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Unit 1 Vocabulary

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| **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