| Biology 4605/7220  | NAME   |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
| 5 October 2015   |  | Exam 1b                                  |  |
| 1. Recapture rate of 487 marked scallops $Ch$ along the same cruise track on St. Pierre Bar MC = Catch (kg/tow). NC = Number caugh | <i>lamys islandica</i> , during 5 suc<br>k, south of the island of New | cessive tows<br>foundland.<br>Cumulative |  |
| (scallops/tow). RC = Recaptures (scallops/to   | ow). Tow MC NC<br>1 21.79 271  | RC RC<br>1                               |  |
| a. Calculate the number of recaptures<br>on <b>*each</b> * of the last three tows. [3]   | 2 20.22 260<br>3 19.97 258<br>4 20.27 256                              | 20<br>20<br>28                           |  |
| b. What proportion of marked scallops<br>were recaptured over<br>the last 3 tows? [1]  | 5 11.3 116<br>Total 93.55 1161   | 28                                       |  |
| c. A simple model of the relation of catch bid<br>(M = kg/tow) as a function of numbers caugh<br>(NC = scallops/tow) is:           | c = -56.8 + 15.4  MC   |  |  |
| Write a data equation for the first tow.<br>Tow 1 Da   | $\frac{1}{1000} + \frac{1}{10000000000000000000000000000000000$        | [3] Residual                             |  |
| What units does the parameter 0.0642 have  |  | [1]                                      |  |
| What units does the parameter 3.8 have ?   |  | [1]                                      |  |
| d. Complete the following table. [4]   | N  | )  |  |
| e. State a null hypothesis concerning the first two and last two tows. [1]   | Tows  mean    1+2  | stdev n<br>7.778<br>98.995               |  |
| f. Show how you calculated the numerator of  | f the t-statistic to test the nu                                       | ll hypothesis.<br>[1]                    |  |
| Show how you calculated the denominator o  | f the t-statistic to test the nul                                      | l hypothesis.<br>[2]                     |  |
| g. Report your t-statistic   | t  | = [1]                                    |  |

circle the critical t-value to test your t-statistic at alpha = 5%[1] df 2 3 1000 1 4 citical t-value for two-tailed test, alpha = 5% citical t-value for one-tailed test, alpha = 5%12.71 4.30 2.78 1.96 3.18 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 (Re = expiratory resistance, cm  $H_2O/l/second$ ) via a face mask.

| a. Using subscripts with the symbol RE, define<br>a symbol for exposed and for control groups. | [1] |
|--|-----|
| Using your symbolic notation, state a null (H <sub>o</sub> )                                   | [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.

| Number of alveoli unchanged Accept or Reject $H_0$  | $H_{o}$ : Type I or Type II   |   |   |                                      | [1]<br>[2]                            |
|---|---|---|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Reduction in dynamic compliance Accept or Reject $H_0$  | $(C(dyn) H_0: Type I or Type II)$   |   |   |                                      | [1]<br>[2]                            |
| 3. In its 2014 report the Canadian<br>Society's Advisory Committee on<br>Statistics reported the age specific<br>(ASIR = number of new cases per<br>per year) for melanoma (skin canc | Cancer<br>Cancer<br>c incidence rate<br>100,000 people<br>cer) in Canada. | <b>Year</b><br>1986<br>2010<br>1986<br>2010 | <b>Ages</b><br>15-29<br>15-29<br>65 - 85+<br>65 - 85+ | Males<br>2.4<br>1.8<br>59.7<br>140.9 | Females<br>4.1<br>3.8<br>38.4<br>70.6 |

b. Given the ASIR reported for women older than 65, calculate the expected <u>number</u> of new cases of melanoma in the province of Quebec, with 778,802 women 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)     |     |
|--|-----|
| 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 2010 compared to 1986 $OR = $ _ | [1] |