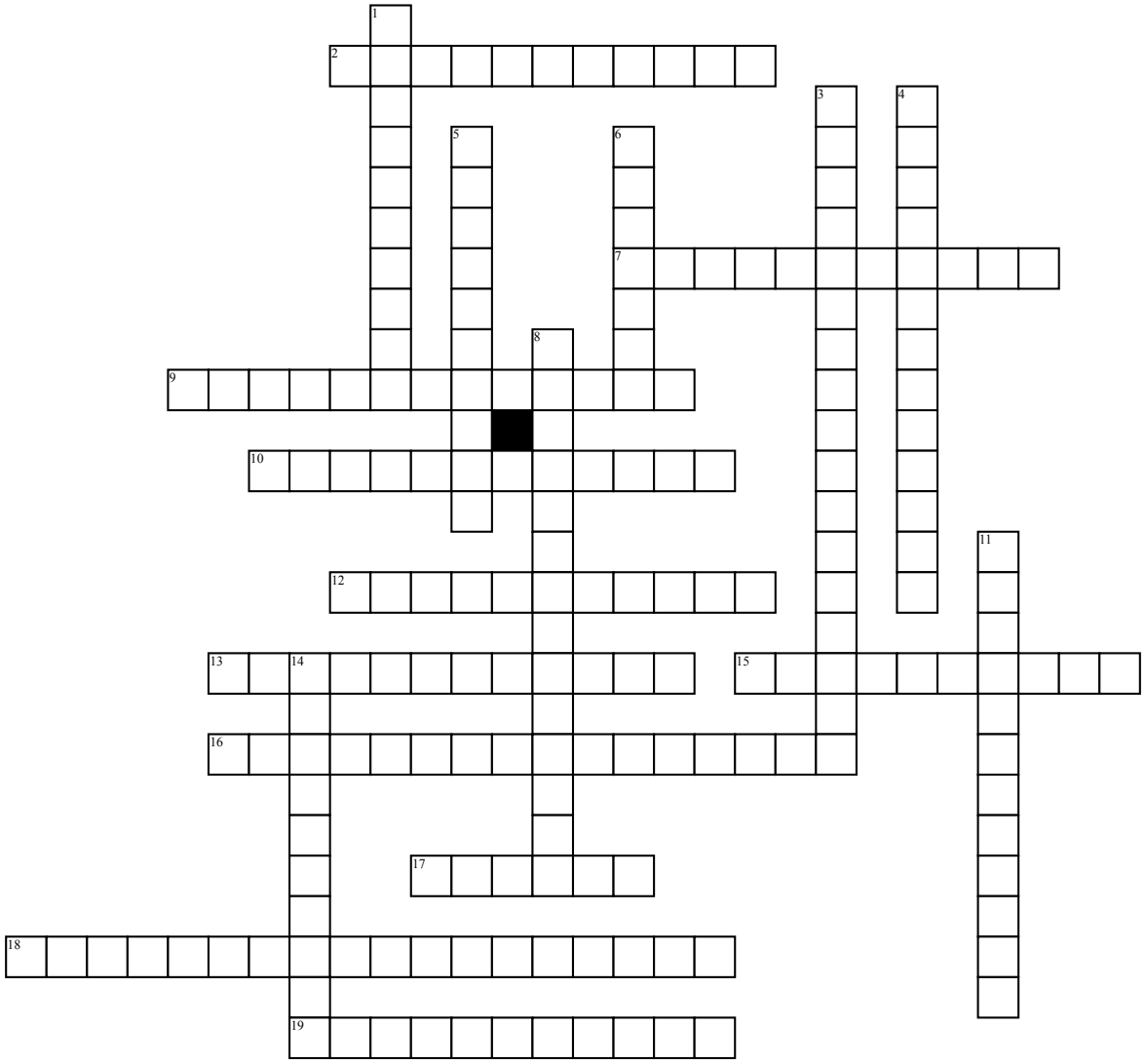
Unit 5 and 6 Review



Across

2. if neither of the participants nor the experimenters know who belongs to the treatment group and who belongs to the control group

7. we use a sample that is convenient to select, such as people who happen to be in the same room.

9. in a statistical study it is used to describe a confidence interval

10. we choose a sample of items in such a way that every sample of a given size has an equal chance of being selected

12. when the participants do not know whether they are members of the treatment group or the control group, but the experimenters do know.

13. describes the values taken on by the variable and the frequency of these values

15. the science collecting, organizing, and interpreting data

16. an observational study that resembles an experiment because the sample naturally divides into 2 or more groups

17. the subset of the population from which the raw data is actually obtained

18. researchers observe or measure characteristics of the sample members but don't attempt to influence or modify these characteristics

19. exists between 2 variables when higher vales of one variable consistently go with higher values of another and vice versa

Down

1. the complete set of people or things being studied

3. low value, lower quartile, median, upper quartile, high value

4. refers to the situation in which patients improve simply because they believe they are receiving a useful treatment

5. this sampling method is used when we are concerned about differences among subgroups within a population. We identify subgroups and draw a simple random sample

6. lacks active ingredients of a treatment being tested, but is identical on appearance to the treatment

8. sample members who receive the treatment being tested

11. sample members who do not receive the treatment being tested

14. we use a simple system to choose the sample, such as selecting every 5th member of the population