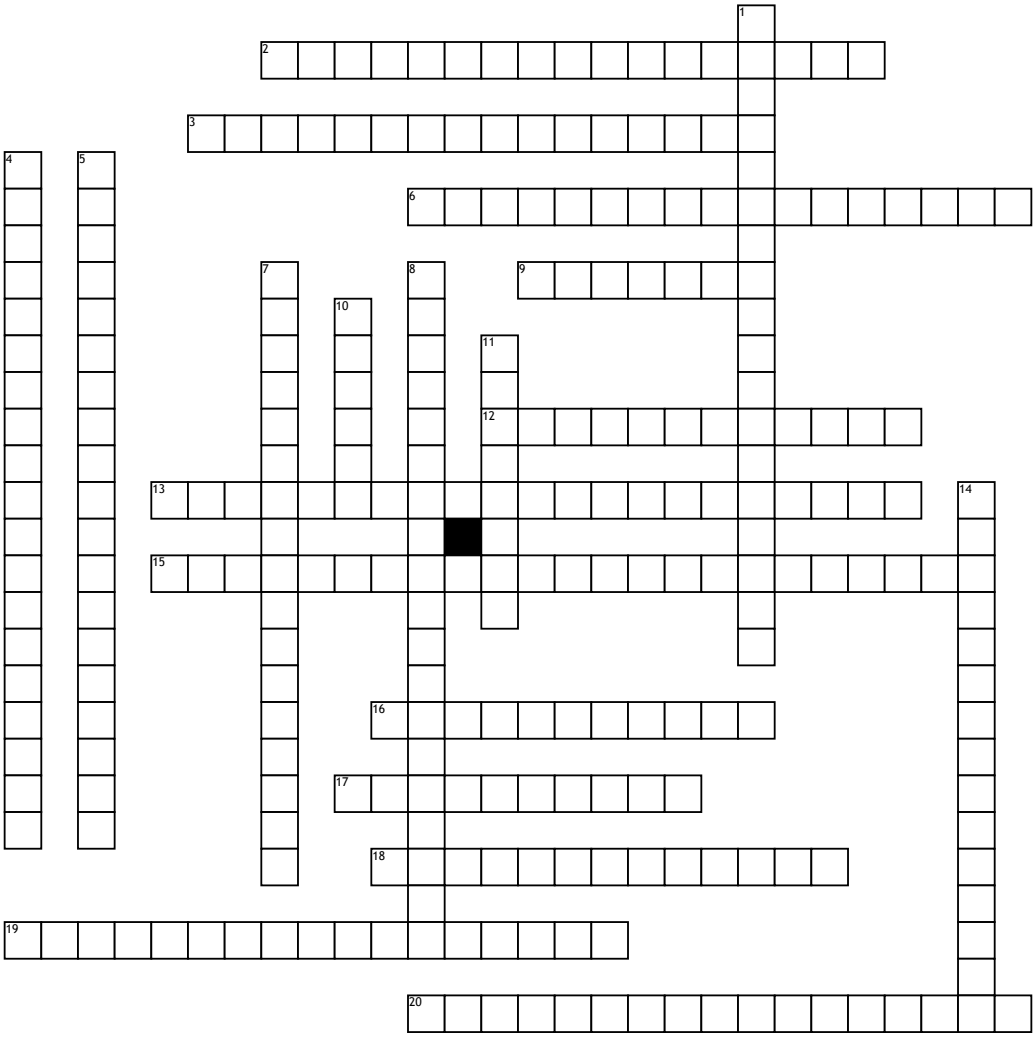
Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Probability and Statistics Crossword Puzzle



Across

2. Variables that can only take on a finite number of values.

3. A type of probability sampling method in which sample members from a larger population are selected according to a random starting point but with a fixed, periodic interval.

6. A variable that depends on one or more other variables.

9. A collection of numbers or values that relate to a particular subject. D

12. A sample that is chosen randomly.

13. Used to make inferences about a population from a sample, determine if there is a relationship between variables, and make predictions.

15. The most informative scale. It is an interval scale with the additional property that its zero position indicates the absence of the quantity being measured.

16. The likelihood of something happening or being the case.

17. A branch of applied mathematics concerned with collecting, organizing, and interpreting data.

18. A sampling method where multiple clusters of people are created from a population where they are indicative of homogeneous characteristics and have an equal chance of being a part of the sample.

19. A sampling method technique where subjects are selected because of their convenient accessibility and proximity to the researcher.

20. Ways in which variables/numbers are defined and categorized. Types include: nominal, ordinal, interval and ratio.

Down

1. A study in which the researcher simply observes the subjects without interfering.

4. A variable which can take on infinitely many, uncountable values.

5. When a variable isn't independent for certain.

7. Use of statistics to determine the probability that a given hypothesis is true.

8. These Variables are numerical variables: counts, percents, or numbers.

10. A small part or quantity intended to show what the whole is like.

11. Not consistent or having a fixed pattern; liable to change.

14. Dependent variables which are observed and measured by changing independent variables. These variables determine the effect of the cause (independent) variables when changed for different values.

Word Bank

Data Set	Measurement Scales	Ratio Level of Measurement	Probability
Sample	Observational Study	Continuous Variables	Statistics
Cluster Sample	Quantitive Variables	Systematic Sample	Hypothesis Testing
Outcome Variable	Random Sample	Variable	Explanatory Variable
Discrete Variables	Inferential Statistics	Dependent Variable	Convenience Sample