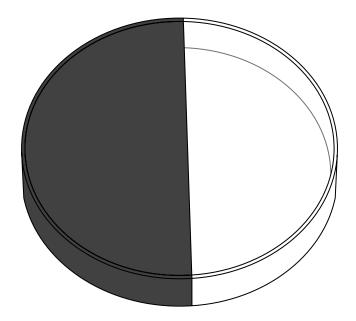
2 Blowfly larvae can be used by a forensic scientist to help determine the time of death of a body.

The diagram shows a Petri dish used by a student to investigate whether young and old blowfly larvae show a preference for light or dark conditions.



In the first trial, the left side was dark and the right side was light.

Five blowfly larvae were added to each side of the chamber.

After five minutes, the number of larvae on each side of the Petri dish was recorded.

In the second trial, the same experiment was repeated but this time the right side was dark and the left side was light.

The table shows the results of the trials.

| Trial | Number of young blowfly larvae | | Number of old blowfly larvae | | |
|-------|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|------------------|--|
| | Left side dark | Right side light | Left side dark | Right side light | |
| 1 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 8 | |
| 2 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 1 | |

| (1) |
|-----|
| |

- (b) The Chi squared test can be used to determine whether the results of this investigation indicate a significant difference in the distribution of young larvae between the light and the dark side.
 - (i) Use the formula to calculate the Chi-squared value for young larvae.

$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{\text{(Observed - Expected)}^2}{\text{Expected}}$$

Answer

(3)

(ii) The table below gives some critical values for Chi-squared.

| | p value | | | | |
|------|---------|------|-------|--|--|
| 0.15 | 0.1 | 0.05 | 0.025 | | |
| 2.07 | 2.71 | 3.84 | 5.02 | | |

Use your calculated value to determine whether the difference between the observed and expected results is significant.

(1)

| c) Forensic scientists measure the length of larvae found in the tissues of a dead person to help them determine time of death. Older larvae are longer than younger larvae. | |
|--|-----------|
| The growth of insect larvae can be affected by a number of factors including to | xins. |
| Explain a procedure that you could use to find out if the presence of a toxin in a sample of dead tissue could affect the accuracy of estimating time of death. | |
| | (5) |
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