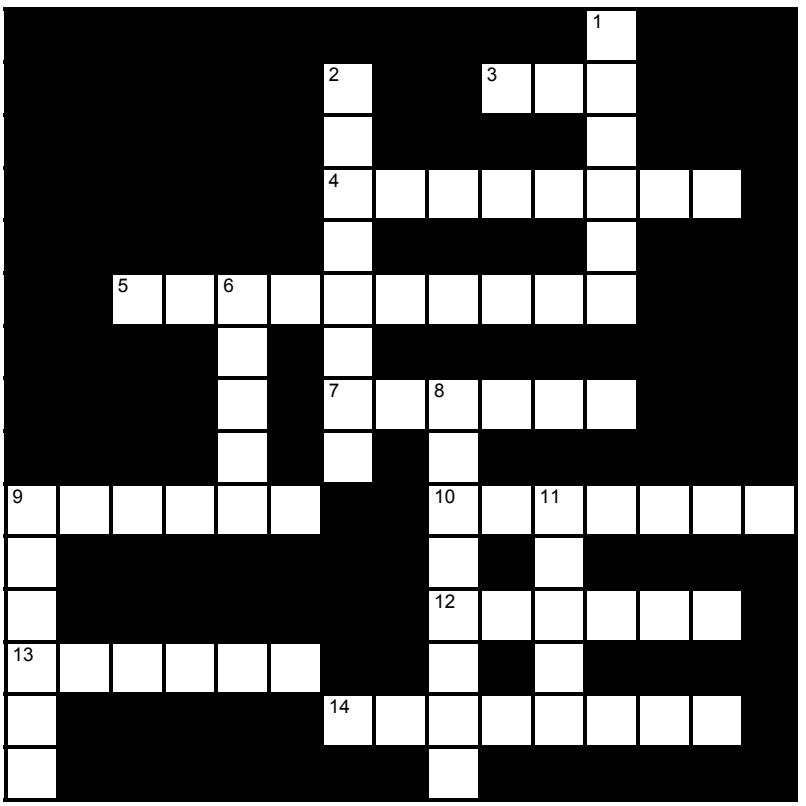
Single-Sample *t* Test



Across

3 Degrees of freedom lost when calculating s. (3)

4 The _____ distribution of t is a probability distribution of the t values that would occur if all possible different samples of fixed size N were drawn from the null hypothesis population. (8)

5 A 95% confidence interval means that the chances are 95 in 100 that the interval contains the _____ mean. (10)

7 The null-hypothesis population for the t distribution is normally shaped when the value of N is at least _____. (6)

9 Confidence _____ are the values that bound the confidence interval. (6)

10 The degrees of _____ for any statistic is the number of scores that are free to vary in calculating that statistic. (7)

12 When the degrees of freedom is increased, the distribution becomes closer to the ____ distribution. (6)

13 Real last name of researcher who used the pen name, "Student." (6)

14 A confidence ____ is a range of values that probably contains the population value. (8)

Down

1 A value of t falling in the critical _____ results in the null hypothesis being rejected. (6)

2 The value of Cohen's-d is always positive because we take the _____ value of the numerator. (8)

6 Rather than a range of possible values, we often calculate a _____-estimate of the parameter. (5)

8 Theoretically, when the degrees of freedom equal _____, the t distribution is idetintical to the z distribution. (8)

9 The _____ the interval, the more confidence we have that the interval contains the population mean. (6)

11 The sample standard deviation divided by the square root of the sample size is known as the estimated standard _____ of the mean. (5)