

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 and are almost always denoted symbolically using Greek letters such as μ , π , σ , ρ , and β .
8. A _____ is calculated based on one or more variables measured in the sample and are usually denoted by lower case Arabic letters with other symbols added sometimes. These include \bar{x} , \hat{p} , s , r , and b .