

3.3 Quiz: Chapter 11 Sampling & Data – Vocabulary and Concepts

Fill in the blanks using words from the vocabulary

population, sample, census, statistic, parameter, categorical, quantitative, discrete, continuous, skewed, symmetric, outlier, mean, median, mode, frequency

1. The entire group that a researcher is interested in studying is called the _____.
2. A _____ is a subset of the population.
3. A variable that uses numbers and can be measured is _____.
4. If a variable can only take whole numbers, it is _____.
5. If a variable can take any value in an interval, it is _____.
6. A distribution with the same shape on both sides is _____.
7. A distribution with a long tail on one side is _____.
8. A value that is very far from the rest of the data is a(n) _____.
9. Central tendency:
 - a. The average of a set of numbers is the _____.
 - b. The middle value is the _____.
 - c. The most common value is the _____.
10. The number of times a value appears in a data set is its _____.

Write a short answer

11. What is the difference between a population and a sample?
12. What distinguishes a census?
13. Explain the difference between a categorical variable and a quantitative variable.
14. A researcher measures the height of each student in the class. Is height continuous or discrete?
Explain why.
15. A shop records the number of customers entering each hour: 12, 15, 18, 10, 9.
This type of data is: categorical, quantitative discrete, or quantitative continuous?

16. A data set has mean = 40, median = 20.

What might you say about the shape of this distribution?