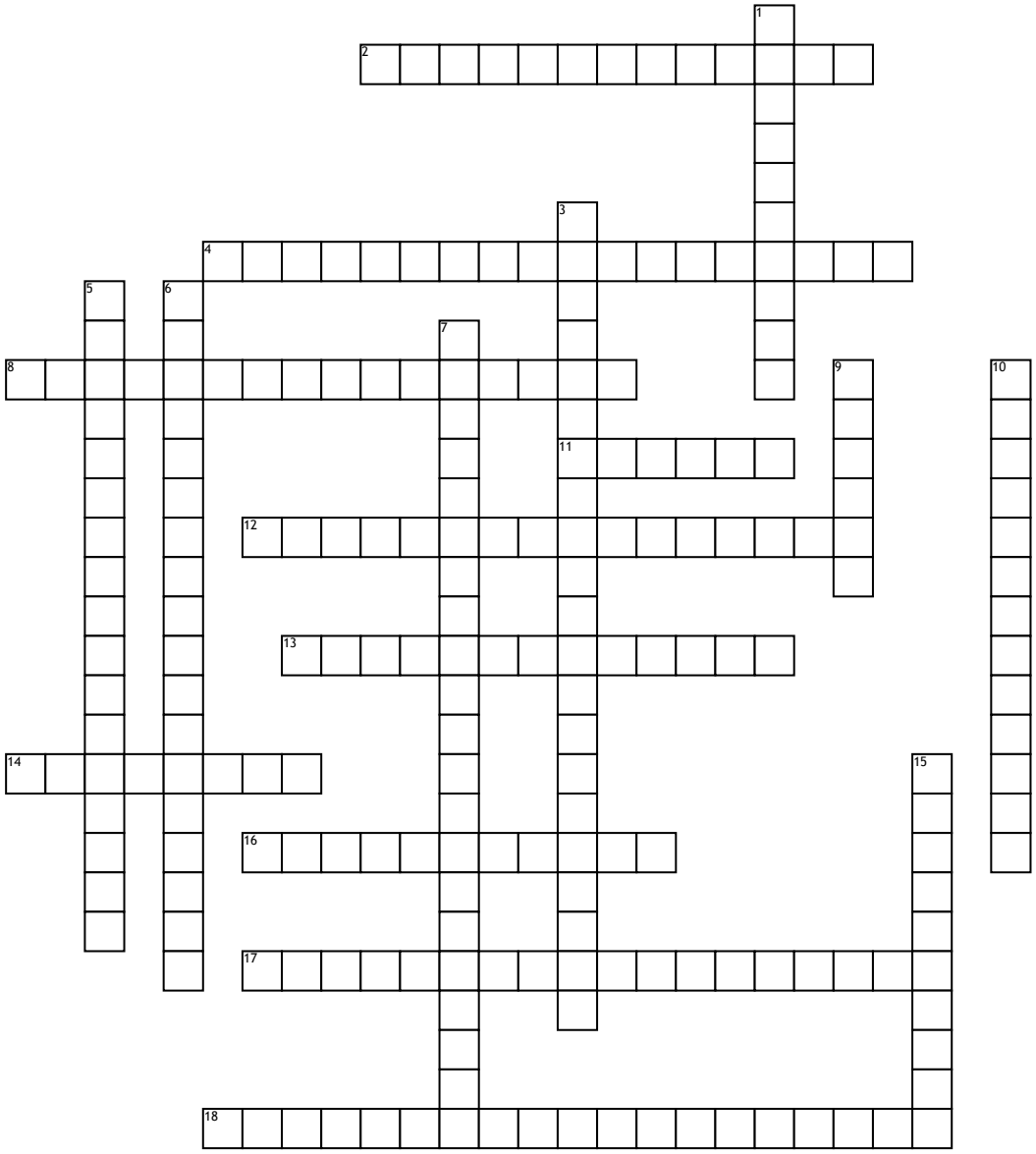
Name: _____ Date: _____

Statistitics Mid-term Review



Across

2. A process of randomly assigning subjects to different treatment groups.

4. A researcher observes and measures characteristics of interest of part of a population but does not change existing conditions.

8. A type of sampling method in which the total population is divided into smaller groups and then a sample is randomly selected from all of the smaller groups.

11. Groups of subjects with similar characteristics.

12. A method of choosing a random sample from a larger population automatically with a pattern.

13. Occurs when a subject reacts favorably to a placebo when in fact the subject has been given no medicated treatment at all.

14. A technique where the subjects do not know whether they are receiving a treatment or a placebo.

16. The repetition of an experiment under the same or similar conditions.

17. A sample that is chosen randomly to avoid bias.

18. Occurs when an experimenter cannot tell the difference between the effects of different factors on a variable.

Down

1. A researcher uses a mathematical or physical model to reproduce the conditions of a situation or process. Collecting data often involves the use of computers.

3. Neither the experimenter nor the subjects know if the subjects are receiving a treatment or a placebo.

5. A researcher performs an experiment. A treatment IS applied to part of a population and responses are observed.

6. Subjects are paired up according to a similarity. One subject in the pair is randomly selected to receive one treatment while the other subject receives a different treatment.

7. Divide subjects with similar characteristics into blocks and then, within each block, randomly assign subjects to treatment groups.

9. A researcher investigates one or more characteristics of a population.

10. A type of sampling method in which the total population is divided into smaller groups and then a sample is randomly selected from some of the smaller groups.

15. Number of subjects. Number improves the validity of experimental results.