

Index

A

- Affective testing, 8–10, 73–77
 - hedonic scale method, 73–75
 - orientation and training of respondents, 11
 - paired preference test, 75–77
- Alternative hypothesis, 83
- Analysis of variance, 102–107
- Analytical tests
 - orientation and training of respondents, 10–11
 - respondents, 5–8
- A-not-A test, 29–30

B

- Bias, sources of, 21–23
- Bipolar scales, 43–44

C

- Characterization of difference, 35–36
- Chi-square test, 98–102
- Codes, for samples, 14
- Comfort, testing room, 5
- Complex sorting tasks, 34–35
- Critical values, power tables, 88–93
- Cues, 14

D

- Degree of difference, 35
- Descriptive analysis, 58–70
 - flavor profile method, 58–62
 - general rating scale for attribute intensity, 67–69
- Quantitative Descriptive Analysis (QDA), 63–65
- Spectrum Descriptive Analysis, 65–67
- texture profile method, 62–63

- time-intensity method, 69–70
- Dilution techniques, 56–57
- Duo-trio test, 26–27
 - significance of results, 86, 88
 - statistical procedures, 84–86

E

- End anchors, scales, 43
- Experimenter, attitudes, 14–15

F

- Flavor profile method, 58–62
- Forced choice discrimination tests, 25–36
 - A-not-A test, 29–30
 - characterization of difference, 35–36
 - complex sorting tasks, 34–35
 - degree of difference, 35
 - design, 32–33
 - duo-trio test, 26–27
 - interpretation of results, 35
 - method selection, 34
 - multiple standards test, 30–32
 - paired difference test, 28–29
 - sample size, 34
 - 3-alternative forced choice, 27–28
 - triangle (triangular) test, 6, 25–26
- F*-ratio, 104–107

G

- Generalized *t*-test, 93–94
- General rating scale for attribute intensity, 67–69
- Graphic scale, 40

H

Hedonic scale method, 73–75
 Humidity control, sample presentation,
 18
 Hypothesis testing, 82–86

J

Just-about-right scaling method, 50–52

L

Laboratory
 layout, 3–4
 location, 3
 Least significant difference, 107–108
 Length of scale formats, 42–43
 Lighting, laboratory, 4–5
 Location, testing laboratory, 3

M

Magnitude estimation, 45–46
 Method of constant stimuli, 56
 Method of limits, 56
 Motivation, of respondents, 11–12
 Multiple comparisons, 107–108
 Multiple standards test, 30–32
 Multiple tests of significance, 87

N

Null hypothesis, 83
 Numerical scale, 41

O

Odor control, laboratory, 4
 One-sided alternative hypothesis, 83
 One-sided paired comparison,
 significance of results, 86, 88

P

Paired-comparison results, two-tailed,
 85, 88
 Paired difference test, 28–29
 Paired preference test, 75–77
 Paired *t*-test, 94–95
 Panel size, 7–8

Panel training (*see* Respondents,
 orientation and training)
 Physical conditions, of testing, 3–5
 Physiological factors, influencing
 sensory verdicts, 21–23
 Physiological sensitivity, of
 respondents, 12–13
 Pictorial scales, 42
 Power, triangle tests, 88–93
 Preference test, 36, 75–77
 Probability, 83–84
 Proportions, *t*-test, 95–96
 Psychological control, of respondents,
 13–15

Q

Quantitative Descriptive Analysis
 (QDA), 63–65

R

Rank order, 46–47
 data analysis, 48
 Rating scales, 39–45
 applications, 39
 end anchors for scales, 43
 graphic scale, 40
 length of scale formats, 42–43
 numerical scale, 41
 pictorial scales, 42
 scale of standards, 41–42
 unipolar and bipolar scales, 43–44
 verbal scale, 41
 Reliability of results, 87
 Respondents, 5–15
 affective tests, 8–10
 analytical tests, 5–8
 motivation, 11–12
 orientation and training, 10–11, 58
 physiological sensitivity, 12–13
 psychological control, 13–15
 screening, 5–6

S

Samples
 amount of, 18
 codes, 14

- elimination of appearance and other factors, 18–19
 - number of, 19–20
 - order of presentation, 19
 - preparation, 16–17, 55
 - presentation, 17–24
 - selection, 16
 - size, forced choice discrimination tests, 34
 - temperature/humidity control, 18
 - Scale of standards, 41–42
 - Scaling, 38–52
 - data divisions, 38–39
 - just-about-right scaling method, 50–52
 - magnitude estimation, 45–46
 - rank order, 46–47
 - rating scales, 39–45
 - Screening, respondents, 5–6
 - Sorting tasks, complex, 34–35
 - Spectrum Descriptive Analysis, 65–67
 - Statistical errors, 83–84
 - Statistical procedures, 79–110
 - analysis of variance, 102–107
 - chi-square test, 98–102
 - critical values and power tables, 88–93
 - hypothesis testing, 82–86
 - least significant difference, 107–108
 - limitations and qualifications, 87
 - multiple comparisons, 107–108
 - reference to prepared tables, 87–93
 - significance, 79, 87
 - paired-comparison results in two-tailed, 85, 88
 - results in duo-trio or one-sided paired comparison, 86, 88
 - theoretical basis, 87
 - threshold determination, 109–110
 - t*-test, 93–98
 - Statistical significance, 84–86
 - Statistical terms, definitions, 79–82
 - Symbols, 81
- T**
- Temperature control, sample presentation, 18
 - Texture profile method, 62–63
 - 3-alternative forced choice, 27–28
 - Threshold determination, 109–110
 - Threshold methods, 54–57
 - dilution techniques, 56–57
 - method of constant stimuli, 56
 - method of limits, 56
 - sample preparation, 55
 - Time-intensity method, 69–70
 - Training and orientation of respondents, 10–11, 58
 - Triangle (triangular) test, 6, 25–26
 - t*-test, 93–98
 - average against fixed value, 97–98
 - Two-sided alternative hypothesis, 83
- U**
- Unipolar scales, 43–44
- V**
- Verbal scale, 41