Define sampling bias. 1	**What is a median?** 2	**What does correlation measure?** 3
Define an independent variable. 4	**What is a null hypothesis?** 5	**Why record units?** 6
What is a confidence level? 7	**What is an outlier?** 8	

The direction and strength of a specified association, not causation by itself. 3	The middle value after the observations are put in order. 2	A systematic difference between the target population and the observations actually collected. 1
Units make numerical quantities interpretable and prevent silent scale errors. 6	A reference claim, usually of no effect or no difference, tested against an alternative. 5	A variable whose change is used to explain or predict a response. 4
	An observation unusually far from the pattern represented by the rest of the data. 8	The long-run coverage rate of a confidence-interval procedure under repeated sampling. 7