Part 1.1 Answers

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