

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES & FORESTRY

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS AND EXTENSION EDUCATION

TRADE DIPLOMA IN AGRICULTURE YR2 TRADE DIPLOMA IN FISHERIES YR2 UNCLASSIFIED PROGRAMME

AGS 501: AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS AND RESEARCH METHODS

FINAL EXAMINATION – TRIMESTER 1, 2016

Time Allowed 3 hours plus 10 minutes reading Total marks: 100

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. This paper consists of **two** parts and **10** pages.
- 2. In the **Part I**, there are 20 Multiple Choice Questions. **All** are compulsory.
- 3. In the **Part II**, there are 6 Long Answer Questions. **All** are compulsory.
- 4. Answer the questions in the answer booklet provided.
- 5. Make sure to indicate your **identification number** in all pages you use.
- 6. You can use permitted calculators.
- 7. Statistical Tables are attached with a list of formulae.
- 8. This exam is worth 50% of your overall mark.

PART I: MULTIPLE CHOICE (40 MARKS)

This section consists of 20 multiple choice questions worth 2 marks each. Write the letter corresponding to the best answer in the Answer Sheet provided.

the letter corresponding to the best unswer in the ranswer blieft provided.	
1. If you classified a lecturer's performance as "Excellent", "Good", "Satisfactory" a "Poor", this would be an example of which type of variable?	nd
A. Qualitative B. Quantitative C. Discrete D. Continuous	
2. Which of the following consists of the collection, organization and presentation of data?	1
A. Inductive Reasoning	
B. Descriptive Statistics	
C. Inferential Statistics	
D. Inductive Statistics	
3. The 'number of times per week a student misses lecture in AGS 501' is an example of which type of variable ?	
A. discrete B. continuous C. qualitative D. nominal	
4. The advantage of stem and leaf plots over grouped frequency distribution is that it	
 A. is more reliable. B. can be used when there are lots of data values. C. is a more systematic way to organize data. D. can retain the actual data while showing them in graphical form. 5. In a positively skewed or right skewed distribution A. The mode is less than the median and the median is less than the mean. B. The mean is less than the median and the median is less than mode. C. The mean, median and the mode are all equal. 	
D. None of the above.	
6. Which of the following is not a basic method to obtain samples? A. Stratified B. cluster C. irregular D. random	
7. Twelve AGS 501 students had their test 1 marks randomly selected for class analysis.	
10 13 26 35 15 28 15 24 36 40 46 26	
The mode is: A. 15 B. 26 C. 36 D. 15 and 26	

	hich of the foller forming estim		neralizing from sam	ples to population by
В. С.	Population Pa Sample Statist Descriptive sta Inferential Sta	tic atistics		
9 re		_ sampling is used warge geographic area.		large and it includes subjects
A.	Random	B. Convenience	C. Stratified	D. Cluster
50	01 student is ab	sent from tutorial cla	sses. The tutor takes	mean number of days an AGS her sample by gathering data type of sampling she used is:
	Cluster sample Simple Rando	_	B. Stratified samp D. Systematic sam	<u> </u>
A. B. C.	7hat are the bou 25.1 – 26.1 ou 25.55 - 26.55 25.5 - 26.5 ou 24.5 – 26.5 ou	ounces nces	inces?	
U	niversity has a		0 students and you w	National University. The ant to take a systematic sample
A.	10	B. 15	C. 20	D. 25
13. W	hich of the foll	lowing is an appropri	ate measure of centra	al tendency for nominal data?
A.	Mean	B. Median	C. Mode	D. Midrange.
	hich of the follot?	lowing is the best me	easure of central tende	ency with outliers in the data
A.	Mean	B. Median	C. Mode	D. Average
	et X be the nun xercise progran	• •	k that 30 working mo	others in Suva do a 30 minute

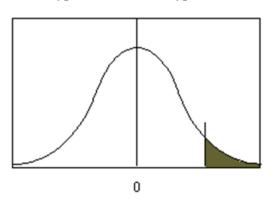
X	Number of Mothers
0	3
1	2
2	3
3	8
4	1
5	9
6	4

The mean is:

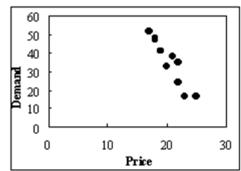
A. 3

B. 3.5

- C. 5
- D. 5.5
- 16. Which type of alternative hypothesis is used in the figure below?



