DEFINITIONS: Primary Data: ______that a researcher gathers for an experiment. has already gathered for Secondary Data: Data that another purpose (usually from publications like the _____ or **Population**: The ______ of people or items being studied. Census: A survey of ____ members of a Any group of people or items selected from a _____ Sample: Random Sample: A sample in which 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

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

represent the _____ population.

- 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:

Example 3. Mrs. Bodkin wants to know what students think about purchasing their own graphing calculator for math classes. Describe 3 different methods she could use to select a random sample of 200 students. (Assume there are 1200 students at WO)

1. Simple Random Sample:

2. Systematic Random Sample:

3. Stratified Random Sample

Bring Graph Paper Next Day!!!

Assigned Work

Pg 45-46 # 3,4

Pg 52-54 # 1-7, 9, 11, 14, 18