Part 1.1: Terminology Exercise

Match the words with the definitions

Bias	A collection of all objects or individuals of interest that have properties that someone wishes to record.
Census	A group of objects, individuals, or values selected from a population. The intention is for this sample to provide estimates of population parameters.
Continuous Data	A measurement, or characteristic (e.g weight or gender)
Control Variable	A statistic calculated from a sample that is used as an approximate value for a population parameter.
Discrete Data	A study that attempts to measure every unit in a population.
Explanatory Variable	A value in a distribution of a numerical variable that occurs more frequently than other values.
Mean	A variable that is controlled in an experiment to help ensure the results are valid
Median	Calculated by adding the values and then dividing this total by the number of values.
Mode	Data in which the values can be organised into distinct groups
Point Estimate	Data in which the values result from counting or measuring. Measurement data are quantitative, as are whole-number data
Population	Data that can only take on distinct values, often whole numbers
Qualitative Data	Data that can that can take any value in an (appropriately-sized) interval of numbers.
Quantitative Data	Something that causes favouritism
Response Variable	The central or middle value of an ordered dataset
Sample	The number of objects, individuals, or values in a sample.
Sample Size	The variable which may be affected by the other variable, (the explanatory variable)
Variable	The variable which may provide information about the other variable, (the response variable)