

**DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY**  
**SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND SCIENCE EDUCATION**  
**FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY, MINNA**  
**First Semester Examination, 2011/2012**

**COURSE CODE: GRY 313**

**COURSE TITLE: Quantitative Statistics**

**Instruction:** Answer question 1 and any other 3 Questions

**Time:** 2hrs

1. You have written a computer programme to generate random number in the range 0 to 9. The programme was successfully run to produce 500 digits and the following distribution of the digits resulted:

Digit	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Observed Frequency	40	36	28	62	58	60	34	70	40	2

Alpha level = 0.05 at (df) 9 = 16.92

Are you satisfied that your method of generating random number is satisfactory?

2. A geographer came up with the following measurements after a field survey of an observed spatial distribution pattern with an area of 30cm<sup>2</sup>.

0.12	0.72	1.67	2.11
0.8	0.92	0.88	1.41
0.6	0.47	0.14	0.21

Using nearest neighbor analysis technique:

- (a) Calculate Rn using the above data
  - (b) Using the result obtained in (a), explain the interpretation of the spatial patterns
- 3.a. Define quantitative research
- b. List and explain the objectives of quantitative research

- c. Using specific examples, differentiate between parametric and non-parametric tests
- 4.a. Explain what you understand by sampling
- b. Using concrete examples, differentiate between population and sampling
  - c. Discuss why sample is often preferred to the entire population
5. Write short notes on each of the following:
- a. Primary and secondary data
  - b. Discrete and continuous data
  - c. Quantitative and qualitative data
6. A university research student became interested in finding out the effect of motivation on students' performance in Geography.
- a. State the null and alternative hypotheses which can guide the study;
  - b. State the two hypotheses in (6a) above in symbolical forms;
  - c. Indicate whether you are going to use either one-tailed test or two-tailed test for your hypothesis testing. Give reasons for your answer.
  - d. Use the normal curve to indicate the critical region for testing your null hypothesis at .05 level of significance.