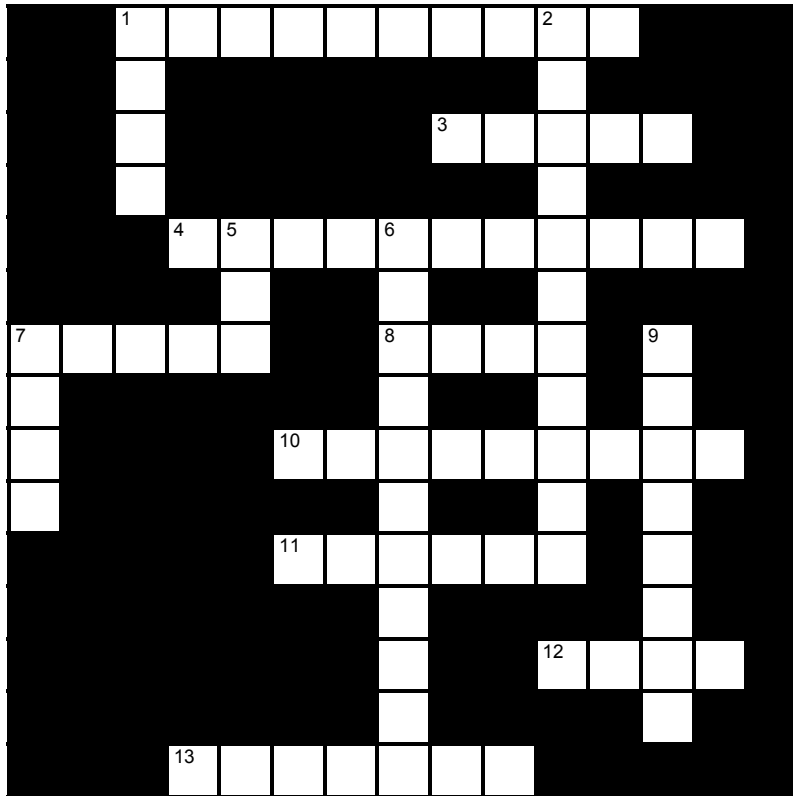


## The Normal Curve and Standard Scores



### Across

- 1 A the term for a curve that approaches, but does not touch, an axis. (10)
- 3 The area from the mean to either end of the distribution constitutes \_\_\_\_\_ percent of the distribution. (5)
- 4 z scores are raw scores \_\_\_\_\_ into a score which designates the distance from the score to the mean in units of SD. (11)
- 7 A negative z score indicates the raw is \_\_\_\_\_ the mean. (5)
- 8 A bar over a variable name indicates we are

using the \_\_\_\_\_ of the variable. (4)

- 10 The shape of a distribution of z scores will be identical to the shape of the distribution of underlying raw scores. (9)
- 11 Type of symmetrical curve in which 34.13% of the scores fall between the mean and the mean + 1 standard deviations. (6)
- 12 Mean of the z scores is equal to \_\_\_\_\_ . (4)
- 13 As z scores become larger, the area under the curve associated with the z score becomes

### Down

- 1 The \_\_\_\_\_ under the curve represents the percentage of cases falling within that section. (4)
- 2 The importance the normal curve is particularly important in \_\_\_\_\_ statistics in which we infer characteristics of the population based on analysis of a sample. (11)
- 5 An untransformed score is said to be a \_\_\_\_\_ score. (3)
- 6 The two sides of a normal curve are

mirror images of each other. Consequently, they are said to be \_\_\_\_\_ . (11)

- 7 A normal curve is \_\_\_\_\_ -shaped. (4)

- 9 Another name for z scores: \_\_\_\_\_ scores. (8)