- A. $H_1: \mu = k$
- $\text{B.} \quad H_1\colon \mu \neq k \qquad \qquad \text{C.} \quad H_1\colon \mu > k \qquad \qquad \text{D.} \quad H_1\colon \mu < k$
- 17. In regression, the variable being predicted is usually referred to as the
 - A. dependent variable
 - C. coefficient of correlation
- B. independent variable
- D. coefficient of determination
- 18. The following scatter plot indicates



- A. strong positive correlation
- C. positive correlation

- B. no correlation
- D. negative correlation
- 19. The coefficient of determination is in the range of
 - A. $0 < r^2 < 1$ C. $0 \le r^2 \le 1$

B. $-1 < r^2 < 1$ D. $-1 \le r^2 \le 1$

- 20. Determine which of the following statements are false.
 - I. Type I error is committed when the null hypothesis is rejected when it is false.
 - II. When the value of alpha is increased, the probability of committing a type I error is decreased.
- III. Rejecting the null hypothesis when it is true is called a type I error.

A. I

B. I and II

C. III

D. II and III

PART II: LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (60 MARKS)

This section consists of 6 long answer questions worth 10 marks each. Write your answers in the answer booklet provided. Show all necessary working as partial marks will be awarded to partially correct answers.

Question 1

Start on a new page

[5 + 5 = 10 marks]

- (A) CAFF dairy farm wants to research on the mean number of cows suffering from tuberculosis. The stockman randomly selects 30 cows to be tested with tuberculin out of 300 cows in the herd.
- (i) What could be the population for this study?
- (ii) What is the sampling method used?
- (iii) What is the sample for this study?
- (iv) What is the statistic for this study?
- (v) What is the parameter for this study?
- (B) The following are Assignment marks of 10 students in AGS 501.

45

68

56

90

44

98

68

22

33

- (i) Is this a sample or population? Explain your answer.
- (ii) Classify the above data (qualitative/quantitative) and state the level of measurement.

56

- (iii) Draw a stem leaf plot
- (iv) Find the mean deviation
- (v) Find the range.

Question 2

Start on a new page

[4 + 4 + 2 = 10 marks]

The amount of protein (in grams) for a variety of fast-food sandwiches is given in table below:

23	30	20	27	44	26	35	20	29	29	
25	15	18	27	19	22	12	26	34	15	
27	35	26	43	35	14	24	12	23	31	
40	35	38	57	22	42	24	21	27	33	

- (i) Construct a grouped frequency distribution for the above data using 6 classes.
- (ii) Draw a histogram and frequency polygon.
- (iii)Draw an Ogive.

Question 3

Start on a new page

[5+1+1+1+2=10 marks]

The table below shows the height of coconut palms growing in Yasana plantations.

Height	2 - 5	6 - 9	7 - 10	11 - 14	15 – 18
(metres)					
No. of Palms	14	9	7	11	8

- i. Obtain the class boundaries and class marks of the class intervals.
- ii. What is the upper class limit of the class 11 14?
- iii. What is the lower class boundary of the class 6 9?
- iv. What is the class mark of the class 7 10?
- v. How many coconut palms are below 10 metres?

Question 4

Start on a new page

[2+2+2+2+2=10 marks]

A survey of all the 30 farmers in a small village was carried out to find the number of tomatoes each has collected in a day. The results are shown in the following table.

Number of	1 – 10	11-20	21 - 30	31 - 40	41 - 50
tomatoes					
Frequency	5	6	4	5	10

Find the:

- i. mean
- ii. median

- iii. mode
- iv. variance
- v. standard deviation

Question 5

Start on a new page

[5+5 = 10 marks]

- (A) The life in months of a variety of plant is known to be approximately normally distributed, with standard deviation 1.25 months. A random sample of 10 such plants has a mean life of 40.5 months. At $\alpha = 0.01$, is there evidence to support the claim that plant life exceeds 40 months?
- (B) The owner of Bula buses claims that his buses take an average of 30 minutes to go from Suva to Nausori. A sample of 30 Bula buses was found to take an average of 31 minutes from Suva to Nausori with a standard deviation of 3 minutes. Is there any significant difference, at 5% level of significance, between what the owner claims and what the sample reveals?

Question 6

Start on a new page

[4+3+3=10 marks]

A study was done to compare the length (cm) with the weight (kg) for a variety of fish.

Length(cm), x	54	44	70	61	78	33	48	80	75	52
Weight(kg), y	17	18	20	19	22	14	16	21	23	20

- i. Compute and interpret the value of the correlation coefficient, r.
- ii. Compute and interpret the value of the coefficient of determination, r^2 .
- iii. Find the equation for the regression line and use it to predict the weight of fish if the length is 105cm.

THE END

LIST OF FORMULAE:

$$1. \begin{array}{l} {\it class\ width} = \frac{{\it highest-lowest}}{{\it number\ of\ classes}} \end{array}$$

$$\overline{X} = \frac{\sum f.X_m}{n}$$

$$S^2 = \frac{\sum f(X_m - \overline{X})^2}{n - 1}$$

4.
$$r = \frac{n(\sum xy) - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{n(\sum x^2) - (\sum x)^2} \cdot \sqrt{n(\sum y^2) - (\sum y)^2}}$$

5. The regression line equation y'=a+bx, where

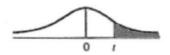
$$a = \frac{(\sum y)(\sum x^2) - (\sum x)(\sum xy)}{n(\sum x^2) - (\sum x)^2} \qquad b = \frac{n(\sum xy) - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{n(\sum x^2) - (\sum x)^2}$$

$$b = \frac{n(\sum xy) - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{n(\sum x^2) - (\sum x)^2}$$

$$z = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}}$$
6. ; z-test

$$t = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{s / \sqrt{n}}; \text{ t-test}$$

The entries in this table give the critical values of t for the specified number of degrees of freedom and areas in the right tail.



-		Area in t	he Right Tail un	der the t Distril	bution Curve	
df	.10	.05	.025	.01	.005	.001
1	3.078	6.314	12.706	31.821	63.657	318.309
2	1.886	2.920	4.303	6.965	9.925	22.327
3	1.638	2.353	3.182	4.541	5.841	10.215
4	1.533	2.132	2.776	3.747	4.604	7.173
5	1.476	2.015	2.571	3.365	4.032	5.893
6	1.440	1.943	2.447	3.143	3.707	5.208
7	1.415	1.895	2.365	2.998	3.499	4.785
8	1.397	1.860	2.306	2.896	3.355	4.501
9	1.383	1.833	2.262	2.821	3.250	4.297
10	1.372	1.812	2.228	2.764	3.169	4.144
11	1.363	1.796	2.201	2.718	3.106	4.025
12	1.356	1.782	2.179	2.681	3.055	3.930
13	1.350	1.771	2.160	2.650	3.012	3.852
14	1.345	1.761	2.145	2.624	2.977	3.787
15	1.341	1.753	2.131	2.602	2.947	3.733
16	1.337	1.746	2.120	2.583	2.921	3.686
17	1.333	1.740	2.110	2.567	2.898	3.646
18	1.330	1.734	2.101	2.552	2.878	3.610
19	1.328	1.729	2.093	2.539	2.861	3.579
20	1.325	1.725	2.086	2.528	2.845	3.552
21	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.518	2.831	3.527
22	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.508	2.819	3.505
23	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.500	2.807	3.485
24	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.492	2.797	3.467
25	1.316	1.708	2.060	2.485	2.787	3.450
26	1.315	1.706	2.056	2.479	2.779	3.435
27	1.314	1.703	2.052	2.473	2.771	3.421
28	1.313	1.701	2.048	2.467	2.763	3.408
29	1.311	1.699	2.045	2.462	2.756	3.396
30	1.310	1.697	2.042	2.457	2.750	3.385
31	1.309	1.696	2.040	2.453	2.744	3.375
32	1.309	1.694	2.037	2.449	2.738	3.365
33	1.308	1.692	2.035	2.445	2.733	3.356
34	1.307	1.691	2.032	2.441	2.728	3.348
35	1.306	1.690	2.030	2.438	2.724	3.340

TABLE 2: Areas under Standard Normal Probability Curve (Source: Eton Table)

z	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0.0	.0000	0040	0080	0120	.0160	0199	0239	0279	0319	0359	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36
0.1	.0398									.0754			12			24			
0.2	.0793				.0948								12	15			27		
0.3	.1179	1217	1255	1202	. 1331	1368	1406	1442	1480	1517						22	26		
		1501	1600	1666	.1700	1726	1772	1808	1866	1870			11	14			25		
0.4	. 1554	. 1591	.1626	. 1004	. 1700	.1/30	.1//2	. 1000	.1044	. 10/3	1	,		1	10		27	2)	20
0.5	.1915	. 1950	.1985	.2019	. 2054	.2088	.2123	.2157	.2190	. 2224	3		10	14				27	
0.6	.2258	.2291	.2324	.2357	.2389	.2422	. 2454	.2486	. 2518	-2549	3		10	13			23		
0.7	.2580	.2612									3		9	12				24	
0.8	.2881	.2910	.2939	.2967	.2996	.3023	.3051	.3078	.3106	.3133	3		8			17		22	
0.9	.3159	. 3186	.3212	. 3238	. 3264	. 3289	. 3315	. 3340	.3365	. 3389	3	5	8	10	13	15	18	20	23
1.0	.3413	3438	. 3461	3485	.3508	. 3531	.3554	. 3577	. 3599	. 3621	2	5	.7	9	12	14	16	18	21
1.1	.3643				. 3729						2			8	10	12	114	16	19
1.2	.3849	3869	3888	3907	3925	3944	3962	3980	3997	.4015	2		5			11		15	
1.3	.4032	4049	4066	6082	6000	6115	6131	4147	4162	.4177		3	- 5	6	8	10			
1.4	.4192									.4319	1	3	5			8		11	
1.4	.4192	.4207	.4222	.4230	.4251	.4205	.42/9	.4232	.4300	.4313	1	-					100	.,	,,
1.5	.4332	.4345	.4357	.4370	.4382	.4394	.4406	.4418	.4429	. 4441	1	2	4	5	6	7		10	
1.6	.4452									.4545	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.7	-4554	. 4564	.4573	.4582	.4591	.4599	,4608	.4616	.4625	.4633	1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.8	.4641	.4649	.4656	.4664	.4671	.4678	.4686	.4693	.4699	.4706	11	- 1	2	3	4	5	5	6	6
1.9	.4713	.4719	.4726	.4732	.4738	.4744	.4750	.4756	.4761	.4767	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	5	5
2.0	.4772	.4778	.4783	.4788	.4793	.4798	.4803	.4808	.4812	.4817	Ó		1		2	3	3	3	4
2.1	. 4821									.4857	0	- 1	- 1	2	2	2	3	3	4
2.2	.4861									.4890	0		1	1		2	1 2	3	3
2.3	.4893									.4916	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
2.4	.4918	.4920	.4922	.4925	.4927	.4929	.4931	.4932	. 4934	.4936	0			1		1	ī	2	2
	1000	Lala	Leste	fala	Lake	Lake	Loke	lake.	Loca	. 4952	0	0	0	1		1	1	1	1
2.5	.4938	.4940	1941	. 4943	.4945	1000	1061	1040	1062	1061	0		0	0		1			
2.6	.4953	. 4955	. 4956	- 4957	-4959	.4960	1071	1962	.4963	.4964	77		0	0				i	
2.7	.4965	. 4966	. 4967	. 4968	.4969	. 49/0	-49/1	.49/2	.49/3	.4974							1 0		
2.8	.4974									.4981	0			0			0	-	1
2.9	.4981	.4982	.4982	.4983	.4984	.4984	.4985	. 4985	.4986	.4986	0	0	0	0	0	n	1 0	Ü	1
3.0	.4987	.4987	.4987	.4988	.4988	.4989	.4989	.4989	.4990	.4990	0		0			0		0	
	.4990	.4991	.4991	.4991	.4992	.4992	.4992	.4992	.4993	.4993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.2	.4993	.4993	4994	.4994	4994	.4994	.4994	. 4995	.4995	.4995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.3	.4995									-4997	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.4	.4997									.4998	0	15 7		0			0		
2 -	1,000	hone	6000	Long	hood	kong	linna	hoog	lon9	.4998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.5	.4998										0			ő			0		h 5
3.6	.4998									.4999				0			0		
3.7	.4999									.4999	0			0			0		
3.8	. 4999									. 4999	0	. 0	0 200	1 7			1 0		
3.9	.5000	.5000	.5000	.5000	.5000	.5000	.5000	.5000	.5000	.5000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	