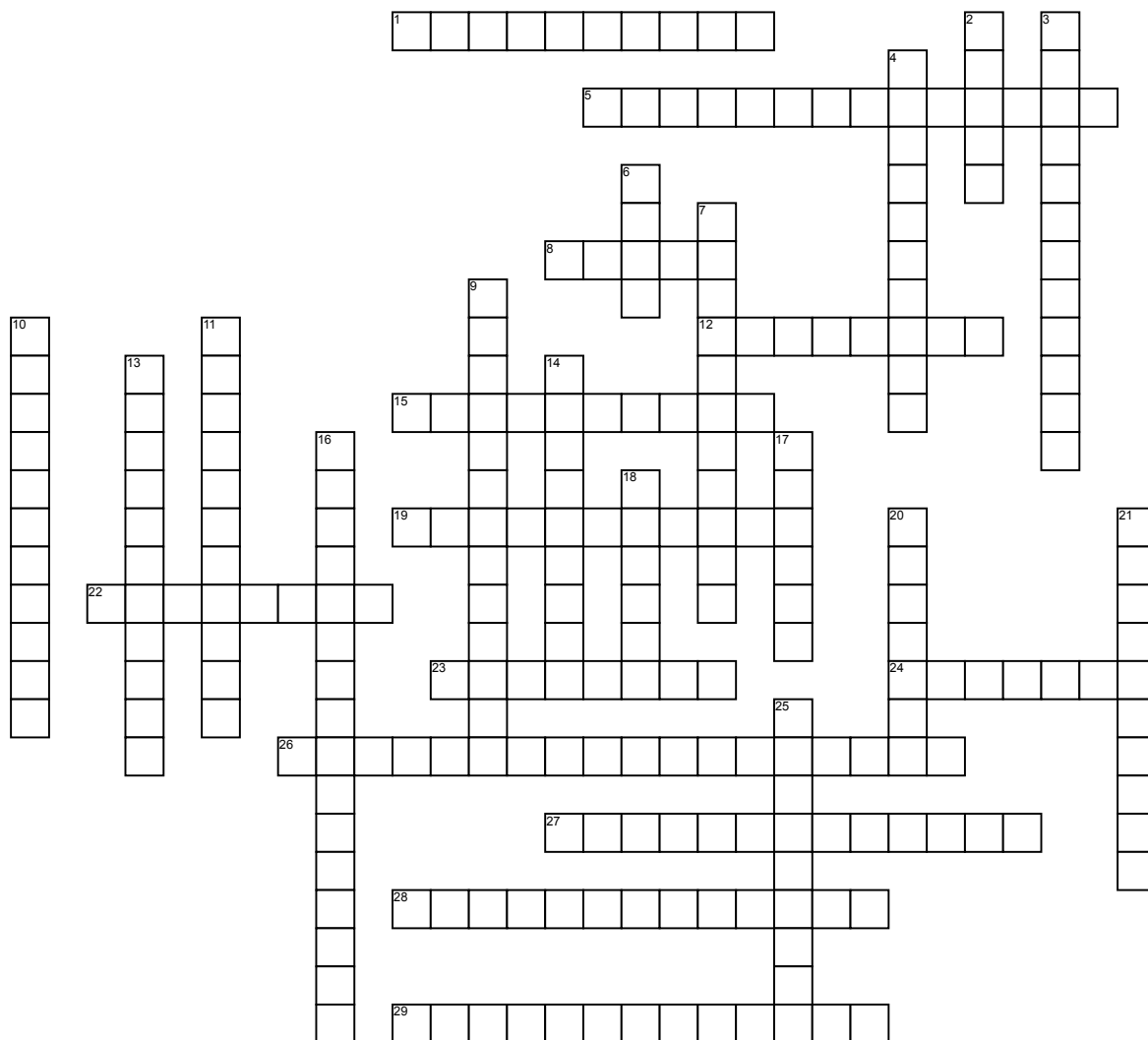


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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

# Chapter One Vocabulary



## Across

1. Data resulting from infinitely many possible values that correspond to some continuous scale that covers a range of values without gaps, interruptions, or jumps
5. Study in which data are observed, measured, and collected at one point in time
8. Level of measurement of data; characterizes data that can be arranged in order, for which differences between data values are meaningful, and there is an inherent zero starting point
12. Procedure used in experiments whereby the subject doesn't know whether he or she is receiving a treatment or a placebo
15. Sampling in which samples are drawn from each stratum (class)
19. Repetition of an experiment
22. Level of measurement of data; characterizes data that can be arranged in order and for which differences between data values are meaningful
23. Data with the property that the number of possible values is either a finite number or a "countable" number, which results in 0 possibilities, or 1 possibility, or 2 possibilities and so on
24. - Level of measurement of data; characterizes data that consist of names, labels, or categories only
26. Sample of a particular size selected so that every possible sample of the same size has the same chance of being chosen

27. Study in which we observe and measure specific characteristics, but don't attempt to manipulate or modify the subjects being studied
  28. - Effect that occurs when an untreated subject incorrectly believes that he or she is receiving a real treatment and reports an improvement in symptoms
  29. Difference between a sample result and the true population result; results from chance sample fluctuations
- ## Down
2. A group of subjects that are similar in the ways that might affect the outcome of an experiment
  3. Data consisting of numbers representing counts or measurements
  4. Collection of methods for planning experiments, obtaining data, organizing, summarizing, presenting, analyzing, interpreting, and drawing conclusions based on data
  6. Numbers or information describing some characteristic
  7. Procedure used in an experiment whereby the subject doesn't know whether he or she is receiving a treatment or placebo, and the person administering the treatment also does not know
  9. Study in which data are collected from the past by going back in time (through examination of records, interviews and so on)
  10. Data that can be separated into different categories distinguished by some nonnumeric characteristic

11. Sampling in which data are selected because they are readily available
13. A situation that occurs when the effects from two or more variables cannot be distinguished from each other
14. Measured characteristic of a sample
16. Errors from external factors not related to sampling
17. Collection of data from every element in a population
18. Subset of a population
20. Level of measurement of data; characterizes data that may be arranged in order, but differences between data values either cannot be determined or are meaningless
21. Complete and entire collection of elements to be studied
25. Measured characteristic of a population