

These are the words we are trying to define to be able to describe and classify data

Term	Definition	Examples
Qualitative		
Quantitative		
Discrete		
Continuous		
Nominal		
Ordinal		
Interval		
Ratio		

These are words will need to be able to define and distinguish about the method of describing data

Term	Definition	Examples
Population		
Sample		
Census		
Parameter		
Statistic		
Statistics		
Inferential Statistics		
Descriptive Statistics		

Directions: Use the following passage to answers questions 1-4

You are interested in knowing what percent of all households in a large city have a single woman as the head of the household. To estimate this percentage, you conduct a survey with 200 households and determine how many of these 200 are headed by a single woman.

1. In this example, what is the population? _____
2. In this example, what is the sample? _____
3. In this example, what is the parameter? _____
4. In this example, what is the statistic? _____

Qualitative versus Quantitative

5. Categorical data is an example of which type of data? Quantitative or Qualitative
6. Non-numeric data is an example of which type of data? Quantitative or Qualitative
7. Numerical data is an example of which type of data? Quantitative or Qualitative
8. Which of the following is an example of quantitative data? (mark all that apply)
 - a. The color of an automobile
 - b. The maximum speed of an automobile
 - c. The state in which a person lives
 - d. The population of the city a person lives
 - e. A person's zip code
 - f. A person's height measured in inches
9. Which of the following is an example of qualitative data? (mark all that apply)
 - a. Years of schooling completed
 - b. College major
 - c. Number of mathematics courses taken in college
 - d. High school graduate or not
 - e. Annual income in dollars
 - f. Level of Job Satisfaction

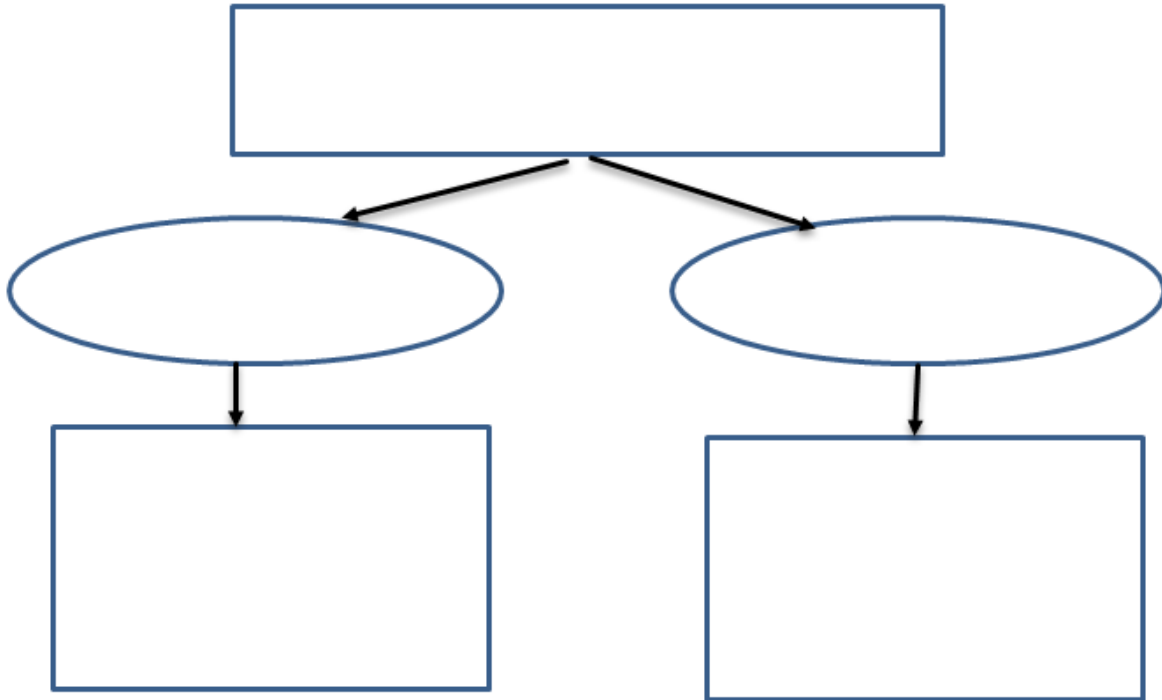
Directions: Use the following passage to answers questions 10-12

You are interested in the percentage of female versus male shoppers at a department store. So one Saturday morning, you place data collectors at each of the store's four entrances for three hours, and you have them record how many men and women enter the store at that time.

10. Why can collecting data at the store on one Saturday morning for three hours cause bias in the data? (mark all that apply)
 - a. It assumes that Saturday shoppers represent the whole population of people who shop at the store during the week
 - b. It assumes that the same percentage of female shoppers shop on Saturday mornings as any other time or day of the week.
 - c. Perhaps couples are more likely to shop together on Saturday mornings than during the rest of the week, bringing the percentage of males and females closer than during other times of the week
 - d. The subjects of the study weren't selected at random
11. Because a variable is a characteristic of each individual on which the data is collected which of the following are variables in this study? (mark all that apply)
 - a. The day you chose to collect data
 - b. The store you chose to observe
 - c. The gender of each shopper who comes in during the time period
 - d. The number of men entering the store during the time period
12. In this study, _____ is a categorical variable and _____ is a quantitative variable.

Place the following terms in the organizational chart in a manner that helps your distinguish the terms and their traits

Collection	Statistics	Inferential Statistics	Descriptive Statistics
Making inferences	Organization	Determining relationships	Summarizing
Graphical displays	Making predictions	Hypothesis testing	



Place the following terms in the organizational chart in a manner that helps your distinguish the terms and their traits

Categorical	Discrete	Continuous	Numeric
Non-numeric	Qualitative	Quantitative	Variables

