

1. Recapture rate of 487 marked scallops *Chlamys islandica*, during 5 successive tows along the same cruise track on St. Pierre Bank, south of the island of Newfoundland.  
MC = Catch (kg/tow). NC = Number caught (scallops/tow). RC = Recaptures (scallops/tow).

a. Calculate the number of recaptures on **\*each\*** of the first three tows. [3]

Tow	MC	NC	RC	Cumulative RC
1	21.79	271	<input type="text"/>	1
2	20.22	260	<input type="text"/>	20
3	19.97	258	<input type="text"/>	20
4	20.27	256		28
5	11.3	116		28
Total	93.55	1161		

b. What proportion of marked scallops were recaptured over the first 3 tows? \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

c. A simple model of the relation of catch biomass (M = kg/tow) as a function of numbers caught (NC = scallops/tow) is:

$$MC = 3.8 + 0.0642 NC$$

Write a data equation for the first tow.

$$\text{Tow 1} \quad \frac{\text{Data}}{\text{Data}} = \frac{\text{Model}}{\text{Model}} + \frac{\text{Residual}}{\text{Residual}} \quad [3]$$

What units does the parameter 0.0642 have ? \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

What units does the parameter 3.8 have ? \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

d. Complete the following table. [4]

Tows	MC		n
	mean	stdev	
1+2	<input type="text"/>	1.110	<input type="text"/>
4+5	<input type="text"/>	6.343	<input type="text"/>

e. State a null hypothesis concerning the first two and last two tows. [1]

f. Show how you calculated the numerator of the t-statistic to test the null hypothesis. [1]

Show how you calculated the denominator of the t-statistic to test the null hypothesis. [2]

g. Report your t-statistic  $t =$  \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

circle the critical t-value to test your t-statistic at alpha = 5% [1]

df	1	2	3	4	1000
critical t-value for two-tailed test, alpha = 5%	12.71	4.30	3.18	2.78	1.96
critical t-value for one-tailed test, alpha = 5%	6.31	2.92	2.35	2.13	1.65

h. Do the two means differ significantly? [1]

2. Xu *et al* (2004 Chin Med J (Engl) 11:1611-9) exposed rats to cigarette smoke daily for 3.5 months, then measured lung capacity (FEV = forced expiratory volume, ml/second) with a spirometer.

a. Using subscripts with the symbol FEV, define a symbol for exposed and for control groups. \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

Using your symbolic notation, state a null ( $H_0$ ) \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

and research ( $H_A$ ) hypothesis \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

b. Is your test one-tailed or two tailed? \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

State reason for this choice \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

c. For each conclusion below by Xu *et al*, state in words the null hypothesis, circle the decision with respect to the null, and circle the type of error for that decision.

Decrease in dynamic compliance (C(dyn))  $H_0$  : \_\_\_\_\_ [1]  
 Accept or Reject  $H_0$  Type I or Type II [2]

Number of alveoli unchanged  $H_0$  : \_\_\_\_\_ [1]  
 Accept or Reject  $H_0$  Type I or Type II [2]

	Year	Ages	Males	Females
3. In its 2014 report the Canadian Cancer Society's Advisory Committee on Cancer Statistics reported the age specific incidence rate (ASIR = number of new cases per 100,000 people per year) for melanoma (skin cancer) in Canada.	1986	15-29	2.4	4.1
	2010	15-29	1.8	3.8
	1986	65 - 85+	59.7	38.4
	2010	65 - 85+	140.9	70.6

b. Given the ASIR reported for men older than 65, calculate the expected **number** of new cases of melanoma in the province of Quebec, with 627,117 men in this age group in 2010. Report the expected number to the nearest whole number (integer). \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

c. The odds of developing melanoma are (ASIR) / (100,000 - ASIR)  
 Calculate  
 the odds of developing melanoma for women under 30 in 1986 \_\_\_\_\_ [1]  
 the odds of developing melanoma for women under 30 in 2010 \_\_\_\_\_ [1]  
 the Odds ratio for women under 30 in 1986 compared to 2010 OR = \_\_\_\_\_ [1]