

Match the term with its correct definition.

- A. bias
- B. sampling
- C. sample
- D. generalizability
- E. parameter
- F. statistic
- G. population
- H. representative sample

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the (usually) large pool of observations (instances of observational units) that we are interested in.
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a smaller collection of observations (instances of observational units) that is selected from the larger pool.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the process of selecting observations from a population. There are both random and non-random ways this can be done.
4. A sample is said to be a \_\_\_\_\_ if the characteristics of observational units selected are a good approximation of the characteristics from the original population.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ corresponds to a favoring of one group in a population over another group.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the largest group in which it makes sense to make inferences about from the sample collected. This is directly related to how the sample was selected.
7. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a calculation based on one or more variables measured in the population. Parameters are almost always denoted symbolically using Greek letters such as  $\mu$ ,  $\pi$ ,  $\sigma$ ,  $\rho$ , and  $\beta$ .
8. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a calculation based on one or more variables measured in the sample. Parameters are usually denoted by lower case Arabic letters with other symbols added sometimes. These include  $\bar{x}$ ,  $\hat{p}$ ,  $s$ ,  $r$ , and  $b$ .