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Statistics is Fun!

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| **Across**  **4.** Most frequently occurring number.  **5.** A numerical quantity measuring some aspect of a population of scores.  **7.** Observe individuals and measures variable of interest but does not attempt to influence the responses.  **9.** If the design of a statistical study symmetrically favors certain outcomes.  **12.** The average of a set of data.  **14.** There is a no relationship between the two categorical variables that is in the rows.  **15.** The science of collecting, analyzing, and interpreting data. | **Down**  **1.** Bell-shaped, symmetric density curve  **2.** Measure the direction and strength of the linear association between two quantitative variable (x and y) Possible correlations range from +1 to -1.  **3.** Measures the spread by looking at how far the observations are from the mean.  **6.** The entire group of individuals about which we want information from.  **8.** In all score-based normal curves, 50% of the scores fall at or above the mean and 50% at or below the mean.  **10.** A distribution is not symmetric.  **11.** Gives the number of how many standard deviations x lies from the distribution mean.  **13.** The middle score of a distribution. |