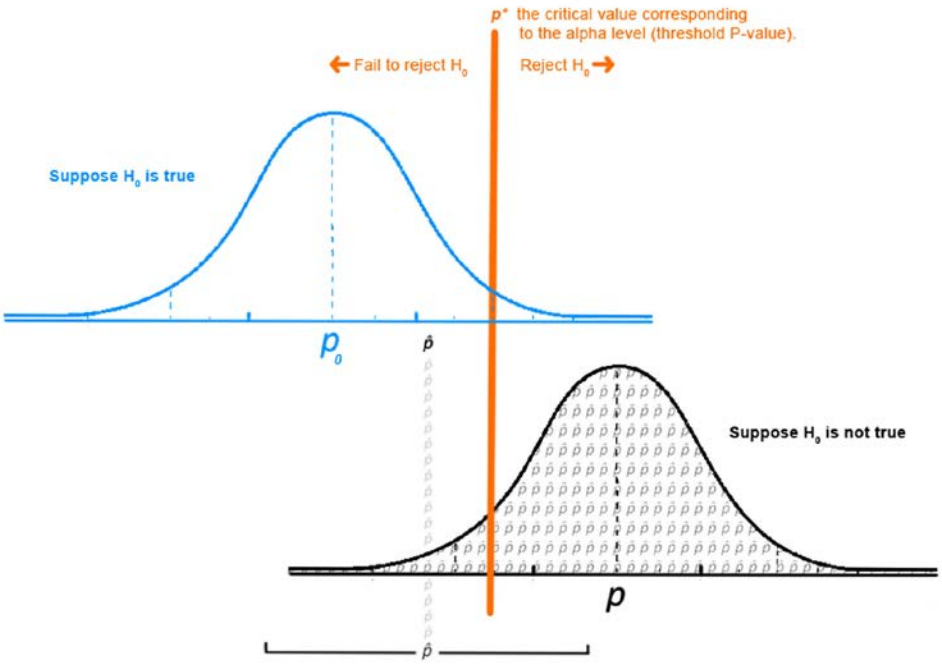

Reducing α to lower Type __ error will move _____ and have the effect of increasing the probability of a Type __ error, __, and correspondingly reducing _____	I the critical value, p^*, II β the power.
Effect size	$p - p_0$ How far the truth, p, lies from the null hypothesis, p_0.
The larger the effect size, the _____ the chance of making a Type __ error and the greater the _____ of the test.	 smaller II power
Whenever a study fails to reject its null hypothesis, _____. H_0 may be false but our test is ..	 the test's power comes into question. too weak to tell.
If we reduce Type I error, we automatically must _____ Type II error. But there is a way to reduce both:	 increase we need to make both SDM curves narrower → by decreasing the spread (SD) → by increasing n (However the benefits are muted by the Law of Diminishing Returns)
The _____ gives us the answer to a decision about a parameter; the _____ tells us the plausible values of that parameter.	hypothesis test confidence interval
You can approximate a _____ by examining the confidence interval. Specifically, a confidence level of C% corresponds to _____	hypothesis a two-sided hypothesis test with an α level of $100 - C\%$ a one-sided hypothesis test with an α level of $\frac{1}{2}(100 - C\%)$