Tanta Faculty of Medicine
Dept. of Public Health \& Community Medicine

## End Semester Biostatistics Exam. For the Doctorate Degree in Audiology (August. 2017) All questions should be attempted

1- The methods used to determine something about a population on the basis of a sample is called :
a- Inferential statistics.
b- Descriptive statistics.
c- Applied statistics.
d- Theoretical statistics.
2- Which of the following measures is not sensitive to extreme values?
a- Median.
b- Mode.
c- Interquartile range.
d- All of the above.

3- If a data set is arranged and has an even number of observations, the median :
a- Can not be determined.
$b$ - Is the average of the two middle values.
c- Is equal to the mean of all values.
a- Non of the above.
4- In a distribution with negative skewness :
a- Median is smaller than the mode.
b- Median is smaller than the mean.
c- Mean is larger than the mode.
d- Non of the above.

5- Listings of the data in the form in which these are collected are known as :
a- Secondary data.
b- Raw data.
c- Arrayed data.
d- Qualitative data
6- In random sampling, the probability of selecting an item from the population is :
a. Unknown.
b. Known.
c. One.
d. Zero.

7- The mean of a sample is :
a- Always equal to the mean of the population.
b- Always smaller than the mean of the population.
c- Computed by summing the data and dividing the sum by ( n ).
a- None of the above.
8- A set of all units of interest in a study is called :
a- Sample.
b- Population.
c- Parameter.
d- Statistic.

9- Data that are collected by any body for some specific purpose and use are called :
a- Qualitative data.
b- Primary data.
c- Secondary data.
d- Continuous data.
10- Which of the following is an example of nominal data?
a- Number of people on a course.
b- Cancer staging scale.
c- List of different species of bird visiting a garden over the past week.
d- Heart rate.
11- Statistic is a numerical summary, which is calculated from :
a- Population
b- Sample
c- Data
d- Observations
12- Bias :
a- It is the systematic error in an estimate.
b- The results of the study with bias can not be generalized.
c- Misclassification is an example.
d- All of the above.
13- In statistical estimation, more precise estimate is obtained when :
a- The sample size is small.
b- The data are less variable.
c- The standard error is high.
d- Non of the above.

14- One of the graphical summarizations for the qualitative data is :
a- Histogram.
b- Frequency polygon.
c- Bar chart.
d- Stem and leaf plot.
15- Which one of the following measurements does not divide a set of observations into equal parts?
a- Quartiles.
b- Standard Deviation.
c- Percentiles.
d- Deciles.
16- Interquartile range (IQR) can be used as a measure of :
a- Dispersion.
b- Precision.
c- Relative variation.
d- All of the above.
17- Convenience sampling is an example of :
a- Probabilistic sampling.
b- Stratified sampling.
c- Non-probabilistic sampling.
d- Cluster sampling.
18- The number of accidents in a city during 2016 is :
a- Discrete variable.
b- Continuous variable.
c- Qualitative variable.
d- Constant.

19- Suppose the test scores of 600 students are normally distributed with a mean of 76 and standard deviation of 8. The number of students scoring between 70 and 82 is :
a- 272
b- 164
c- 328
d- 260
20- Which of the following statements is NOT true?
a- The median is always greater than the mean.
b- In a symmetric distribution, the mean and the median are equal.
c- The first quartile is equal to the twenty-fifth percentile.
d- In a symmetric distribution, the median is halfway between the first and the third quartiles.

21- A variable that assumes unlimited values within a range is called :
(a) Discrete variable
(b) Continuous variable
(c) Independent variable
(d) Dependent variable

22- If a distribution is abnormally tall and peaked, then is can be said that the distribution is :
a- Leptokurtic.
b- Pyrokurtic.
c- Platykurtic
d- Mesokurtic.

23- Suppose a frequency distribution is skewed with a median of $\$ 75.00$ and a mode of $\$ 80.00$. Which of the following is a possible value for the mean of distribution?
a- $\$ 86$
b- $\$ 91$
c- $\$ 78$
d- None of the above.
24- Select the statement which you believe to be true. A Histogram :
a- Can be used instead of a pie chart to display categorical data.
b- Is similar to a bar chart but there are no gaps between the bars.
c- Can be used to display only a relative frequency distribution.
d- Is used to show the relationship between two quantitative variables.

25- The measure of dispersion that is not influenced by extreme values is :
a- The standard deviation.
$b-$ The range.
c- The interquartile range.
d- None of the above.
26- The suitable graphical presentation of relation between height and age in years is :
a- Scatter diagram.
b- Bar chart.
c- Pie chart.
d- Frequency polygon.

27- The heights of students at a college are normally distributed with a mean of 175 cm and a standard deviation of 6 cm . One might expect in a sample of 1000 students that the number with heights less than 163 cm is :
a- 997
b- 23
c- 477
d- 228

28- Select from the following, an example of the categorical variables :
a- Number of episodes of disease in a patient over a year.
b- Serum bilirubin level ( $\mathrm{mg} / \mathrm{dL}$ ).
c- Severity of haemophilia (mild /moderate/severe).
d- Reduction in blood pressure following antihypertensive treatment ( mmHg ) .

29- If a series of numbers consists of 21 ordered values, the median is :
a- The 11 th value in the ordered series.
b- The mean between the 10 th and 11th values.
c- The mean between the 11 th and 12 th values.
d- The 10 th value in the ordered series.

30- Marks on a Chemistry test follow a normal distribution with a mean of 65 and a standard deviation of 12 . Approximately what percentage of the students have scores below 50 ?
a- $25 \%$
b- $14 \%$
c- $18 \%$
d- $39 \%$

II- Two groups of fourth year medical students (Group I included 14 students from Tanta University and group II included 16 students From Cairo university). Both groups were enrolled in a Public Health exam. The mean score obtained by students of group I was 80.5 with a standard deviation of 8.5 and that of group II was 73.0 with a standard deviation of 6.5 .

Compare the mean difference in scores obtained by Tanta and Cairo medical students?

III- The following table shows the distribution of results of the final exam in Epidemiology of 150 nursing students ( 71 students from Tanta University and 79 students from Cairo University).

| Results | University |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tanta | Cairo |  |
| Succeeded | 40 | 52 | 92 |
| Failed | 31 | 27 | 58 |
| Total | 71 | 79 | 150 |

Compare the results of the exam between the two universities.

# Tanta University <br> ENT Department 

Time: 3 hours 8/8/2017

## MD Degree Audiology

## Acoustics

## All questions must be answered

1- Discuss different cues contributing to Sound Localization.
(13 degrees)
2- Write (with illustrations) on different Types of Filters.
(14 degrees)
3- Discuss Acoustical Standing Waves: Basic Concepts, Components and Clinical Importance. (13 degrees)

Good Luck

Date: 10/8/2017
Examination For MD Audiology
Term: Final
Course Title: Physiology
Time Allowed: Three Hours

Tanta University Faculty Of Medicine Department Of Physiology<br>Course Code: ENT 900 AUD 2<br>Total Assessment Marks: 100

All questions are to be answered:
1 -Discuss functions of middle ear and deafness. (40 marks)
2-Discuss physiology of non auditory membranous labyrinth. (30 marks)
3-Give an account of speech and its disorders. (30 marks)

Oral Exam will be on Sunday20 /8/2017 at 9am at Physiology Department

