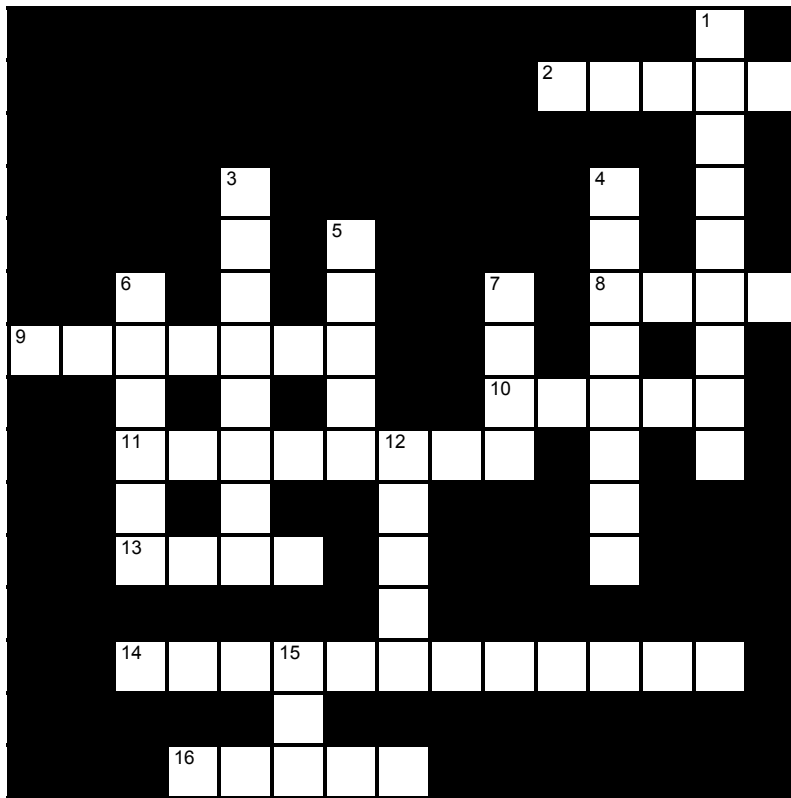# Sampling Distributions, Normal Deviate (*z*) Test

Across

2 _____ is the sensitivity of the experiment to detect a real effect of the independent variable, if there is one. (5)

8 The sampling distribution of the ____ gives all the values the mean can take, along with the probability of getting each value if sampling is random from the null-hypothesis population. (4)

9 The power of an experiment with a large effect is _____ than one with a small effect. (7)

10 The critical _____ of a statistic is the boundary beyond which we would reject the null hypothesis. (5)

11 As N increases, each sample mean in a sampling distribution of the mean becomes more _____. (8)

13 The _____- hypothesis population is an actual or theoretical set of population scores that would result if the experiment were done on the entire population and the independent variable had no effect. (4)

14 The _____ theorem (two words) says that as sample size increases, the sampling distribution of the mean becomes more normal regardless of the shape of the underlying distribution. (7,5)

16 To use the normal deviate (z) test, the population standard deviation must be _____

Down

1 As N increases, the variability between the means of each sample _____. (9)

3 A value of a statistic falling in this region allows rejection of the null hypothesis. (8)

4 A ___ distribution gives all the values a statistic can take, along with the probability of getting each value if sampling is random from the null hypothesis population. (8)

5 The standard deviation of the sampling distribution of the mean is also known as the standard _____ of the mean. (5)

6 If the value of z-obtained is less than the value of z-critical, we would _____ the null hypothesis. (6)

7 With a one-tailed test and an alpha level of .05, the entire ___ percent of the critical region is under one tail. (4)

12 Power varies directly with _____ level. (5)

15 In a ___-tailed test with an alpha level of .05, you find 2.5 percent of the distribution beyond the critical value in each tail. (3)