|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Period: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

Unit 1 Vocabulary

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |
| 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6 |
|  |  |  |  | 7 |  |  |  | 8 |  |  |  | 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 11 |  |  |  |  |  | 12 |  |  |
|  |  | 13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 18 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 19 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 21 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 22 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 23 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 24 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 25 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 26 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 27 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 28 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 29 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 30 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 31 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 32 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 33 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 34 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Across****4.** Divide the population area into sections, then randomly select some of those clusters, and then choose all the members from those selected clusters**5.** Occurs when an untreated subject reports an improvement in symptoms**9.** Blinding occurred at two levels**10.** Use results that are very easy to get**14.** Members from the population are selected in such a way that each individual member has an equal chance of being selected **17.** A group of subjects that are similar in the ways that might affect the outcome of the experiment**22.** There is no natural zero starting point**23.** Select some starting point and then select every kth element in the population**25.** Consist of numbers representing counts or measurementts**26.** Arranged in some order, but differences between data values either cannot be determined or are meaningless**27.** The number of possible values is either a finite number or a "countable" number**29.** Observe and measure specific characteristics, but we don't attempt to modify the subjects being studied**31.** Subjects is selected in such a way that every possible sample of the same size n has the same chance of being chosen**32.** Data is observed, measured, and collected at one point in time**33.** Like the ordinal level, with the additional property that the difference between any two values is meaningful**34.** Separated into different catergories that are distinguished by some nonnumerical characteristic | **Down****1.** Data is collected in the future from groups sharing common factors**2.** The complete collection of all elements to be studied (scores, people, measuements, and so on)**3.** A collection of methods for planning experiments, obtaining data, and then organizing, summarizing, presenting, analyzing, interpreting, and drawing conclusions based on the data**6.** Design of experiment in which all factors are forced to be so constant so that effects of extraneous factors are eliminated**7.** Result from infintely many possibles values that correspond to some continous scale that covers a range of values without gaps, interruptions, or jumps**8.** A technique in which the subject doesn't know whether he or she is receiving a treatment**11.** Repetition of an experiment**12.** Occurs whens the sample data are incorrectly collected, recorded, or analyzed **13.** Data is collected from the past by going back in time**15.** The difference between a sample result and the true population result**16.** A subcollection of members selected from a population**18.** A numerical measurement describing some charactersitic of a sample**19.** A numerical meassurement describing some chracteristic of a population**20.** The collection of data from every member of the population**21.** When an experiment is not able to distinguish between the effects of different factors**24.** Subdivide the population into at least two different subgroups that share the same characteristics , then we draw a sample from each subgroup**28.** Observations that have been collected (such as measurements, genders, survey responses)**30.** Characterized by data that consist of names, labels, or categories only |

   Data       Statistics       Population       Census       Sample       Parameter       Statistic       Quantitative        Qualitative       Discrete       Continous        Nominal       Ordinal       Interval       Ratio       Observational study       Cross-sectional study       Restrospective       Prospective       Confounding       Blinding       Placebo effect       Double-blind       Block       Replication       Systematic sampling       Convenience sampling       Stratified       Cluster       Sampling error       Nonsampling error       Random sample       Simple random sample       Rigorously controlled design