1.8 Suggest some ways in which we could draw an approximately random sample from people in a small city. (The Census Bureau has to do this kind of thing frequently.)

　　製作許多獨一無二的籤，每支籤都代表城市裡的某個特定的人，將籤筒裡的籤大力攪亂，抽籤者閉上眼精，隨意抽一支籤。

1.12 Give three examples of categorical data.

　　性別、等級成績（A+、A、A-、⋯、E、X）、冰淇淋的口味。

1.13 Give three examples of measurement data.

　　華氏溫標、車速、用電量。

1.15 Give two examples of studies in which our primary interest is in looking at relationships between variables.

　　探討溫度與用電量之間的關係；探討星期、時間與用電量之間的關係。

1.16 Give two examples of studies in which our primary interest is in looking at group differences.

　　探討性別差異是否會造成體育表現上的差異；探討階級差異是否會造成學業表現上的差異。

Exercises 2.7-2.10 relate to a study conducted by Pliner and Chaiken (1990). In their study about the social desirability of behavior, they examined the amount of food eaten by male and female participants in the presence of a person of the same gender, or a person of the opposite gender.

2.7 What are the independent variables in the study just described?

　　受測者的性別、陪吃者的性別。

2.8 What is the dependent variable in that study?

　　吃了多少食物。

2.9 Experiments like this are usually done with some hypothesis in mind. What would you expect was the experimenter's hypothesis?

　　受測者的食慾、食量都一樣。

2.11 We saw that we often treat a discrete variable as if it were continuous. Under what conditions would we likely to do so?

收入（單位：新台幣）是離散的，不會有 35000.333 元這種情況，但是當我
們在統計人們的平均收入時，我們會將它視為一個連續值來計算，因此平均
收入 35000.333 元是可能的。

2.12 Give three examples of discrete variables and three examples of continuous variables.

離散變數：人數、心率、頁數。

連續變數：身高、體重、容積。