CHAPTER 3

FILL-IN-THE-BLANK ITEMS

Introduction

The first step in organizing some data might be to arrange the scores by order of value, listing them from the (1) _____ to the (2) _____. The numbers constituting the data are called (3) _____ and are symbolized by the letter (4) _____.

Defining the Frequency Distribution

An arrangement in which the scores are listed in descending order and the number of times each score occurs is listed beside it is called a (5) _____. The number of times each score occurs is called its (6) _____ and is symbolized by the letter (7) _____. In order to further condense the data, scores occurring with a zero frequency are often (8) _____ in constructing the frequency distribution.

Continuous variables and discrete variables: Real limits and apparent limits

A (9) _____ variable is one whose measurement can take an infinite number of values; a variable that can take only specific values is called a (10) _____ variable. Data from a continuous variable presented as whole numbers have gaps between the numbers, resulting in (11) _____ limits. Closing the gaps by subtracting (12) _____ a unit from the lower limit and adding (13) _____ a unit to the upper limit results in (14) _____ limits.

Percentage or Relative Frequency and Cumulative Frequency Distributions

One way to compare frequency distributions from samples of unequal size is to convert the frequencies to (15) _____ frequencies. To do this, you divide each frequency by (16) _____ and multiply the result by 100. *N* stands for the (17) _____ of the frequencies or the total sample (18) _____.

To construct a cumulative frequency distribution, start with the distribution's lowest interval and (19) _____ frequencies as you ascend. For any interval, the cumulative frequency tells you the number of scores in the interval plus the sum of the frequencies in all (20) _____ intervals. Cumulative frequency is symbolized by (21) _____.