

# AMREF INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES <br> DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH PSYCHOLOGY ADVANCED DIPLOMA IN MENTAL HEALTH PRACTICE END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS <br> AUGUST 2023 <br> SPECIAL /SUPPLEMENTARY EXAM 

COURSE CODE AND TITLE: ADAMH 106 BIOSTATISTICS
DATE: $1^{\text {st }}$ August 2023
TIME: 2 Hours
Start: 0900 Hours
Finish: 1100 Hours

## INSTRUCTIONS

1. This exam will be marked out of 60 Marks
2. This Exam has TWO Sections. Section A: Multiple Answer Question, Section B: Short Answer Questions.
3. Answer ALL Questions in the Answer booklet provided
4. An example of inferential statistics is:
a) Median
b) Variance
c) Hypothesis
d) Mean
5. A statement that is always opposite to the null hypothesis is:
a) Alternate hypothesis
b) Null hypothesis
c) Inferential statistics
d) Correlation
6. The $p$ value is a number is:
a) Calculated from a statistical test, that describes how likely you are to have found a particular set of observations if the null hypothesis were true.
b) Thought to describe how unlikely you are to have found a particular set of observations if the null hypothesis were true.
c) Thought to describe how unlikely you are to have found a particular set of observations if the alternative hypothesis were true.
d) Calculated from a statistical test, that describes how likely you are to have found a particular set of observations if the alternative hypothesis were true.
7. Calculate the mean of the distribution:
$X=5,7,8,9,10,12,15,16$
a) 12
b) 10.25
c) 13
d) 16
8. An example of a measure of central tendency is:
a) Hypothesis
b) Range
c) Standard deviation
d) Median

6 Calculate the median of the distribution is:
X: 102,100.98,99,95,96
a) 97
b) 99
c) 100
d) 98
7. Calculate the standard deviation for the following data set. $\mathrm{X}: 5,7,8,9,10,12$
a) 3
b) 2.43
c) 4
d) 5.1
8. $\qquad$ is not a method of presenting data.
a) Sample
b) Pie chart
c) Histogram
d) Bar graph
9. $\qquad$ is not a measure of dispersion
a) Interquartile range
b) Mode
c) Standard deviation
d) Range
10. Calculate the range for the distribution: $\mathrm{X}: 6,8,9,10,12,14$
a) 12
b) 10
c) 7
d) 6
11. Calculate the variance of the distribution. X: $6,7,8,9,10,12,13,14$
a) $\quad 7.73$
b) 7.53
c) $\quad 5.2$
d) $\quad 6.76$
12. The depicted sign for the left tail test is:
a) $=$
b) $>$
c) <
d) $\neq$
13. $\qquad$ is not a qualitative data analysis method.
a) Content
b) Phenomenon
c) Narrative
d) Sample
14. Calculate the median of the following distribution: X: 5, 7, 9, 10,12,14, 15.
a) 10
b) 11
c) 12.1
d) 10.28
15. The most frequent occurring number in the distribution is described as:
a) Mean
b) Mode
c) Median
d) Standard deviation
16. A strong negative relationship between two variables is depicted as:
a) 2
b) -1
c) 1
d) -2
17. Statistics used to make predictions of a population is described as:
a) Descriptive
b) Inferential
c) Qualitative
d) Quantitative
18. Statistics used to describe data is referred to as:
a) Inferential
b) Current
c) Qualitative
d) Descriptive
19. The purpose of a chi-square test is to:
a) Determine if a difference between observed data and expected data is due to chance, or if it is due to a relationship between the variables being studied.
b) Determine if a difference between observed data is true, or if it is due to a relationship between the variables you are studying.
c) Determine if a difference between observed data and expected data is due to chance, or if it is not due to a relationship between the variables you are studying.
d) Determine if a difference between observed data is unrelated to chance, or if it is due to a relationship between the variables being studied.
20. Calculate the range of the following data set. $\mathrm{X}: 2,3,5,7,8,10,11$
a) 5
b) 7
c) 9
d) 11

## SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTION

(40 MARKS)

i) Calculate the mode
(1mark)
ii) Compute the variance.
iii) Calculate the standard deviation.
b) Outline five qualitative data analysis methods.

2.

| X | 2 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 12 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Y | 4 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 15 |

i) Define regression.
ii) For the distribution above calculate the slope of regression.
iii) Line of regression function.
iv) Intercept of regression line.

