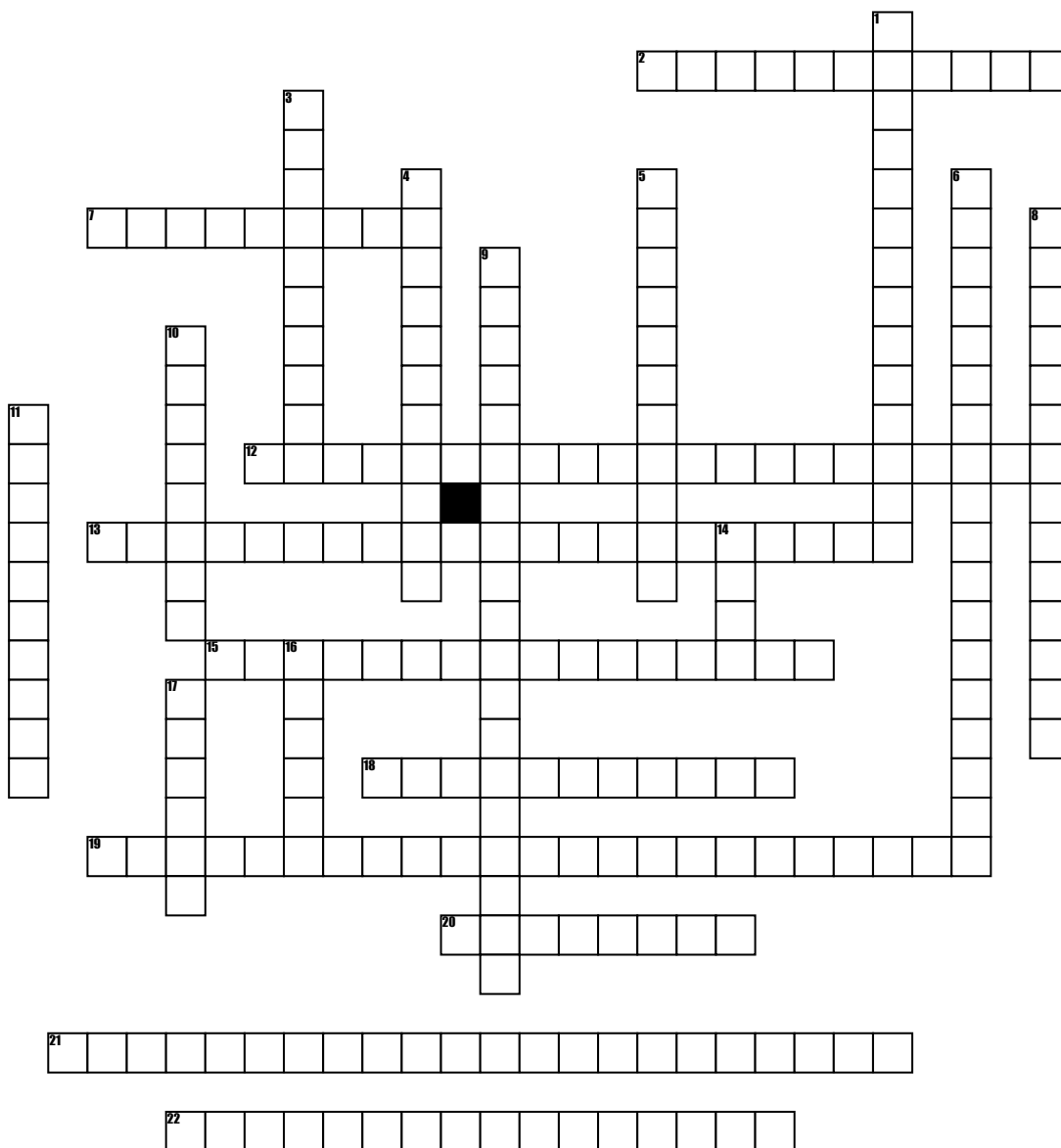# Chapter 4 Crossword

Across

2. A term regarding the shape of a distribution. This distribution is one with a lower peak and thicker tails.

7. The common term for the normal distribution. It is called this because of its bell-like shape.

12. Statistics generated from sample data that are used to make inferences about the characteristic of the population the sample is alleged to represent.

13. Statistics that describe the characteristics of a given sample or population. These statistics are only meant to describe the characteristics of those from whom data were collected.

15. When a tail of a distribution of scores extends toward the upper end of the distribution.

18. When a distribution has the same shape on either side of the median.

19. A distribution based on statistical probabilities rather than empirical data.

20. A distribution that has a single mode.

21. A method of selecting a sample in which members are purposely selected to create a sample that represents the population on some characteristics of interest.

22. When a tail of a distribution of scores extends toward the lower end of the distribution.

Down

1. A hypothesis that there is no effect.

3. The group from which data are collected or a sample is tested. This encompasses the entire group for which the data are alleged to apply.

4. A term regarding the shape of a distribution. This distribution is one with a higher peak and thinner tails.

5. The likelihood of an event occurring.

6. A bell-shaped frequency distribution of scores that has the mean, median, and mode in the middle of the distribution and is symmetrical and asymptotic.

8. A method of selecting a sample at which every member of the population has an equal chance of being selected.

9. When a sample is selected because it is convenient rather than random.

10. The shape of a distribution of scores in terms of its flatness or peakedness.

11. When the ends or "tails" or a distribution never intersect with the x-axis, they extend indefinitely

14. The degree to which a distribution of scores deviates from normal in terms of asymmetrical extension of the tails.

16. An individual or group, selected from a population, from whom data are collected.

17. When a sample is not selected randomly. It is this when the members are selected in a way that systematically over represents some segment of the population and under represents other segments.