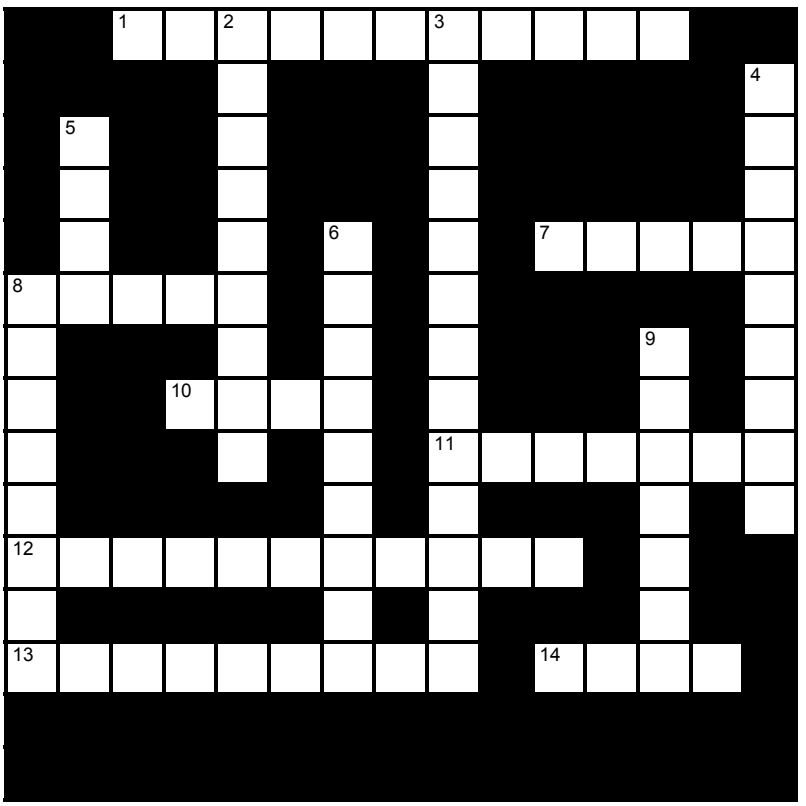
Power



Across

1 Variable manipulated in an experiment by the researcher. (11)

7 Probability of rejecting the null hypothesis when the IV has a real effect. (5)

8 This is the level set a priori by the researcher to limit the probability of a Type I error. (5)

10 Power varies with the size of the _____ effect. (4)

11 The relationship between power and beta is _____. (7)

12 Statistically _____: Another way of saying the results were not likely due to chance. (11)

13 Power decreases with more _____ alpha levels. (9)

14 Power = 1 - _____ (4)

Down

2 As the power of an experiment increases, the probability of making a Type II error _____. (9)

3 A result is considered _____ if the null-hypothesis is retained. (13)

4 Power _____ with increased sample size. (9)

5 We don't accept the null hypothesis, rather, we _____ fail to reject it. (4)

6 The descisions to reject or retain the null hypthesis are mutually _____. (9)

8 A power _____ may be done a priori to determine the number of participants needed to detect an effect of a particular size. (8)

9 Rejecting the null hypothesis when there is a real effect is a _____decision. (7)