

CHAPTER 2

FILL-IN-THE-BLANK ITEMS

Statistics: Some Basic Vocabulary

The general term used to designate anything that may take on different values or amounts is

(1) _____. The (2) _____ variable is the one controlled and manipulated by the experimenter; the (3) _____ variable in psychology is the measurement of behavior. For example, suppose an experimenter wants to test the effect of different amounts of alcohol on driving ability. She gives three different groups either 0, 1, or 2 ounces of alcohol, respectively. After a suitable period, some characteristic of driving ability is measured in each participant. The amount of alcohol given is the (4) _____ variable, whereas the measured driving ability is the (5) _____ variable.

A complete collection of objects or organisms is called a (6) _____, and a subset of the collection is a (7) _____. A measurable characteristic of the complete collection is called a (8) _____, whereas a similar characteristic of the subset is a (9) _____.

A sample that is not representative of the population of interest is called a (10) _____ sample. One way to get a representative sample is to use (11) _____ sampling, a sampling method in which each population member has an equal chance of being chosen. If individuals are returned to the population after they are selected, this is called sampling with (12) _____. In (13) _____ random sampling, the population is divided into relevant groups, and random samples are taken from each group.

Scales of Measurement

The rules used for assigning numbers are called (14) _____ of measurement. Data derived by some kind of true measurement process are called (15) _____ data, whereas data consisting of counts, totals, or frequencies are considered (16) _____ data. The type of scale that provides nothing more than a name or label is called a (17) _____ scale. If the scale numbers are used both for categorizing and for ranking, the scale is called an (18) _____ scale. Equal intervals between numbers characterize the (19) _____ scale, and if the scale has a true zero point, we call it a (20) _____ scale. Weight is an example of a (21) _____ scale, whereas the Fahrenheit temperature scale is an example of an (22) _____ scale.

Two Basic Uses of Statistics

(23) _____ statistics consists of techniques used to illustrate or describe the data, whereas (24) _____ statistics is used to draw conclusions from the data. A graph is an example of a (25) _____ statistic.