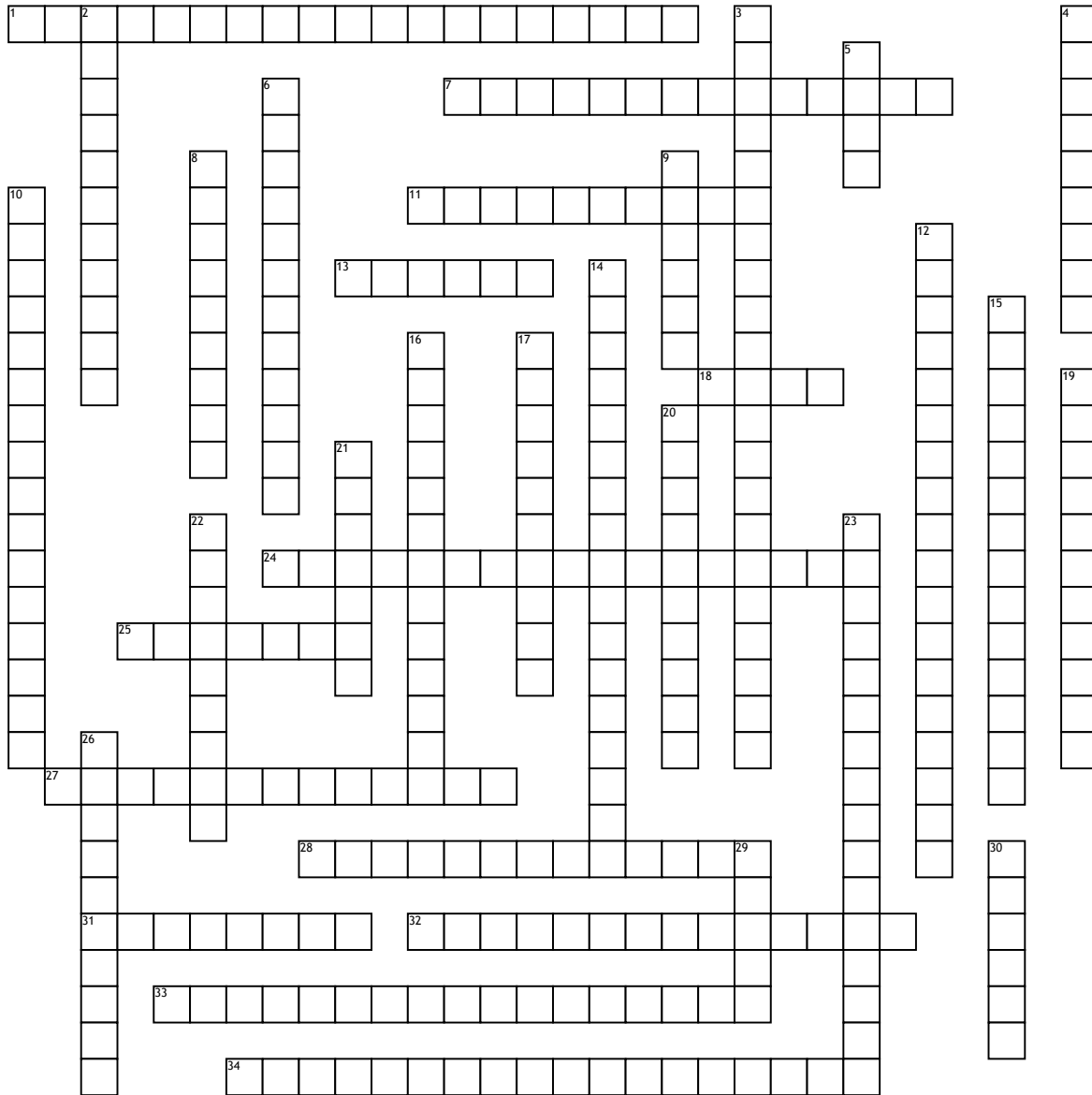


Unit 3 Vocabulary



Across

1. The variable that is changed or controlled in a scientific experiment. It represents the cause or reason for an outcome.
7. The group that receives the REAL treatment.
11. An average of the particular items or individuals included in a particular study. Abbreviated with a lowercase x with a horizontal line over top (called 'x-bar')
13. A study that uses counts or measures of the entire population.
18. the arithmetic average of a distribution, obtained by adding the scores and then dividing by the number of scores
24. A study based on data that manipulates factor levels to create treatments, randomly assigns subjects to these treatments
25. A treatment known to have no effect, administered so that all groups experience the same conditions.
27. The beneficial effect produced by a placebo that cannot be attributed to the properties of the placebo itself and must therefore be due to the patient's belief in the treatment.
28. An analytical technique that accounts for the number of acceptable errors in an experiment.
31. A study that selects a subset of the population to estimate the characteristics of the whole population.
32. An average of the entire group being studied. Abbreviated with the lowercase Greek letter mu.
33. The sample group is chosen from the population who are readily available or 'convenient'.
34. Each member of the population has an equal probability of being selected as part of the sample group.

Down

2. An experimental study that is done in such a way that both the primary researcher and the subjects (patients) do not know which subjects are receiving the placebo or the actual treatment.
3. A hypothesis which predicts difference between the results from the different conditions of an experiment. This can mean something is different, incorrect, or has changed.
4. A graph of vertical bars representing the frequency distribution of a set of data.
5. the most frequently occurring score(s) in a distribution
6. The "baseline" group which receive the PLACEBO treatment. Their responses provide a basis for comparison.
8. Statistics are values calculated for sampled data. Those that correspond to, and thus estimate, a population parameter, are of particular interest. FOR EXAMPLE, the mean income of all employed people in a representative sample can provide a good estimate of the corresponding population parameter.
9. the middle score in a distribution; half the scores are above it and half are below it
10. A population is divided into groups, then SOME members are randomly selected from each group.
12. A study based on data in which no manipulation of factors has been employed.
14. The variable being tested in a scientific experiment. When you take data in an experiment, this variable is the one being measured.
15. A hypothesis which predicts no difference between the results from the different conditions of an experiment.

16. A population is divided into groups, then ALL members of one or more (NOT ALL) of the groups are selected as part of the sample group.
17. A precise, testable statement of what the researchers predict will be the outcome of the study.
19. A way to model random events in a statistical study, such that simulated outcomes closely match real-world outcomes in a safer or more efficient way.
20. The entire group of individuals or instances about whom we hope to learn. WHOLE GROUP.
21. a graphical device that summarizes data by the number of dots above each data value on the horizontal axis
22. A numerically valued attribute of a model for a population. We rarely expect to know the true value of a population parameter, but we do hope to estimate it from sampled data. FOR EXAMPLE, the mean income of all employed people in the country is a population parameter.
23. The population is ordered in some way and even nth member is chosen for the sample group.
26. An experimental study that is done in such a way that the patients or subjects do not know if they are receiving the placebo or the actual treatment but the researcher does know which subjects are receiving.
29. the difference between the highest and lowest scores in a distribution
30. A representative subset of a population, examined in hope of learning about the population. GROUP THAT PARTICIPATED.