

## Anticipation Guide – Population Samples

- Circle “True” or “False” on the left side of each statement below before we begin our lesson on population sampling.
- Following our class discussion of these statements you will complete a sampling task.
- When you have finished the sampling task, reconsider the statements based on any new information you may have gained.
- Circle “True” or “False” in the right hand column beside each statement. If the statement is false, correct it so that it is true (in the “Truth” column).

<b>Before Lesson</b>	<b>Statements</b>	<b>THE TRUTH</b>	<b>After Lesson</b>
1. True/ False	A sample and a population are the same thing.		1. True/ False
2. True/ False	Samples are used because they are smaller and easier to work with		2. True/ False
3. True/ False	The best sample is one that is convenient.		3. True/ False
4. True/ False	A random sample is one in which every member of a population has an equal chance of being selected.		4. True/ False
5. True/ False	A census is a sample of a population		5. True/ False
6. True/ False	In general, the larger the sample, the more likely it is to reliably reflect the nature of the larger group.		6. True/ False

### Sampling Graphic Organizer

Population

Census

Samples

Why use samples?

Random Sampling

Simple Random Sampling

Stratified Random Sampling

Proportional Sampling

Systematic Sampling

Non Random Sampling

Convenience Sample

Representative Samples