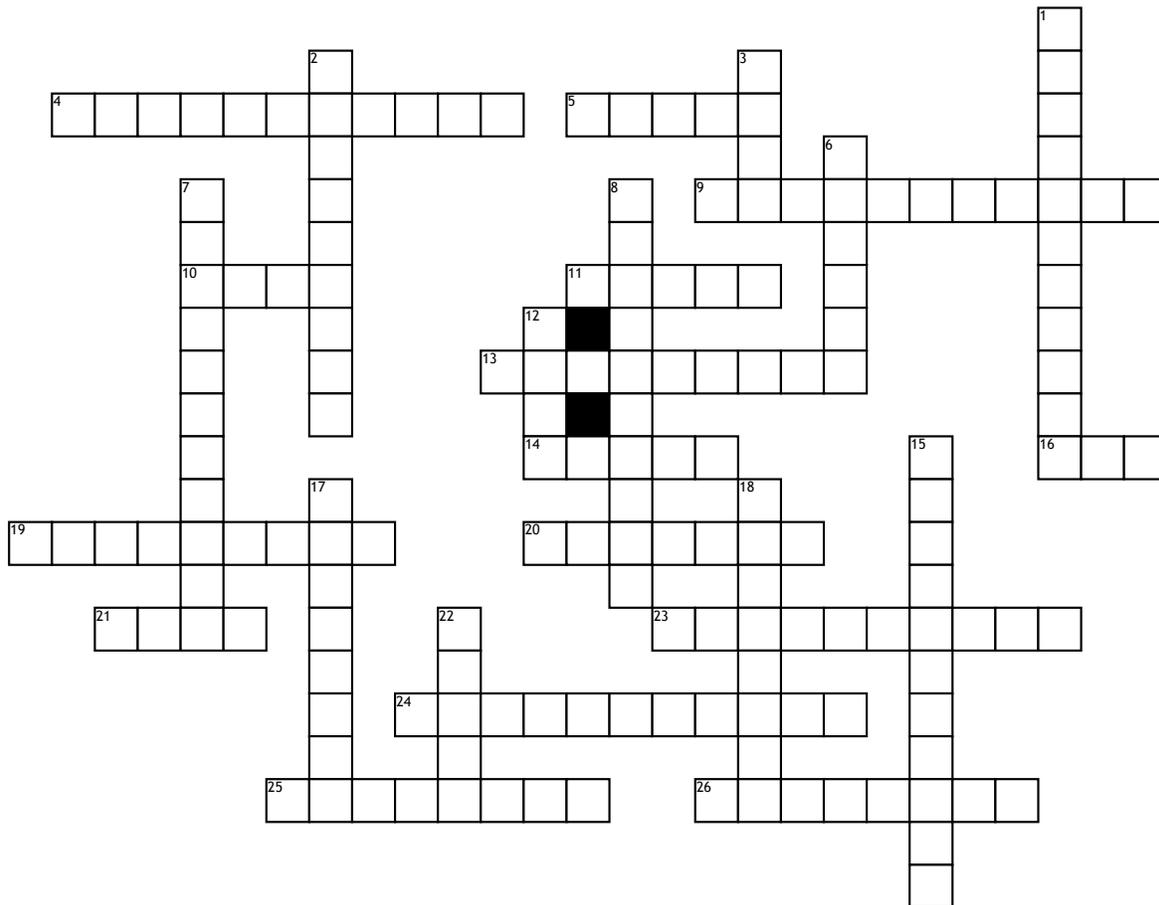


Research Chapter 12



Across

4. _____ coefficients describe the direction and magnitude of a relationship between two variables
5. Distance between highest and lowest scores
9. Statistics based on laws of probability, allowing researchers to reach conclusions about a population based on data from a sample.
10. Value that occurs most frequently
11. Probability of making a Type I error
13. The standard _____ indicates how much, on average, scores deviate from the mean.
14. Used test the significance of differences in three or more group means.
16. Number of standard deviations above and below the mean that 95% of the values lie within in a normal distribution

19. _____ of the null hypothesis lends support to the research hypothesis.
20. An (r) represents this commonly used correlation index
21. Type of hypothesis which states no relationship between variables
23. Type of test used to test hypotheses about the proportion of cases in different categorie
24. Statistics used to summarize and describe quantitative data.
25. A correlation coefficient of -1.00 would indicate a perfect _____ coefficient
26. Distribution that peaks to the right

Down

1. Statistically _____ refers to the Unlikelihood that the results are due by chance
2. Characteristic of a population

3. The most stable measure of central tendency.
6. Point above which and below which 50% of the cases fall
7. Characteristic of a normal distribution
8. A distribution with more than one peak
12. Probability of making a Type II error
15. Measures of _____ represents how spread out the data are
17. Distribution that peaks to the left
18. A correlation coefficient of +1.00 would indicate a perfect _____ correlation
22. Used to test the significance of differences in two group means.