

A scientist is investigating whether the ability to remember depends on age. A random sample of 150 students in different age groups is chosen. Each student is shown a set of 20 objects for thirty seconds and then asked to list as many as they can remember. The students are graded *A* or *B* according to how many objects they remembered correctly: grade *A* for 16 or more correct and grade *B* for fewer than 16 correct. The results are shown in the table.

	Age of students		
	11–12 years	13–14 years	15–16 years
Grade <i>A</i>	25	16	19
Grade <i>B</i>	28	45	17

- (a) Carry out a χ^2 -test at the 2.5% significance level to test whether grade is independent of age of student. [7]

The scientist decides instead to use three grades: grade *A* for 16 or more correct, grade *B* for 10 to 15 correct and grade *C* for fewer than 10 correct. The results are shown in the following table.

	Age of students		
	11–12 years	13–14 years	15–16 years
Grade <i>A</i>	25	16	19
Grade <i>B</i>	12	27	11
Grade <i>C</i>	16	18	6

With this second set of data, the test statistic is calculated as 10.91.

- (b) Complete the χ^2 -test at the 2.5% significance level for this second set of data. [2]
- (c) State, with a reason, whether you would prefer to use the result from part (a) or part (b) to investigate whether the ability to remember depends on age. [1]