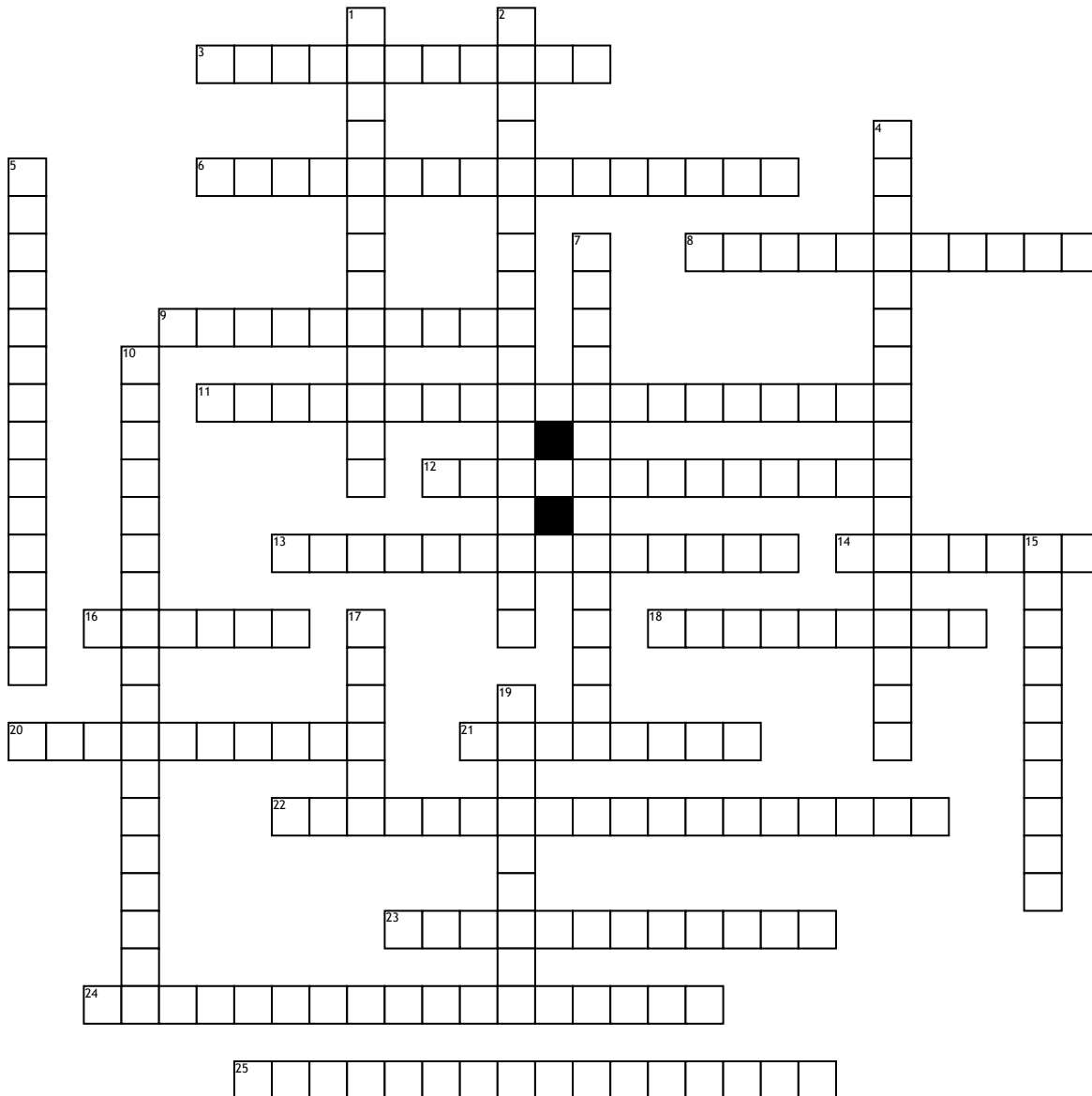


Vocabulary Study Guide



Across

3. 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.

6. A population is divided into groups, then SOME members are randomly selected from each group.

8. 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 her placebo or the actual treatment.

9. The entire group of individuals or instances about whom we hope to learn. WHOLE GROUP.

11. The variable that is changed or controlled in a scientific experiment. It represents the cause or reason for an outcome.

12. 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.

13. A hypothesis which predicts no difference between the results from the different conditions of an experiment.

14. A treatment known to have no effect, administered so that all groups experience the same conditions.

16. A representative subset of a population, examined in hope of learning about the population. GROUP THAT PARTICIPATED.

18. Statistics are values calculated for sampled data. Those that correspond to, and thus estimate, a population parameter, are of particular interest.

20. A precise, testable statement of what the researchers predict will be the outcome of the study.

21. A study that selects a subset of the population to estimate the characteristics of the whole population.

22. A study based on data in which no manipulation of factors has been employed.

23. The "baseline" group which receive the PLACEBO treatment. Their responses provide a basis for comparison.

24. The variable being tested in a scientific experiment.

25. The population is ordered in some way and even nth member is chosen for the sample group.

Down

1. 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.

2. The sample group is chosen from the population who are readily available or 'convenient'.

4. A study based on data that manipulates factor levels to create treatments, randomly assigns subjects to these treatments.

5. An average of the entire group being studied. Abbreviated with the lowercase Greek letter mu.

7. The group that receives the REAL treatment.

10. Each member of the population has an equal probability of being selected as part of the sample group.

15. 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.

17. A study that uses counts or measures of the entire population.

19. 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.