

DEFINITIONS:

Primary Data: _____ that a researcher gathers for an experiment.

Secondary Data: Data that _____ has already gathered for another purpose (usually from publications like the _____ or _____).

Population: The _____ of people or items being studied.

Census: A survey of _____ members of a _____.

Sample: Any group of people or items selected from a _____.

Random Sample: A sample in which _____ of a _____ have an _____ chance of being chosen.

Simple Random Sample: Choosing a _____ number of members _____ from the _____ population.

Systematic Random Sampling: Choosing members of a population at _____ from a population.

Stratified Random sampling: Dividing a population into _____ groups and then choosing a _____ number randomly from each group.

Bias: Error resulting from choosing a sample that does not represent the _____ population.

Example 1. Identify each data source as primary or secondary. State one advantage of each source of data.

- a) A researcher interviews 100 employees about the length of time they spend travelling to work.

- b) A researcher searches reference books in the library to check the value of cars made in 2008.

Example 2. Identify the population in each sample:

- a) Generally, Girls learn to talk before boys do.
Population:

- b) As cars age, their value decreases.
Population:

- c) Generally, teenage boys learn to drive cars before teenage girls do.
Population:

