

# Practice First Midterm Exam

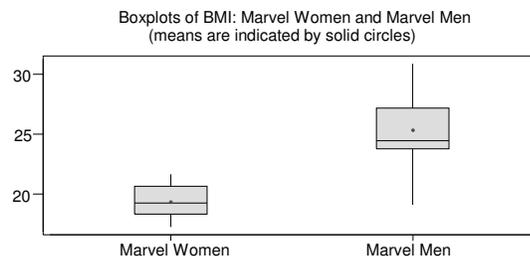
Statistics 200 Spring 2014 (Pfenning)

This is a closed book exam worth 150 points. You are allowed to use a calculator and a two-sided sheet of notes. There are 9 problems, with point values as shown. If you want to receive partial credit for wrong answers, show your work.

1. (20 pts.) The Pittsburgh Post Gazette reports: “Babies as young as 6 to 10 months old showed crucial social judging skills before they could talk, according to a study by researchers at Yale University’s Infant Cognition Center published last week in the journal Nature. The infants watched a googly-eyed wooden toy trying to climb roller-coaster hills and then another googly-eyed toy come by and either help it over the mountain or push it backward. They then were presented with the toys to see which they would play with. Nearly every baby picked the helpful toy over the bad one...There was no difference in reaction between the boys and girls, but when the researchers took away the large eyes that made the toys somewhat lifelike, the babies didn’t show the same social judging skills.”
  - (a) This was (i) a sample survey (ii) an observational study (iii) an experiment
  - (b) Circle any of these that were treated as **explanatory** variables:
    - i. gender
    - ii. whether the toy helped or hindered the hill-climbing toy
    - iii. whether the baby picked the helpful toy or the bad one
    - iv. whether the toy had eyes to make it appear lifelike
  - (c) Circle any of these that were treated as **quantitative** variables:
    - i. gender
    - ii. whether the toy helped or hindered the hill-climbing toy
    - iii. whether the baby picked the helpful toy or the bad one
    - iv. whether the toy had eyes to make it appear lifelike
  - (d) Which of these would be important to check before drawing conclusions about babies’ preference for individuals who are helpful to them?
    - i. The helpful toy was not painted to look more appealing than the bad one.
    - ii. The researchers who offered the babies the choice of two toys did not know which one had been helpful.
    - iii. both of the above      (iv) neither of the above
  - (e) Suppose we’d like to use the study’s results to draw conclusions about all babies’ preference for individuals who are helpful to them. A potential problem would be if they only used babies who were the children of Yale faculty members. This suggests we could have (i) a poor sampling design (ii) a poor study design
  - (f) Another potential problem would be if the helpful toy was always offered towards the babies’ right hands, and the bad toy towards their left hands. This suggests we could have (i) a poor sampling design (ii) a poor study design

2. (25 pts.) An article entitled **Prevent Migraines Naturally** states that “Patients who took 100 milligrams of the supplement Coenzyme Q10 (CoQ10) three times a day had up to 50 percent fewer migraines and less nausea after three months, finds a new Swiss study. Their headaches were also shorter and not as severe. Researchers believe that CoQ10 prevents migraines by boosting energy production in cells.” Identify each of the following as well as you can.
- (a) explanatory variable \_\_\_\_\_
  - (b) explanatory variable type: (i) quantitative (ii) categorical (iii) not clear
  - (c) response variable \_\_\_\_\_
  - (d) What comparison is being made?
    - i. patients who do or do not take CoQ10
    - ii. patients before and after taking CoQ10
  - (e) Which one of the following additional pieces of information would be **most** helpful in deciding whether CoQ10 is really beneficial for migraine sufferers?
    - i. Was there a control group taking a placebo?
    - ii. Were the patients randomly chosen to participate in the study?
    - iii. How did researchers define a migraine?
    - iv. Were different dosages of CoQ10 tested?
    - v. How realistic was the setting?
3. (5 pts.) Suppose we are interested in finding out how age of fish fossils relates to the depth below sea floor at which they are found.
- (a) What would be an appropriate display?
    - (i) bar graph (ii) histogram (iii) side-by-side boxplots (iv) scatterplot
  - (b) Which of these would provide the best summary?
    - (i) compare percentages (ii) compare means and standard deviations
    - (iii) compare Five Number Summaries (iv) report the correlation
4. (5 pts.) Suppose we are interested in finding out how common it is for students to take part in study-abroad programs.
- (a) What would be an appropriate display?
    - (i) pie chart (ii) histogram (iii) side-by-side boxplots (iv) scatterplot
  - (b) Which of these would provide the best summary?
    - (i) report percentage (ii) report mean and standard deviation
    - (iii) report Five Number Summary (iv) report the correlation

5. (5 pts.) The Pittsburgh Post Gazette reports: “In a survey of more than 200,000 people, male college graduates exercised at a 54.6% rate, female college graduates at a 53.3% rate. Among high school dropouts, only 37.2% of men and 37.1% of women exercised regularly.” Which variable has more impact on exercise rate?  
 (a) gender (b) education (c) both about the same (d) not enough information to tell
6. (15 pts.) Researchers from Berkeley and New Zealand collaborated on a study of body mass index (BMI) of Marvel comic book characters, female and male. They used the “random page” tool at Marvel.com to select random samples of 25 from each gender group, making sure to exclude outliers such as Big Bertha and the Hulk. Results are displayed with side-by-side boxplots shown below.
- (a) Both of the distributions’ shapes are best described as which one of the following?  
 (i) fairly symmetric (ii) skewed left with low outliers (iii) skewed right with high outliers
- (b) For which group is the mean BMI noticeably different from 27, which is the mean BMI for both young men and young women in the U.S.? (i) Marvel Women (ii) Marvel Men (iii) both Marvel Women and Marvel Men (iv) neither Marvel Women nor Marvel Men
- (c) The standard deviation of BMIs for Marvel Women was 1.3. Which of these was the standard deviation for Marvel Men? (i) 1.7 (ii) 2.7 (iii) 5.7 (iv) 6.7
- (d) Which of these should denote the number 1.3? (i)  $\bar{x}_1$  (ii)  $s_1$  (iii)  $\mu_1$  (iv)  $\sigma_1$  (v)  $\hat{p}_1$  (vi)  $p_1$  (vii)  $n_1$
- (e) The researchers also reported estimated weights (in pounds) of the 25 Marvel Women. What would be the best way to display the relationship between weight and BMI for those women?  
 (i) bar graph (ii) histogram (iii) side-by-side boxplots (iv) scatterplot



7. (20 pts.) Weights of male mallard ducks are normally distributed with mean 800 grams, standard deviation 100 grams.
- According to the 68-95-99.7 Rule, 95% of male mallards weigh between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ grams.
  - Almost none of the mallards weighed less than how many grams?
  - What is the z-score for a male mallard weighing 740 grams? \_\_\_\_\_
  - A male mallard weighing 740 grams could best be described as
    - very light
    - a bit light
    - a bit heavy
    - very heavy
8. (30 pts.) Women taking a certain combination of blood pressure drugs (diuretics combined with calcium channel blockers) were suspected of having a higher risk of fatal heart attacks than those taking other blood pressure drugs. This table represents counts observed in recent years.

	Fatal Heart Attack	No Fatal Heart Attack	Total
Combination Drugs	29	1171	1200
Other Drugs	21	1779	1800
Total	50	2950	3000

- Find the probability of a fatal heart attack for those taking the combination drugs. (Round to 3 decimal places.)
- Find the overall probability of a fatal heart attack. (Round to 3 decimal places.)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- For those 3000 women, fatal heart attacks were (i) more likely if combination drugs were taken (ii) less likely if combination drugs were taken (iii) neither (combination drugs made no difference)
- If fatal heart attacks and type of drug treatment were independent of each other, how many of the 1800 women who took other drugs would have suffered a fatal heart attack?
- Before concluding that the combination drugs are responsible for higher rates of heart attacks, which one of the following is most important?
  - Make sure the researchers were blind.
  - Make sure there wasn't a tendency for women who were more at risk of fatal heart attacks to be prescribed the combination drugs.
  - Make sure the women studied were all the same ages.
  - Make sure the women studied were a variety of ages.
- Question (e) concerns itself with (i) data production (ii) displaying and summarizing (iii) probability (iv) statistical inference

9. (30 pts.) Size (in hundreds of square feet) and price (in thousands of dollars) were recorded for 9 custom-home resales in an exclusive subdivision in Phoenix, Arizona.
- What is the explanatory variable? \_\_\_\_\_
  - The regression equation predicts that for each additional hundred square feet, price increases by \_\_\_\_\_ thousand dollars.
  - Which of the following is the best guess for  $r$ ?  
 (i)  $-0.83$  (ii)  $-0.43$  (iii)  $-0.13$  (iv)  $0.13$  (v)  $0.43$  (vi)  $0.83$
  - Predict the price of a home with size 40 hundred square feet. \_\_\_\_\_
  - If a home with size 40 hundred square feet actually cost 523 thousand dollars, then the residual is \_\_\_\_\_ (be sure to include sign + or -).
  - What is the typical size of prediction errors made by the regression line?
  - If the home with size 40 and cost 523 were omitted from the regression, the value of  $r$  would (i) increase (ii) decrease (iii) stay the same
  - According to the output, there was an outlier home which had size 30 and cost 457. If it were omitted,  $r$  would (i) increase (ii) decrease (iii) stay the same

The regression equation is  
 $\text{price} = -141 + 15.9 \text{ size}$

Predictor	Coef	SE Coef	T	P
Constant	-140.9	123.3	-1.14	0.291
size	15.894	4.057	3.92	0.006

S = 59.62      R-Sq = 68.7%      R-Sq(adj) = 64.2%

Unusual Observations

Obs	size	price	Fit	SE Fit	Residual	St Resid
7	30.0	457.0	335.9	19.9	121.1	2.15R

R denotes an observation with a large standardized residual

