Statistical Reasoning
Chapter 6 Vocabulary - Matching

Name: answer key

K 1. anonymity	A. experiment which studies the effectiveness of medical treatments on actual patients
M 2. block design	B. an experiment in which neither the subjects nor the people who work with them know which treatment each subject is receiving
A 3. clinical trial	C. a study which deliberately imposes some treatment on individuals in order to observe their responses
P 4. confidentiality	D. a variable that has an important effect on the relationship among the variables in a study but is not one of the variables being studied
E 5. confounding	E. the influence of the explanatory variable cannot be distinguished from the influence of a lurking variable
T 6. control group	F. a variable that we think explains or causes changes in the response variables
O 7. completely randomized experiment	G. a dummy treatment with no active ingredients
B 8. double-blind experiment	H. the individuals studied in an experiment
C 9. experiment	I. an observed effect so large that it would rarely occur by chance
F 10. explanatory variable	J. a variable that measures an outcome or result of a study
D 11. lurking variable	K. when the names of the subjects are not known to even the director of a study
N 12. matched pairs design	L. favorable response to a dummy treatment
Q 13. nonadherers	M. subjects are first grouped into similar traits and then randomization is carried out separately within each group
G 14. placebo	N. experimental technique comparing pairs of subjects that are alike as much as possible when each receives a different treatment
L 15. placebo effect	O. experiment in which all subjects are randomly assigned to treatments
S 16. randomized comparative experiment	P. policy of keeping all collected data about the individual subjects private
J 17. response variable	Q. subjects who do not follow the experimental treatment
I 18. statistically significant	R. any specific experimental condition applied to the subjects
H 19. subjects	S. a study comparing two or more treatments, using chance to decide which subjects get each treatment, and using enough subjects so that the effects of chance variations between the groups are small
R 20. treatment	T. the group in an experiment which receives the placebo treatment or a treatment which is already on the market