

For problems 1-6, write down the statistical test that should be applied to these data. Do not try to solve the problem.

1) An investigator believes that caffeine facilitates performance on a simple spelling test. Two groups of subjects are given either 200 mg of caffeine or a placebo. What test should be applied to see if these two groups differ if the results are

0 m	200 mg.
24	24
25	29
27	26
26	23
26	25
22	28
21	27
22	24
23	27
25	28
25	27
25	26

2) Another investigator believes that introversion/extraversion has a linear relationship to spelling ability and reports the following data. What test should be applied?

Introversion	Spelling Ability
21	31
14	33
13	39
13	24
20	35
21	37
11	36
15	20
23	46
12	31
17	44
26	44

3) Still another investigator believes that spelling performance is a function of the interaction of caffeine and time of day. She administers 0 or 200 mg of caffeine to subjects at 9 am and 9 pm. If the results are as below, what statistical test should be applied to test her hypothesis?

9am - 0 m	9 am 200 m	9pm 0 m	9pm 200 m
26	27	28	24
27	30	27	23
25	28	25	25
22	32	25	21
27	25	31	23
23	29	32	21
21	31	25	25
28	28	32	21
21	28	26	26
23	26	25	22
20	29	27	23
23	31	26	26

4) Another experimenter wants to test the hypothesis that gender is related to interest in football. 100 subjects (50 male and 50 female) are asked whether or not they watched a recent football game. The results were

	Watched	Did not watch	
Male	30	20	
Female	20	30	

What statistical test should be applied to determine if there is a relationship between gender and watching the football game?

5) A professor believes that taking statistics increases one's ability to reason analytically. To test this hypothesis, she develops a test of reasoning and gives it to two sets of students. Those who have just started a statistics course and those who have just finished a statistics course.

The results are:

before Stats	after Stats
12	15
11	23
15	17
14	22
11	18
10	17
11	21
12	21
18	16
17	17
13	23
16	18

What test should be applied to these data to test her hypothesis?

6) Another professor has the same hypothesis, but decides to use a pre-post design. That is, each student takes the reasoning test twice, once before and once after the class.

6a) If the numbers are the same as in problem 5, what test should be applied?

6b) There are advantages and disadvantages of the designs used in questions 5 and 6a. What are some of them?

7a) If a test is normally distributed and has a mean of 100 and a standard deviation of 15, then what percentage of students would you expect to have scores of 100 or greater?

7b) With the same assumptions, what percentage of students would you expect to have scores greater than 115?

8) If you flip a fair coin 10 times, how often would you expect to observe at least 8 heads?

9) A certain investigator hypothesized that the hippocampus (a part of the brain) is related to complex thinking processes but not to simple thinking processes. He removed the hippocampus from a random sample of 20 rats. He had ten randomly selected rats learn a very simple maze and had ten randomly selected rats learn a very difficult and complex maze. The first group learned to run the maze without error within ten trials. It took the second group at least 30 trials to run the maze without error. Based upon these results, he concluded that his hypothesis had been confirmed -- rats without a hippocampus have more trouble learning a complex task than they do learning a simple task. Criticize this experiment. Do the conclusions follow from the data? Why or why not? Do these results tell us anything about the role of the hippocampus in learning?