

1. Here are some definitions from the first two sections of the Preliminaries chapter. For each definition, fill in the blank with the word(s) being defined.

- (a) Some variables are quantitative, taking numerical values; other variables are categorical / qualitative, taking category designations.
- (b) The individual entries on which data are recorded are called observational units.
- (c) The standard deviation is a common measure of variability.
- (d) The center is a middle or typical value for a numerical variable.
- (e) A variable's distribution is its pattern of outcomes.

2. As reported in the article *Do Defaults Save Lives?*, European countries have one of two default policies for organ donation: **presumed consent** (individuals are organ donors unless they register not to be organ donors) and **explicit consent** (individuals are not organ donors unless they register to be organ donors).

- (a) How do the consent rates in countries with these policies compare?

*Countries with presumed consent have much higher consent rates.*

- (b) Based on their findings, what change to American public policy do the authors recommend?

*They recommend changing public policies (via, e.g., driver's license registration) so that Americans are organ donors by default; they recommend replacing the opt-in default (the current practice) with an opt-out default.*

3. For each underlined pair of words in the following statement, circle the correct word.

Our exploration of Old Faithful eruption times demonstrated a fundamental statistical phenomenon: when measurements for different groups are combined, the variability increases ~~decreases~~; when measurements are separated into groups, the variability increases decreases.