Classifying the Questions

For each exercise, classify the data as quantitative or qualitative.

1. Eye colors of babies   Quantitative or Qualitative

2. Distances traveled by students commuting to school   Quantitative or Qualitative

3. Heights of girls in a classroom   Quantitative or Qualitative

4. Number of students in a classroom   Quantitative or Qualitative

5. Number of teachers that favor school uniforms   Quantitative or Qualitative

6. Ages of children in a preschool   Quantitative or Qualitative

7. Colors of flowers in a garden   Quantitative or Qualitative

8. Gender of users of a website   Quantitative or Qualitative

For each exercise, classify the data as discrete (countable) or continuous (measureable).

9. Lengths of newborn babies   Discrete or Continuous

10. Distances traveled by students commuting to school   Discrete or Continuous

11. Number of students in a classroom   Discrete or Continuous

12. Number of female teachers at a school   Discrete or Continuous

13. Number of cans of soda in a vending machine   Discrete or Continuous

14. Weights of male police officers   Discrete or Continuous

15. Number of correct answers on a 20-item quiz   Discrete or Continuous

16. Number of heads in 100 tosses of a coin   Discrete or Continuous

Answer the following questions about the pie chart.

17. What type of data can be used in a pie chart?

Use the diagram at the right for 18-20.
A town has a standard distribution of pets. The pie chart shows the different kind of pets and their relative distribution.

18. Which pet animal was found twice as often as domestic rabbits?

Cat $\frac{1}{4}$

Fish $\frac{1}{6}$

Domestic rabbits $\frac{1}{8}$

Guinea pigs $\frac{1}{8}$

Dog $\frac{1}{3}$
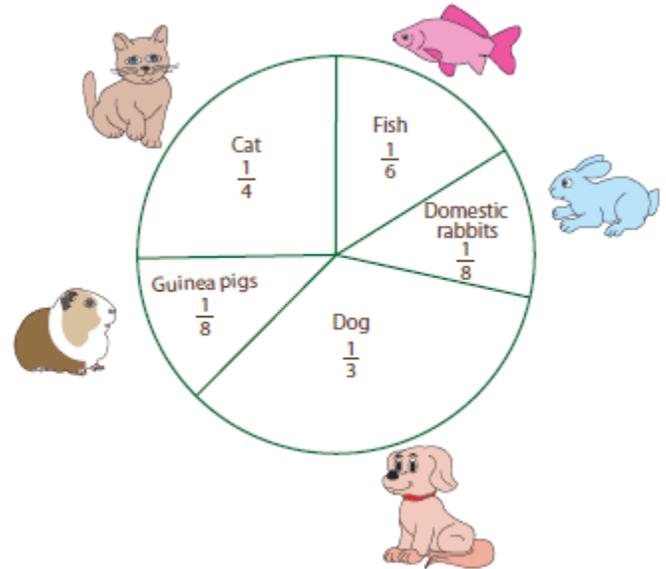
19. Dogs and fish make up what percentage of the pet population in the town?

20. If there are 3200 pets in the town, out of the entire group, how many of them are either rabbits or guinea pigs?