

Section 1: From assigned reading

What is the difference among, population , sample , and census ?	
Is it possible to have a population that is not considered part of a census?	
What is the difference between a parameter and a statistic ?	
How does one quickly distinguish between a parameter and a statistic?	
What is meant by statistical inference ?	
What is meant by the term estimators ?	
What is a biased method ?	
What is sampling bias ?	
What is measurement bias ?	

Section 1: From assigned reading (continued)

What is response bias ?	
What is a method used for reducing response bias?	
What is the difference between sampling errors and nonsampling errors ?	
What is sampling bias ?	
What is a convenience sample ?	
What is a random number table?	
Why are random number tables used?	
Do we use statistics to estimate parameters or do we use parameters to estimate statistics?	
Do parameters fluctuate?	
Do statistics fluctuate?	

Section 2: From assigned reading

What is a sampling Distribution ?	
What is meant by precision ?	
What is meant by accuracy ?	
What is the difference between precision and accuracy?	
What is standard error ?	
What is Bias ?	
How are bias and standard error related to precision and accuracy?	
What is the difference between standard error and standard deviation?	
What is the effect of sample size on standard error?	

Section 3: From assigned reading.

<p>State the requirements for the central limit theorem?</p>		
<p>What is the mean and standard deviation of a sampling distribution?</p>		
<p>Demonstrate with a standard normal curve and a sampling distribution why it is more likely to have an individual score <i>stray from the mean</i> versus a group or sample.</p>		
<p>Demonstrate with a standard normal curve and a sampling distribution why it is more likely to have a sample <i>hover about the mean</i> versus an individual.</p>		
<p>Building on the previous questions: Is it more likely to find an individual with typical characteristics or a group? Why?</p>		
<p>Building on the previous questions: Is it more likely to find an individual with atypical characteristics or a group? Why?</p>		

Section 4: From assigned reading.

What is a point estimator ?	
What is meant by interval estimate ?	
What is meant by Margin of Error ?	
What is an alpha level ?	
What is a confidence level ?	
What analogy can be made with point estimators and margin of error as related to “target shooting”?	
<p>What is the correct interpretation regarding confidence intervals created by various samples taken from the same population?</p> <p>Think about what is known about parameters being “fixed values”</p>	
<p>If there is no known \bar{p} or \hat{p}, what value should be assigned to both \bar{p} and \bar{q}?</p>	

Calculator Concepts:

What is the process for creating confidence interval for μ in the calculator?	
What is the process for creating confidence interval for π or p in the calculator?	