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Chapter 1 vocabulary

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| **Across**  **2.** subjects sorted into subgroups so they don't respond differently to a treatment - in experimental design  **3.** Numerical they can be ordered for ranked  **5.** can assume an infinite number of values between any two specific values  **6.** the researcher merely observes what is happening or what has happened in the past and tries to draw conclusions based on these observations  **7.** the outcome of interest has already occurred at the time the study is initiated  **8.** Classifies data into categories that can be ranked ordered differences between the rings do not exist and arbitrating two ranks does that make sense in the context of the problem.  **12.** a numerical description of a population, generally estimated, but fixed values  **14.** relies on randomization to control for the effects of extraneous variables. The experimenter assumes that, on averge, extraneous factors will affect treatment conditions equally; so any significant differences between conditions can fairly be attributed to the independent variable.  **16.** Sampling based on ease  **22.** A group of objects selected from a population that poses similar characteristics to those in the population.  **23.** Possesses all characteristics of the interval level but also includes a true zero the true rational exist want to same variable is measured on two different members of the population.  **24.** researcher and subjects both do not know who has been given placebo or treatment  **25.** type of data collected by observing many subjects (such as individuals, firms, countries, or regions) at the same point of time, or without regard to differences in time.  **27.** repetition of the experiment under the same or similar conditions  **28.** Can be assigned numerical values and our countable (and therefore not decimals).  **30.** study watches for outcomes, such as the development of a disease, during the study period and relates this to other factors such as suspected risk or protection factor(s).  **31.** count or measure of an entire population  **32.** Number every subject in the population and then select every Kth subject, making sure to choose the first subject a random  **33.** control group receives an inert treatment (show effects if they really think they are getting the 'real thing')  **34.** each member has an equal chance of being selected using a random number method  **35.** occurs when an experimenter cannot tell the difference between the effects of different factors on the variable | **Down**  **1.** Divide a population into clumps groups by some means and then randomly select one of the characteristics using all members of the chosen clusters as a sample.  **4.** statistical error caused by human error to which a specific statistical analysis is exposed. These errors can include, but are not limited to, data entry errors, biased questions in a questionnaire.  **9.** subjects are very carefully chosen  **10.** Facts and statistics collected together for reference or analysis.  **11.** Selected by using chance or random samples.  **13.** Divide the population into strata (groups) based on some key characteristics that is important to the study, and then sample and then sample randomly from each group.  **15.**  incurred when the statistical characteristics of a population are estimated from a subset, or sample, of that population.  **17.** 3.(of a quantity or dimension, especially of manufactured articles) stated or expressed but not necessarily corresponding exactly to the real value  **18.** the complete collection of all elements to be studied (measurments, scores, people). the collection is complete in the sense that it inlcudes all subjects to be studied  **19.** Can be placed into distinct categories according to some characteristics or attribute. sometimes call Categorization.  **20.** Subjects do not know whether they have placebo or actual treatment  **21.** an intervening time or space  **26.** a numerical measurement describing some characteristic of a sample.  **29.** a collection of methods for planning experiments, obtaining data, and then organizing, summarizing, presenting, analyzing, interpreting, and drawing conclusions based on the data. |