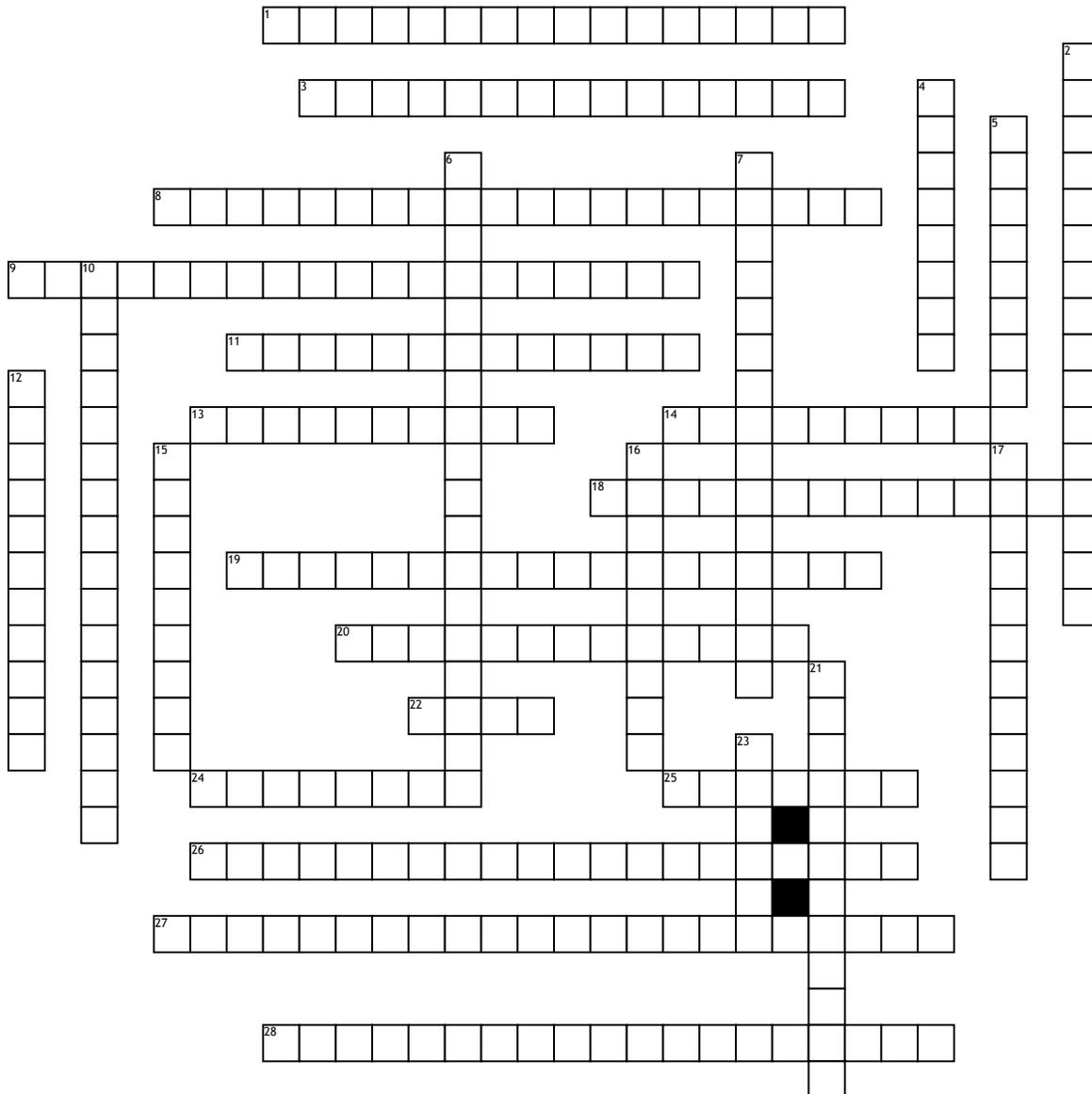


Quantitative Reasoning Vocabulary



Across

1. The variable of which the researcher is asking a question
3. If you don't reply, or return a survey
8. A variable whose values are quantities
9. Factors that give an alternate explanations for effects
11. Who your selecting in your sample
13. An entire collection of individuals of interst
14. The values of the explanatory variables
18. A relationship between events, where one is the results of the other
19. Not an experiment so conclusions about cause and effect can not be made
20. When we use a sample instead of the entire population to make an estimate of a population

22. Occurs when some flaw in the design results in a tendency for measurements to be too high or too low

24. Categorical groups of individuals in a study that may react differently to treatment
25. A substance that has no therapeutic effect
26. Gives averages that vary more
27. Creating treatment and control groups that are similar as possible
28. A variable whose values are non-quantities

Down

2. Neither the patients nor those who interact with them know who is receiving a placebo
4. Observations that change among sample members

5. Patients do not know that they are receiving a placebo

6. Gives a smaller error on average
7. All population members have the same chance of being selected for a sample
10. Error from other sources. Bias is an example.
12. Denoting a test, in which information that may influence the behavior of the tester is withheld
15. A summary value of a sample
16. A summary value from an entire population
17. The tendency of a person to answer questions on a survey untruthfully
21. Dividing people into group and applying treatments to each group
23. A subset of a population