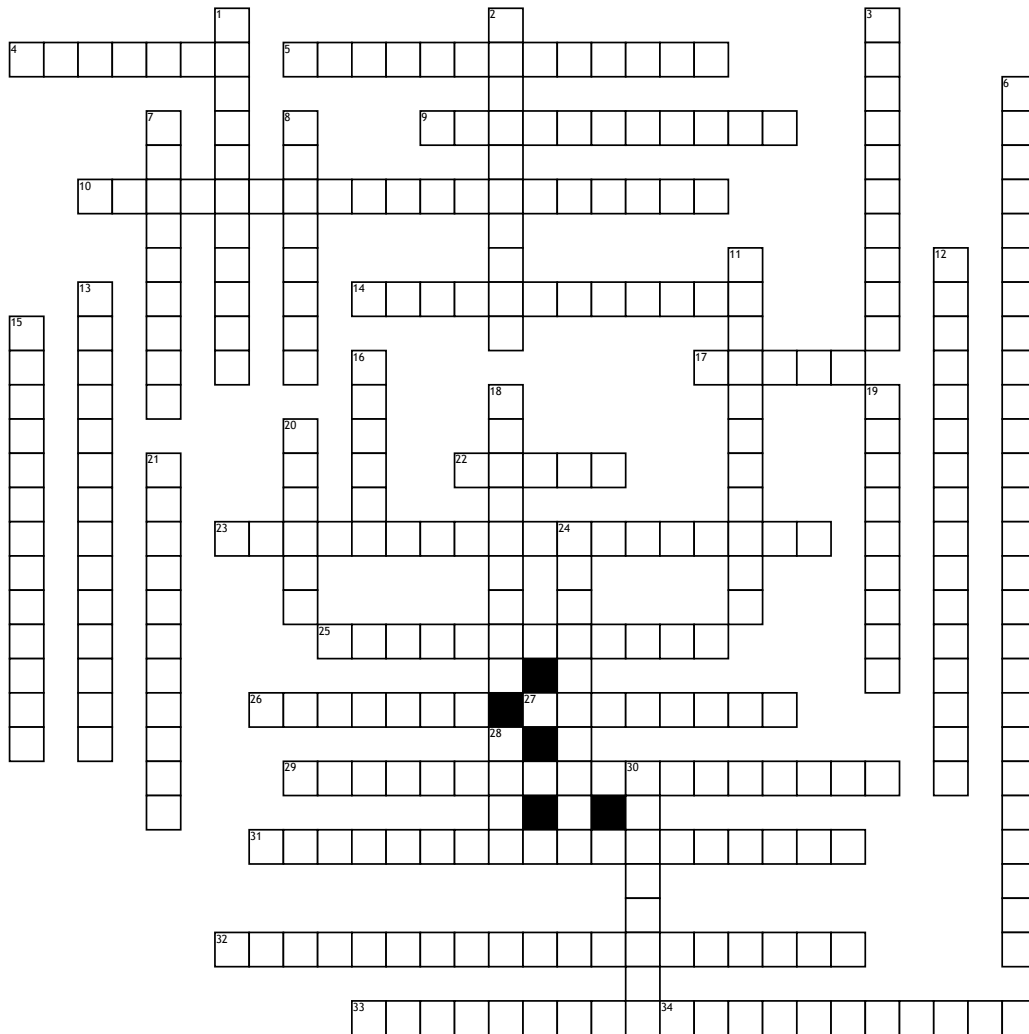Name: _____   Date: _____   Period: _____

Unit 1 Vocabulary

Across

4. Divide the population area into sections, then randomly select some of those clusters, and then choose all the members from those selected clusters

5. Occurs when an untreated subject reports an improvement in symptoms

9. Blinding occurred at two levels

10. Use results that are very easy to get

14. Members from the population are selected in such a way that each individual member has an equal chance of being selected

17. A group of subjects that are similar in the ways that might affect the outcome of the experiment

22. There is no natural zero starting point

23. Select some starting point and then select every kth element in the population

25. Consist of numbers representing counts or measurementts

26. Arranged in some order, but differences between data values either cannot be determined or are meaningless

27. The number of possible values is either a finite number or a "countable" number

29. Observe and measure specific characteristics, but we don't attempt to modify the subjects being studied

31. Subjects is selected in such a way that every possible sample of the same size n has the same chance of being chosen

32. Data is observed, measured, and collected at one point in time

33. Like the ordinal level, with the additional property that the difference between any two values is meaningful

34. Separated into different catergories that are distinguished by some nonnumerical characteristic

Down

1. Data is collected in the future from groups sharing common factors

2. The complete collection of all elements to be studied (scores, people, measuements, and so on)

3. A collection of methods for planning experiments, obtaining data, and then organizing, summarizing, presenting, analyzing, interpreting, and drawing conclusions based on the data

6. Design of experiment in which all factors are forced to be so constant so that effects of extraneous factors are eliminated

7. Result from infintely many possibles values that correspond to some continous scale that covers a range of values without gaps, interruptions, or jumps

8. A technique in which the subject doesn't know whether he or she is receiving a treatment

11. Repetition of an experiment

12. Occurs whens the sample data are incorrectly collected, recorded, or analyzed

13. Data is collected from the past by going back in time

15. The difference between a sample result and the true population result

16. A subcollection of members selected from a population

18. A numerical measurement describing some charactersitic of a sample

19. A numerical meassurement describing some chracteristic of a population

20. The collection of data from every member of the population

21. When an experiment is not able to distinguish between the effects of different factors

24. Subdivide the population into at least two different subgroups that share the same characteristics , then we draw a sample from each subgroup

28. Observations that have been collected (such as measurements, genders, survey responses)

30. Characterized by data that consist of names, labels, or categories only

Word Bank

Block	Sample	Convenience sampling	Cross-sectional study	Ratio
Data	Blinding	Confounding	Statistic	Quantitative
Observational study	Double-blind	Statistics	Nonsampling error	Random sample
Interval	Rigorously controlled design	Census	Restrospective	Replication
Discrete	Continous	Cluster	Sampling error	Placebo effect
Simple random sample	Qualitative	Population	Systematic sampling	Stratified
Ordinal	Parameter	Prospective	Nominal	