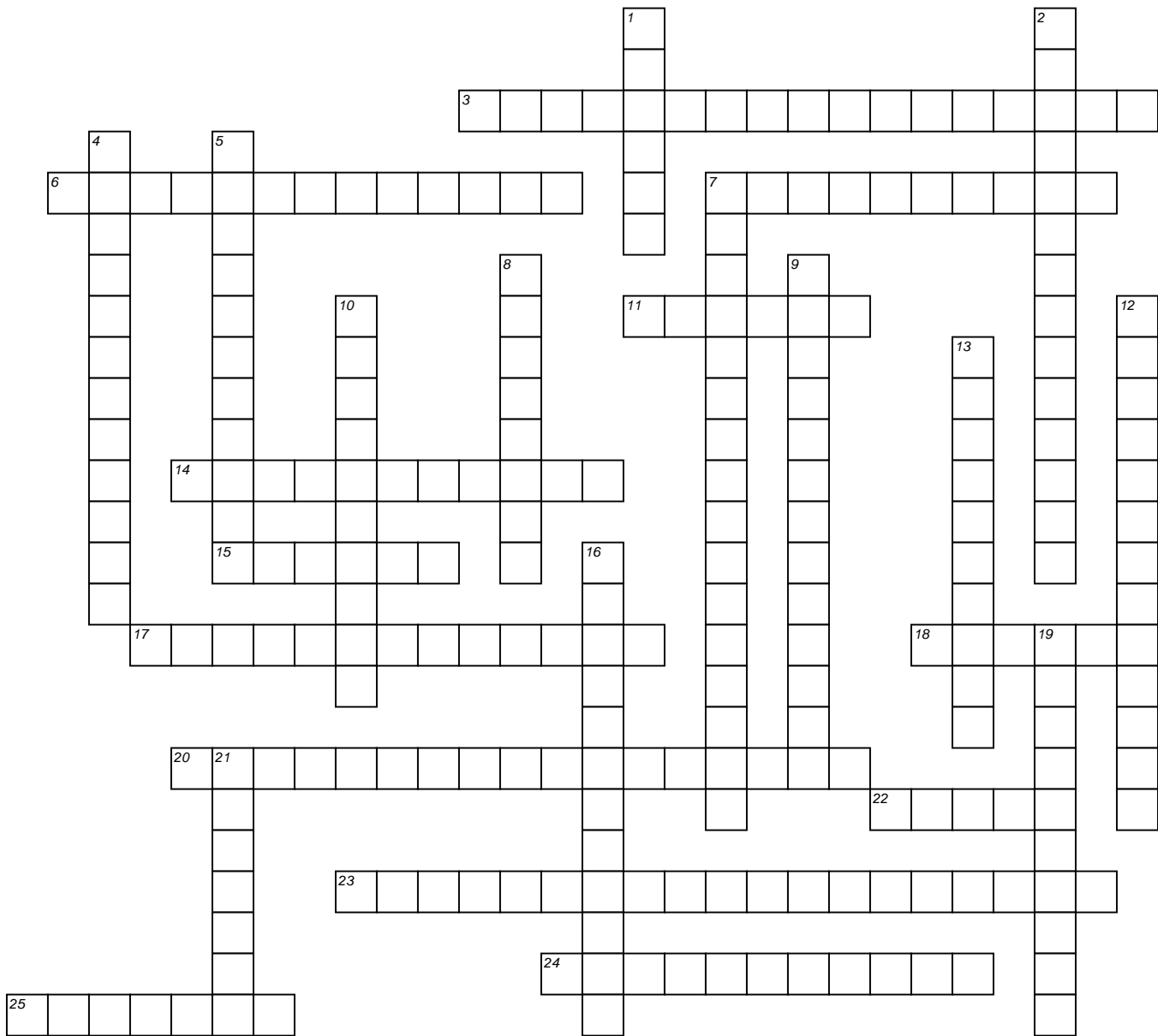


Chapters 11 and 12

Randomness & Sample Surveys

Advanced Placement Statistics



Stats: Modeling the World, Chapters 11-12

ACROSS

- 3 type of bias that is problematic because those who volunteer tend to have strong negative opinions
- 6 process by which each individual is given a fair chance of selection
- 7 models random events by using random numbers to specify outcomes with relative frequencies that correspond to the true real-world relative frequencies we are trying to model
- 11 any systematic failure of a sampling method to represent its population
- 14 type of bias that is problematic because the intended sample is incomplete
- 15 a subdivision of the population
- 17 a list of individuals from whom the sample is drawn
- 18 a (representative) subset of a population, examined in hope of learning about a population
- 20 sampling design where individuals can choose on their own whether to participate in the sample
- 22 the sequence of several components representing events that we are pretending will take place
- 23 the natural tendency of randomly drawn samples to differ, one from another
- 24 sampling design where individuals are chosen based on who is easily available
- 25 sampling design in which entire groups are chosen at random

DOWN

- 1 a sample that consists of the entire population
- 2 an occurrence for which we know what outcomes could happen, but not which particular values will happen
- 4 a study that asks questions of a sample drawn from some population in the hope of learning something about the entire population
- 5 similar in makeup
- 7 sampling design in which the population is divided into several strata, and random samples are then drawn from each stratum
- 8 type of bias that is problematic because false information may be given
- 9 not similar in makeup
- 10 sample drawn by selecting individuals systematically from a sampling frame
- 12 type of bias that is problematic because some groups are not represented in the sample
- 13 sampling schemes that combine several sampling methods
- 16 sampling design in which each set of n elements in the population has an equal chance of selection.
- 19 the entire group of individuals or instances about whom we hope to learn
- 21 an individual result of a component of a simulation