- If we wanted to, we could modify our function so that it took 3 parameters (rather than 1) - e.g., sample size, mean (e.g., 1000) of population to sample from, and sd (e.g., 50) of population to sample from - we'd need to change the function definition to:

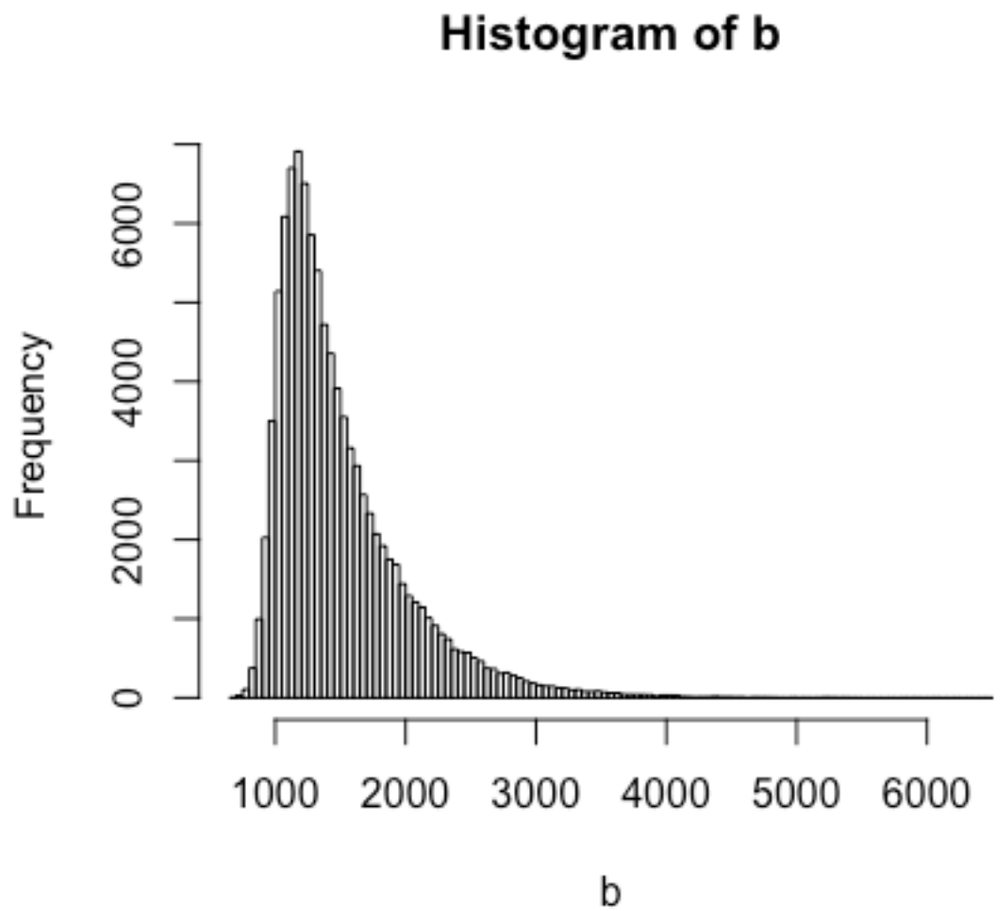
```
> function(sample size, pop mean, pop sd)
```

- and then replace the numbers previously associated with `rnorm()` with the variable names which we now pass to the function. We'd then be able to call our new function like:

```
> simulate(25, 1000, 50)
```

- So far we've assumed sampling from a normal distribution, but other distributions are available (and may be more appropriate depending on your measure).

- Reaction time data tend to follow the ex-Gaussian distribution - this is a combination of a normal and exponential distribution.



- People tend to have a floor to their reaction times (i.e., they can't react faster than a certain lower limit).